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THE WEATHER — PARIS: Friday, cloudy with showers. Sat. 9-11 (48-52). LONDON: Friday, cloudy. Temp. 7-12 (45-54). CHANNEL: Rough. ROME: Friday, fair. Temp. —1-10 (30-50). NEW YORK: Friday, cloudy. Temp. —3-5 (27-41).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

Abu Dhabi	5.50 Dirh	Great Britain	75 P	Netherlands	1.75 Fls
Algeria	4.00 Din	Greece	25 Drs	Nigeria	7.5 N
Austria	12 S	India	Rs 10	Norway	3.25 Kr
Bahrain	0.500 Din	Iran	95 Rials	Oman	3.540 Rial
Belgium	20 B.Fr.	Israel	I.£30.00	Portugal	75 Esc
Canada	C.$0.95	Italy	620 Lire	Qatar	3.50 Rials
Cyprus	300 Mills	Kenya	Shs. 9.25	Saudi Arabia	4.25 Rials
Denmark	3.75 D.Kr	Kuwait	350 Fils	Spain	85 Ptas
Dubai	5.50 Dirh	Lebanon	P.3.00	Sweden	3.00 S.Kr
Egypt	70 P.	Libya	L.Din. 0.25	Switzerland	1.75 S.Fr
Eire	30 P	Luxembourg	20 L.Fr	Tunisia	525 Din
Finland	3.00 F.M.	Madeira	27.5 Esc	Turkey	T.L. 37.50
France	1F	Malta	22 Cents	U.S. Mil (Eur.)	$0.95
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Morocco	3.50 Dr	Yugoslavia	22 D

EEC Parliament Overwhelmingly Rejects Budget

By Jonathan Kandell

PARIS, Dec. 13 (IHT) — The European Parliament voted overwhelmingly today to reject the 23.5-billion budget of the European Economic Community for next year in a protest against increasing subsidies given to farmers.

The 288-64 vote in Strasbourg, France, was viewed as a demonstration of the European Parliament's independence from individual governments. It also threatened to open the problems of the EEC, which is facing a major crisis because of Britain's objection to paying what it considers an excessive 2-billion debt contribution to the Common Market in 1980-1981.

Today's vote means that EEC officials will have to revise the proposed budget before submitting it again to the European Parliament for approval, a procedure that probably will take at least three months. In the meantime, the EEC will have to limit its spending to the same levels as this year's budget.

"The Parliament has decisively made its judgment and is clearly acting within its rights," said Roy Jenkins, president of the EEC Commission. "The Commission obviously does not welcome a position in which there is no budget."

Mr. Jenkins and other EEC officials had tried to head off the unfavorable vote in a long negotiating session with Parliament members last night. Besides cuts in farm spending, the Parliament was seeking an $822-million increase in EEC payments for energy projects, and greater participation by the Parliament in investment and spending decisions by the EEC. But Common Market officials declined to give any ground on these demands.

The European Parliament, whose members are from the nine members of the Common Market, was elected by direct suffrage for the first time last June. The move was intended to rekindle the vision of a united Europe, which has been tarnished in recent years by trade disputes, growing protectionism, arguments over contributions and a general lack of public interest.

But the parliamentary elections uncovered a strong vein of nationalist feeling in several EEC countries against the idea of turning over even a modicum of sovereignty to a supranational institution. At the other end of the spectrum, the Parliament was criticized because it was believed to lack any significant powers.

In rejecting the budget, the Parliament tested its powers to the limit. It also underlined widespread opposition in Western Europe to the increasing public subsidies given to farmers.

Officials in all West European governments agree that agriculture is getting a disproportionate share of EEC revenues. But no action has been taken because most governments rule with bare majorities or uneasy coalitions, and the farmers' vote is considered crucial.

As a result, subsidies to agriculture have grown each year and now take 73 percent of the EEC budget. The original idea behind the contributions was to encourage Europe to maintain a strong agriculture so as not to depend on imports, and to keep an equilibrium between rural and urban incomes to stem the population exodus from farm areas.

But the subsidies to agriculture have led to huge surpluses, particularly of dairy and sugar products, which are kept off the market and stored at EEC expense. Meanwhile, food costs continue to rise every year for European consumers.

The EEC payments to agriculture are also at the heart of the dispute between Britain and the rest of the Common Market. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher is insisting that Britain cannot continue to be the largest contributor to the EEC budget if it gets only 10.3 percent of the spending.

At a summit conference in Dublin last month, the EEC rejected Mrs. Thatcher's demand for a substantial cut in Britain's $2.2-billion debt contribution. The Common Market will meet again on the issue in Brussels in February or March.

inside

WEEKEND:

What's Karl Lagerfeld's finest creation? Karl Lagerfeld.

Divorce is the sweetest form of marriage.

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Detroit News/David Krysiak via AP

ORPHANED REFUGEE — An orphan at the refugee camp in Sa Kaew, Thailand, 20 miles from the Cambodian border, is one of 1,500 children being cared for there.

Saudi Arabia Is Increasing Its Base Oil Price by 33%

Acts With 3 Other Moderates Before OPEC Meeting

From Agency Dispatches

CARACAS, Dec. 13 — Saudi Arabia, Venezuela, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates, which have followed a moderate pricing policy within the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, announced today they are raising crude oil prices by up to $6 a barrel.

The Saudis' increase would put their base price 33 percent higher than the current $18 a barrel.

Venezuelan Energy and Mines Minister Humberto Calderon Berti said at a press conference here that his country would increase its price by $5 to $6, effective at midnight tonight.

In a statement to the Emirates news agency correspondent in Paris, UAE Oil Minister Mana Saeed al-Oteiba, president of OPEC, announced the three Gulf states' increases of $6 a barrel retroactive to Nov. 1.

Caracas said it was making its increase public before next Monday's OPEC price-setting conference here in an effort to get its cartel partners to restore a uniform price system, an Energy and Mines Ministry source said.

Closing the Gap

The move by the four producers was seen as closing the price gap among the organization's 13 members in an attempt to clear the way for a "moderate" increase — in the area of 10 to 15 percent — above the ceiling price of $23.50 a barrel, conference sources said.

Most members of OPEC charge at least the ceiling price.

Oil industry sources in Bahrain said Saudi Arabia's consent to such an increase represented a major shift in Saudi policy since it had in the past consistently resisted such pressures by other OPEC nations and counseled moderation in the interests of the world economy.

In Washington, State Department spokesman Tom Reston said: "There have been indications that these [four] producers might increase their prices prior to or at the OPEC meeting in Caracas because their prices have for several months been significantly below those of other producers.

"Price increases and market disruptions over the past year have done very serious harm to the world economy. The United States and other industrialized countries are taking measures to help stabilize the market for oil by substantially restraining their demands.

"We hope that the OPEC countries' decisions at Caracas will reciprocate the efforts of the industrialized countries and avoid any measures which will exacerbate the situation."

White House spokesman Jody Powell said the administration was "concerned about any price increases because of the effect of price increases on our economy and the world economy."

Venezuela, Saudi Arabia, the UAE and Qatar had previously stayed at the base price or below the ceiling announced by OPEC last June. But other members have broken through the ceiling and the more radical OPEC states like Iran have sold sizable quantities of petroleum on the spot market, which handles oil not covered by long-term contracts, for up to $45 a barrel.

The radicals may be willing to go along with their partners and give a nod to the "moderate boost," the Venezuelan ministry source said. But some ministers have been talking about a new base price of $30 a barrel. Nigeria, for example, reportedly has suggested it may raise its $26.27 price to $30.

Increases in that range could add 5 to 10 cents to the price of a gallon of gasoline or heating oil in the United States. Other unofficial estimates put the figure at 15 cents a gallon.

Cost to the EEC

European Economic Community Energy Commissioner Guido Brunner said today in Brussels that a $6-per-barrel oil price increase could cost the Common Market up to $25 billion. He added that this extra expense could only be absorbed if average prices of the producing nations stabilized close to the same level.

"The oil companies and the consuming countries also have their contributions to make," he said. "They should avoid paying more than official OPEC prices."

Other commission officials, who asked not to be identified, said a $6 increase by OPEC could "throw the Western economies out of whack."

The UAE's base price would go up to $27.56 a barrel, an increase of 27.8 percent, while Qatar's would rise to $27.42, an increase of 28 percent.

Saudi Arabia is now producing 9.5 million barrels of crude oil daily and supplying nearly 20 percent of the United States' imports. The UAE produces 1.6 million barrels a day and Qatar's daily output is 437,000 barrels.

As the Venezuelan government made final preparations for the OPEC meeting, it urged all cartel members to respect collective decisions.

Commitments

"We have insisted that the organization's members must respect commitments acquired, because we feel that if collective decisions are not respected, then there is no reason for OPEC to exist," Mr. Calderon said in a television interview today.

The price disparity among members is expected to be one of the major issues at the conference.

"We believe it is necessary to maintain a position of responsibility" regarding prices, said Mr. Calderon, explaining the reason why his country has respected OPEC's price limits.

He said Venezuela had been trying to convince its OPEC partners that the organization "must return to a uniform price system because speculation on the spot market is hurting the organization's unity."

Gold Advances To $462.75

LONDON, Dec. 13 (IHT) — The dollar fell against key currencies today and gold set successive record highs to end trading at $462.75 an ounce.

Story: Page 11.

U.K. Bars Reduction Of Its Nuclear Force

From Agency Dispatches

BRUSSELS, Dec. 13 — Britain today joined France in barring a reduction of its nuclear force during any third-phase strategic-arms limitation talks (SALT-3) between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Britain's refusal to allow Polaris-carrying submarines and H-bombers to become subjects of U.S.-Soviet bargaining mirrors President Valery Giscard d'Estaing's statement that France's force must also be counted out in any SALT-3 talks.

Reported by senior British sources, the move means that should SALT-3 happen, Moscow would doubtless demand bigger unilateral concessions from the United States in European nuclear force cuts.

The British stand was reported as NATO's 15 foreign ministers agreed here on new arms-control offers to Moscow after their decision yesterday to base Cruise missiles and Pershing-2 rocket-launchers in Western Europe.

In a Tass commentary, the Soviet Union reacted angrily, accusing NATO of fueling the arms race. The Russians also denounced President Carter's call for an increase in U.S. defense spending. They accused him of "ignoring the voice of reason."

Finland expressed its concern over the NATO decision. In a communique issued here, it appealed to all parties to start negotiations "without delay to reduce nuclear arms arsenals in Europe."

No Indication

There was no indication that Moscow is prepared to accept a NATO invitation to open negotiations immediately on reducing the number of missiles in Europe. The invitation was issued yesterday along with the announcement of the decision to deploy new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

Moscow previously had warned that if NATO decided to deploy the missiles before the talks on missile reduction began, the basis for such talks would be destroyed.

Mr. Carter called yesterday for a five-year increase in U.S. defense spending. He accused the Soviet Union of a "steady buildup" in arms and a "growing inclination" to exploit turbulent situations through military power.

Tass called NATO's missile deployment decision "dangerous to the cause of peace and international detente." It said the decision was the result of pressure by the United States on its NATO allies.

It also dismissed claims by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and other

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

U.S. Plans to Seek Sanctions by UN

Iran to Let Observers See Hostages

From Agency Dispatches

TEHRAN, Dec. 13 — Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini said today he will allow neutral foreign observers to visit the 50 U.S. hostages to disprove charges they are constantly being threatened with execution and kept in "inhuman" conditions.

If the hostages are not freed soon, the United States intends to ask the UN Security Council to impose economic sanctions on Iran, a senior U.S. official said in Brussels.

Ayatollah Khomeini also ordered immediate esablishment of an international panel to condemn what he called U.S. espionage crimes in Iran.

Militants holding the captives for the 40th day said they would obey Ayatollah Khomeini, allow the visits and cooperate with the commission; they had scorned similar moves by government officials, saying they would take their orders only from the ayatollah.

NATO Condemnation

In Brussels, NATO foreign ministers unanimously declared Iran in "flagrant violation of international law and human rights" and discussed trade sanctions against the Islamic republic. The U.S. official said that Secretary of State Cyrus Vance also discussed measures beyond economic sanctions with the ministers.

He said that Mr. Vance had asked the Soviet Union, through its ambassador in Washington, not to veto any sanction that the Security Council might impose on Iran.

The White House said that Iran's decision to permit neutral observers to visit the hostages would be a "step forward" if the observers and their visits meet certain conditions.

Press secretary Jody Powell said: ". . . I want to emphasize any such visit to the hostages must accomplish humanitarian objectives and be responsive to international opinion . . . and be acceptable to the standards of civilized behavior. It is important to see all of them, to talk with them and to talk to their families and to the world on the condition of each hostage."

Mr. Powell said the observers should be "internationally recognized, impartial, neutral observers and should include a qualified medical doctor." Further, he said the visits should be regularly and frequently until the hostages are released. "If this occurred, we would consider it a step forward," he said.

Envoys Consult

Ranking foreign ambassadors, who will probably make up the observer team, began consultations in Tehran among themselves. No neutral visitor has seen the captives for three weeks.

Ayatollah Khomeini announced his moves after Washington ordered all but 35 of Iran's 218 accredited diplomats to leave the United States. Iranian officials and UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim held urgent telephone talks on the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Explosion Rocks Tanker at Gulf

MUSCAT, Oman, Dec. 13 (AP) — An explosion rocked an empty 320,000-ton supertanker today and setting the ship ablaze as it was passing the tip of the Oman peninsula at the strategically crucial entrance to the Gulf, informed sources reported.

First reports said the ship was sinking, but later, a spokesman for the Gulf Agency in Dubai, the United Arab Emirates, said it was drifting and was not blocking the sea lane for most of the oil exported to the West.

Omani patrol boats picked up 37 members of the crew, the sources said. One person was missing.

S. Korea Military Clique Seizes Power; Choi Drops From Sight

By William Chapman

SEOUL, Dec. 13 (WP) — South Korea was caught in confusion and instability today following a lightning seizure of military power by a group of generals who arrested the martial law commander and installed their own.

The future of civilian government was in doubt. The new president, Choi Kyu Hah, was not heard from today, and there was speculation he was being held by the military.

Troops loyal to the new military leaders took command of key buildings in central Seoul. Rumors of a counterattack by followers of the overthrown generals were widespread; but the city was quiet as dusk fell.

The new military leaders imposed almost a total news blackout on their actions and took control of all censorship.

Last night's quick takeover was described by sources as primarily a result of a factional struggle between contending groups of generals. But these sources also described those now in control as hardliners who were more loyal to Park Chung Hee than the group that assumed martial law command after the president's assassination on Oct. 26.

In the quick move launched at 7 p.m. yesterday in southern Seoul, Gen. Chung Seung Hwa, the martial law commander, was arrested in a clash that left many wounded, according to sources.

The new strongman who emerged today was Gen. Lee Hui Sung, 55, an infantry officer who was promptly promoted to the rank of four-star general and appointed army chief of staff, the position formerly held by Gen. Chung.

Ironically, Gen. Lee had been regarded as a protege of Gen. Chung, who had appointed him to the key position of director of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency shortly after Park was assassinated.

The official reason given for Gen. Chung's arrest was that new facts had been obtained implicating him in the plot that resulted in Park's assassination in a KCIA dining room. However, reliable sources familiar with the takeover advised reporters that was not the real reason, even though there had long been speculation that Gen. Chung played a role in the slaying. He was near the scene on that night and left it with the accused assassin, former KCIA director Kim Jae Kyu.

Speculation centered mainly on reports that the clique led by Gen. Lee was angry over alleged corruption within the military and over favoritism in promotions.

How big a role his clique's political views played in the takeover was the mystery. Its members are said to have been more committed to Park than other generals and they may have been irritated with the gradual move toward democratic freedoms that the Choi government had embarked on. A source said that the new leadership would favor a more gradual relaxation of Park's stern rule.

Meanwhile, almost all important government business halted. The court-martial of Mr. Kim and seven other alleged accomplices was postponed for at least one day. Sources said it would be postponed for a longer period and that Gen. Chung also is likely to stand trial.

Choi Drops From Sight

Mr. Choi, in office only a week, disappeared from public sight. He had been expected to announce his new Cabinet today but a spokesman said that announcement had been postponed. A brief article in newspapers now censored by the new military chiefs said that Mr. Choi approved of Gen. Chung's arrest, but that statement was not attributed directly to Mr. Choi.

An emergency meeting of the existing Cabinet left over from Mr. Park's rule was held for the sole purpose of approving the promotion of Gen. Lee, who had been a lieutenant general. It also confirmed his appointment as army chief of staff.

The Cabinet meeting was presided over by Mr. Choi's new premier, Shin Hyon Hwak, an economic expert who had been deputy premier under Park.

It was primarily the absence of Mr. Choi that gave rise to the speculation that the generals now in power were dissatisfied with his efforts to accomplish democratic reforms and not favor a harder line. Mr. Choi had promised to revise the constitution for direct election of the president and made special efforts to obtain the cooperation of opposition party and anti-government dissidents.

Last night's military insurgency involved two clashes, the first at Gen. Chung's residence in Seoul

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Supreme Court Clears Way to End Taiwan Pact

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (AP) — The Supreme Court today cleared the way for the termination of the mutual defense treaty between the United States and Taiwan by refusing to hear a case challenging President Carter's authority unilaterally to end the pact.

The 25-year-old treaty is scheduled to expire Jan. 1. Mr. Carter announced a year ago that it would be terminated as part of the process of normalizing relations with China.

The Supreme Court voted 7-2 against hearing arguments by Sen. Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz., and 24 other current and former congressmen who contended the Constitution requires the president to get congressional approval before ending a treaty. The court did not address the constitutionality of the president's action.

Justice Lewis Powell said the case was "not ripe for judicial review." Justice William Rehnquist, joined by Chief Justice Warren Burger and Justices Potter Stewart and John Paul Stevens, said the issue was a "political question."



United Press International

NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns, left, chats with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance during a break in 15-member NATO foreign ministers meeting yesterday in Brussels.

Japan Reacts to U.S. Criticism

Ohira Said to Halt Oil Talks With Iran

By Robert Trumbull

TOKYO, Dec. 13 (NYT) — Premier Masayoshi Ohira, obviously shaken by strong U.S. criticism of heavy Japanese purchases of oil from Iran, was reported today to have ordered the suspension of negotiations in Tehran for future imports of Iranian petroleum by Japan.

Three major Japanese firms involved in oil deals with Iran — C. Itoh & Co., the Mitsubishi Corp. and Idemitsu Kosan C. — immediately instructed their representatives, who had been negotiating with the state-owned National Iranian Oil Co. on a new contract since Dec. 9, to break off the talks and return to Tokyo, according to business sources.

Mr. Ohira was also said to have called for steps by Japanese banking interests, which had also come under fire in Washington for dealings with Iran, to cooperate with efforts by the United States to bring economic pressure on Iran for the release of 50 U.S. hostages being held in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

The moves, reported by news media but not officially confirmed by Mr. Ohira, were among several conciliatory gestures initiated by the government in response to objections to Japanese policies toward Iran voiced by U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance in a meeting with Japanese Foreign Minister Saburo Okita in Paris on Monday.

According to Japanese newspaper accounts of a conference today between Mr. Ohira and Mr. Okita, who returned to Tokyo last night, Mr. Ohira emphasized the need to counter the adverse reaction in the United States to Japan's conduct in the conflict with Iran.

"In the light of American popular sentiment over the hostage incident in Iran," Mr. Ohira was quoted as having told the foreign minister, "it is necessary for Japan to do nothing now with regard to new contracts for Iranian oil purchases through direct deals."

Mr. Ohira's reported approach to the oil question apparently left the way open for Japan, which must import 99.8 percent of its petroleum needs and has been obtaining about 10 percent of its annual requirements from Iran, to continue purchasing Iranian oil through dealers in third countries.

The United States complained that Japan has been buying oil that Tehran has been prevented from selling to the United States since President Carter halted U.S. purchases of Iranian petroleum last month.

Bank Actions

Mr. Ohira was also said to have to told Mr. Okita that Japanese banks should avoid the kind of deals that have been interpreted in U.S. circles as undercutting U.S. economic measures against Iran by handling transactions for Tehran that had gone through U.S. banks. Japanese bankers have denied the charge.

The premier reportedly instructed his foreign minister and the minister of international trade and industry, Yoshitake Sasaki, to examine ways for Japan to cooperate with U.S. economic policies toward Iran in the confrontation over the hostages.

At the same time, Mr. Ohira launched a campaign to improve U.S. understanding of the critical oil squeeze faced by Japan after a drastic cut in supplies to this country by major U.S. petroleum companies as a result of President Carter's embargo on U.S. purchases from Iran.

The foreign minister said last night that sales to Japan by these firms have been cut from 1.4 million barrels to 400,000 barrels and will soon fall to zero.

No Current Crisis

However, storage tanks in Japan are said to be full, with requirements for 100 days on hand, and industry sources have reported that at least 20 tankers bound for Japan with more than 32 million barrels of oil in their holds are waiting at sea until storage space becomes available.

As a result, industry sources say, Japanese purchasers of some 20 million barrels of Iranian oil since the U.S. embargo was declared have sold at least half that amount to other countries. The sources said that the Japanese have been forced to dispose of some of the oil at less than the price paid to Iran, which reportedly has run as high as $40 a barrel.

Japanese oil interests have maintained that they were forced to buy the Iranian oil under a threat that Tehran would withhold renewal of contracts.

As part of Mr. Ohira's conciliation policy toward the United States, Mr. Okita scheduled a meeting later today with the U.S. ambassador to Japan, Mike Mansfield, to brief him on Japan's position in the Iranian crisis.

Russians' Presence in Vietnam Reported Increasingly Resented

By Keyes Beech

BANGKOK, Dec. 13 — Relations between Vietnam and the Soviet Union, its chief ally and sole arms supplier, are going from bad to worse, according to usually reliable Western diplomatic sources.

Last month, six Russians were ambushed en route from Ho Chi Minh City (formerly Saigon) to the nearby seaside resort of Vung Tau, the sources said. And when the Russians recently opened a consulate in Ho Chi Minh City, they said, one Soviet delegate failed to show up — because his throat had been slashed the night before.

There was no way to verify the reports, but they originated with European diplomats recently in Ho Chi Minh City.

There have been numerous, well-documented reports of friction between the Russians and the Vietnamese, especially in Ho Chi Minh City, where large numbers of people are unemployed and sullen. Some Russians have been spat upon and stoned.

First Time

But this is the first time that Western sources have reported extreme violence against the Russians. While lacking confirmation, diplomatic sources here did not dismiss the accounts because, as one said, "It's hardly a secret that the Vietnamese don't like foreigners, and, since there are more Russians there than anybody else, they would be a natural target."

Estimates of the numbers of Russians in Vietnam range from 6,000 to 8,000. The number doubled after the Chinese invasion of North Vietnam in February.

"The Russians aren't the only white faces in Saigon," a European diplomat said. "And how the Vietnamese tell us apart I don't know. But so far I'm happy to say they have been most discriminating."

Recent Western visitors to Ho Chi Minh City say that Cholon, the city's Chinese section, has become a hiding place for a motley collection of people, including lawless elements and foreigners who either willingly remained behind or could not get out after the communist occupation. Among the latter are 300 Pakistanis, many of whom prospered during the war years as merchants or black-market moneychangers.

Not After Dark

"The Russians don't dare venture into Cholon after dark and, for that matter, neither do Vietnamese communist cadres," one diplomat said.

The Russians are generally resented in both the northern and southern areas of the country, diplomats say, because they are regarded as "neocolonialists" who enjoy a standard of living far beyond the means of the Vietnamese.

The difference between north and south is that violent attacks on Russians are far more likely in the south; southerners, it is said, blame the Russians for helping Hanoi win the war.

Moreover, it is said, money-minded residents of Ho Chi Minh City despise the Russians because they are far less free-spending than U.S. personnel of the war years.

However, none of that reduces Vietnam's dependence on the Soviet Union — itself a major source of irritation to Hanoi.

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United Press International

Some volunteers of the force Sheikh Abbas Mohammed Montazari wants to send to Lebanon demonstrate yesterday before the U.S. Embassy in Tehran with their rucksacks on. So far, Lebanon has refused to let them into the country to join the Palestinian guerrillas.

Khomeini to Let Observers See Hostages

(Continued from Page 1)

U.S. order, U.S. government sources said.

Diplomatic sources said that the urgency of the ayatollah's actions to counter the U.S. moves indicated that Washington's efforts to isolate Iran diplomatically and economically were beginning to have an impact in Tehran.

In New York, an official UN spokesman disclosed today that Iran is upgrading its diplomatic representation at the United Nations and sending a full ambassador. The appointment of Ambassador Mansour Farhang raised hopes for a revival of the UN's diplomatic effort for the release of the hostages.

Some diplomatic sources in Tehran said that the panel hearings on the purported U.S. spy crimes might break the deadlock over the hostages, with the commission declaring them guilty and Iran expelling them rather than taking the more serious step of putting the captives on trial before revolutionary courts.

The NATO statement condemning the seizure of 50 American hostages was signed by the 15 individual foreign ministers on behalf of their governments but was not adopted by the alliance itself, which has no machinery to deal with such a situation.

U.S. officials said the American request for the declaration on Iran must be viewed in the context of using every legal and diplomatic recourse before taking "other steps" to free the hostages.

The foreign ministers "emphasized that any taking of hostages, for any motive whatsoever, is totally unacceptable and must be firmly opposed by the international community as a whole."

The Iranian government also announced what it said was progress in negotiations to end the turmoil in northwest Iran, where Turkish-speaking dissidents in Azerbaijan have been battling Islamic guards since Dec. 6. The announcement came after Ayatollah Kazem Shariatmadari, the spiritual leader of the region, held talks with Ayatollah Khomeini last night.

Nevertheless, an estimated 100,000 persons marched today in Tabriz, the chief city of Azerbaijan, chanting, "We are neither East or West, we are the sons of Ayatollah Shariatmadari." The city was shut down for the demonstration.

In Tehran, the militants holding the hostages warned Western European nations they would only harm themselves if they joined what they termed an American plot to try to bring Iran to its knees with an economic boycott. A militant spokesman said, "We are not worried about Vance. Europe needs our oil more than we need them. Let them join America and see what happens."

The militants also denounced Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass, as one of the "filthy pawns" of "American imperialism" after he disavowed as a fraud a letter to Ayatollah Khomeini. The letter purportedly expressed support for Ayatollah Khomeini and offered to shed blood for him. A leading Tehran newspaper, Islamic Republic, also published a condemnation of the senator.

Official Tehran Radio introduced a new song called "Death to America." The song was played between news broadcasts and commentaries.

140 Clashed in Gang War In Peking, Paper Reports

By James P. Sterba

PEKING, Dec. 13 (NYT) — Gang warfare erupted in Peking last summer and one fight involved more than 140 men armed with knives, spades, metal springs and homemade zip guns, the capital newspaper, Peking Daily, disclosed yesterday.

The newspaper reported the existence of the gangs in an article about the trial of two gang leaders who organized the street battle near Peking's Workers Stadium on July 15 in which one man was stabbed and killed.

The fight was organized by Zheng Guohua and Zhang Huolin after the two men got into an argument two days earlier. The men's ages and occupations were not disclosed.

The article said that Mr. Zhang sent one of his gang members to see Mr. Zheng to fix the time and place for the rumble — 8 p.m. at the eastern gate of the stadium.

Mr. Zhang then gathered together more than 100 men and prepared various types of weapons including knives, homemade guns, shovels and flexible whiplike springs. Mr. Zheng, meanwhile, assembled about 40 men, similarly armed.

The newspaper did not say how long the fight lasted, but it said that Mr. Zheng was at one point "smashed down" by a blow from one of the rival gang members. He then took out a knife and stabbed and killed another rival gang member.

The article said that as soon as police heard of the incident, the public security substation at Peking's Zhaoyang District organized a huge investigation in which gang members were tracked down and arrested "one by one in a short period of time."

A public trial of the gang members was held on Nov. 22. Zheng Guohua, leader of the outnumbered gang who stabbed a rival to death, was sentenced to 15 years in prison, while Zang Huolin received a 10-year prison sentence.

Twenty other participants in the fight also were punished, the article said. It said two persons were sentenced to supervision "under the masses," eight were assigned to "education through labor," two others drew sentences involving hard physical labor, and eight others were "detained for education."

NRC Outlines Plan to Upgrade Safety of Plants

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (AP) — The Nuclear Regulatory Commission staff, applying lessons learned during the Three Mile Island nuclear accident, has come up with a five-year plan to upgrade powerplant safety.

Staff member Roger Mattson told the five commissioners yesterday that priorities during the next five years should include improving the quality of reactor control-room staffs, improving control-room design, requiring greater emphasis on emergency planning, improving radiation monitoring, and restructuring the NRC for greater central control.

The staff also proposed that the agency purchase two reactor simulators costing $27 million for training and engineering research.

The plan, still in outline form, would cost the agency about $170 million, and the industry $1.6 billion — about $24 million for each of the nation's 70 commerical reactors — during the next two years. No cost estimates were given for the last three years covered by the plan.

Canada Government Is Minority

Clark's Opposition Unite In Budget Confidence Te

OTTAWA, Dec. 13 (AP) — The combined opposition vowed to topple Prime Minister Joe Clark's minority government in a vote on the budget set for tonight, and the small party whose support keeps him in office said it may go along unless Mr. Clark makes concessions.

Party spokesmen said the 113 voting House of Commons members from the Liberal Party and the 27 New Democrats will turn out in force for a no-confidence vote against the Progressive Conservative government, which won 136 seats in the May elections.

Eudore Allard, a spokesman for the Social Credit Party, which has backed the government in earlier votes, said its five members probably would join the opposition unless Mr. Clark reduced the proposed 18-cent-a-gallon increase in the gasoline tax and boosted the size of the energy tax credit.

But last night, party leader Fabien Roy told reporters he was undecided and said his group would make a decision today.

Social Credit support would give the opposition a total of 145 votes, enough to bring down the government and force new elections. The Liberal Party has another member in the Commons but he is the speaker and votes only in case of a tie.

Mr. Clark presented a tough federal budget Tuesday that would require Canadians to pay more for transportation, heating fuel, tobacco, alcohol and unemployment insurance.

Liberal House leader Allan MacEachen said that he would recommend support for a New Democrat motion condemning the government on grounds it is betraying election promises in the new budget. "We intend to go all out to defeat it," he said.

The budget, which Finance Minister John Crosbie admitted would be unpopular, did not include $2 billion in personal income tax cuts Mr. Clark promised during the election campaign, which would have given about $300 back to every middle-income taxpayer. To make good on a number of pledges, including a plan to help small businesses cope with high interest

Senate Stuc In Filibuste Over Oil Te

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (A The Senate today refused for ond time to choke off a filibus oil-state senators and expedit sage of a windfall-profits tax oil industry.

The effort to invoke debate ing cloture was favored by a ty of senators, 56-40, but fe votes short of the 60 necessar first attempt at ending the fili failed yesterday, 53-46. Senat jority Leader Robert Byrd is ning a third attempt to limit t bate tomorrow.

The filibuster kept the Sen session for 17½ hours, end 3:35 a.m. today. However, se apparently were no closer to ing the impasse than when t sion began.

At issue is a $30.8-billion mum tax amendment by Sen that would increase the total the Senate bill to about $185 in the 1980s. The House bill generate $277 billion.

With the scheduled Christ cess approaching, the fili threatens to delay final acti year on the tax bill as well legislation providing federal ance to Chrysler Corp.

Despite the delay, Sen. L Long, D-La., manager of t bill, predicted it would be before the week is out.

Sen. Byrd's minimum tax ment would impose a 20-perc on three categories of U.S. cr that the Senate Finance Com had voted to exempt from the fall tax as an incentive to i production.

Oil-state senators and mo publicans oppose the amen on grounds it would drain money needed by the oil i for increased exploration.

At various times during buster, Sen. Robert Dole of Republican manager of the fered a compromise that w sult in an $18-billion minimu

The only non-negotiable of Republicans, Sen. Dole that no windfall tax be ap oil not yet discovered.

Democratic leaders show inclination of yielding to t mand.

Nearly 650 amendments w gible for consideration dur debate, including 300 thi Long alone introduced yes Unless cloture is invoked, those amendments could be ed for hours.

When it became evide Byrd was serious about keep Senate in session past mi some senators took advan cots that were hauled into near the chamber. Others, in Sen. Long, left the floor ea did not return.

As the night wore on, mos ocrats deserted the chambe ing all the talking to Republi

Tempers were short. Wh Byrd left the floor after cau that part of the planned holi cess was in jeopardy becaus impasse, Sen. Lowell Weic Conn., castigated the Dem leader.

Sen. Weicker said Sen. By "mealy-mouthed threats . . plays to baser human em and proved that "a wheeler does not a leader make."

Seoul Clique Seizes Power

(Continued from Page 1)

near the Han River and the other at the Defense Ministry.

About 7 p.m., troops sent by Gen. Chun Doo Hwan, defense security commander, surrounded Gen. Chung's home and tried to arrest him but were initially repelled by the martial law commander's personal bodyguard.

A gun battle lasting nearly an hour ensued. It was described by Defense Minister Ro Jae Hyun today as a "minor" clash but sources said many were injured and taken to two nearby hospitals. Finally, Gen. Chung was arrested and taken away for interrogation in the Park assassination case. The area was sealed off by troops.

At about 2 a.m., a second clash took place at the Defense Ministry. Its origins were not clear but it is believed that some remnants of Gen. Chung's loyalists attempted to take the ministry away from Gen. Lee's insurgents.

The capital garrison forces, a special unit that provided security in central Seoul and which had been used by Gen. Chung after the assassination, was ordered to return to barracks. It was replaced by new forces, including paratroopers, which were assigned by the triumphant generals.

A government statement issued this morning said that a number of other generals had been seized during the night for questioning in the assassination. The exact number and their names were not disclosed, but sources said as many as 10 top-ranking generals were under arrest. Besides Gen. Chung, those included Maj. Gen. Chung Byung Chu, a special forces unit commander, and Maj. Gen. Chang Tae Hwan, who was commander of the division garrisoning the capital city.

Peking Congress Chooses Leaders In Secret Ballot

PEKING, Dec. 13 (Reuters) — The Peking People's Congress elected a new city leadership by secret ballot today and abolished the revolutionary committee set up during the Cultural Revolution, the Chinese news agency reported.

The first secretary of the committee, Lin Hujia, 67, was elected mayor of Peking along with 12 vice mayors, one of them a non-Communist. They were chosen from among 16 candidates.

Revolutionary committees have run China's provinces and cities for more than a decade, but the National People's Congress called earlier this year for them to be replaced in an effort to separate party and administrative functions.

The new mayor of Peking told the city congress that non-Communists would be given senior jobs in the Peking administration as well as becoming members of district governments within the municipality.

Earlier today the People's Daily newspaper reported that most of the leadership of the province of Gansu had been replaced after abolition of the local revolutionary committee. The changes, which included restoring the post of provincial governor, made Gansu one of the first provinces to revert to the form of local government adopted before the Cultural Revolution.

2 Slain in Madrid At Union Protest Over Labor Bill

MADRID, Dec. 13 (UPI) — Two persons were shot and killed and an undetermined number were wounded tonight in a clash during a union demonstration against the government's proposed proposed labor law.

About 100,000 demonstrators gathered in Plaza de Embajadores in the center of Madrid to hear speeches by leaders of the Communist Workers Commission and two other leftist unions.

Witnesses said that violence erupted among about 400 people and that shots were fired as police moved in.

In an earlier incident today, police fired smoke bombs to disperse students who dragged cars across streets and set one ablaze. The clash occurred after a march by 15,000 students to protest government plans to raise university entrance fees and tighten entry qualifications.

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400-800 Soviet Troops In Kabul, U.S. Reports

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (NYT) — The State Department said yesterday that the Soviet Union had recently sent a battalion of between 400 and 800 troops to the Afghanistan capital of Kabul to shore up the government of Premier Hafizullah Amin.

Department spokesman Thomas Reston said that the United States was concerned about the appearance of the first combat unit from the Soviet Union to be seen in action around the capital.

He said that Warren Christopher, the acting secretary of state while Cyrus Vance is in Europe, discussed the matter Tuesday with the Soviet charge d'affaires, Vladillen Vasev.

In addition, Mr. Reston said, the United States had talked to Soviet authorities Dec. 4 "about the growing Soviet involvement in Afghanistan."

Since summer, the Russians have had a detachment of about 400 men at the Bagram air base, north of Kabul, to protect Soviet planes on regular inbound and outbound flights, Mr. Reston said.

Mr. Reston said the Soviet Union is believed to have between 3,500 and 4,000 military advisers with the Afghan armed forces that are engaged in fighting a guerrilla war against tribesmen angered at the secular and pro-Soviet character of the government that took power in a coup last year.

Kabul Denies Bombing

NEW DELHI, Dec. 13 (AP) — Kabul radio denied yesterday that Afghan Air Force planes bombed part of neighboring Pakistan Dec. 6, as Pakistan had protested.

Monitored here by the United News of India, the broadcast called the charge baseless and said Afghan planes never flew over Pakistan. The radio report quoted a Foreign Ministry spokesman as saying that Kabul wished to improve relations with Islamabad.

On Saturday, Pakistan's Foreign Ministry formally protested that Chitral, in northern Pakistan, was hit in an Afghan air attack. No information on casualties or damage was made public.

Nobel Laureates Write Brezhnev To Aid Physicist

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 13 (UPI) — Ten of this year's 11 Nobel laureates have appealed to Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev to allow the emigration of the daughter of a three-star general married to a physicist now living in the United States.

Herbert Brown, winner of the 1979 Nobel Chemistry prize, today introduced physics professor Edward Lozansky, 37, a former Soviet citizen who now works at the University of Rochester in New York.

In response to a plea from Mr. Lozansky, Mr. Brown obtained the signatures of all the Nobel prizewinners except Theodore Schultz, U.S. co-winner of the economics prize, who preferred to write his own letter. Mr. Lozansky obtained peace laureate Mother Teresa's signature in Oslo.

In the letter to Mr. Brezhnev, which expressed concern for Mrs. Tatyana Lozansky, 26 and a chemist by profession, and her 8-year-old daughter Tanya, the laureates asked she be allowed to join her husband.

Mr. Lozansky, who is Jewish, explained that his father-in-law, three-star Gen. Ivan Yershov, had obtained Mr. Lozansky's exit visa three years ago, but Mrs. Lozansky and her daughter have been rejected for exit visas three times and she has been fired from her job as a chemist.

Khmer Rouge Takes Depot

BANGKOK, Dec. 13 (UPI) — Khmer Rouge guerrillas captured a major Vietnamese Army food depot on the Thai-Cambodian border this week with a late-night mortar attack, military sources said today.

It was the second time the strategic Cambodian village of Ban Kalor has changed hands this month. It was controlled by anti-communist forces until Vietnamese troops captured it Dec. 4 and turned it into a major food depot for an expected offensive against guerrillas operating near the border.

The sources said about 500 Khmer Rouge guerrillas Tuesday fired a heavy mortar barrage on Ban Kalor, about 135 miles east of here, before charging and capturing it in an hour of heavy fighting.

Vietnam Protests to China

BANGKOK, Dec. 13 (Reuters) — Vietnam has protested to China over what it called serious armed provocations by Chinese vessels in Vietnamese territorial waters during the past few days.

The Vietnam news agency said two armed Chinese ships fired at a Vietnamese fishing boat off the northeastern coast Monday, "damaging the ship and causing many losses to the fishermen."

The agency reported yesterday that Chinese trains and convoys had been transporting weapons and other war materiel to the Vietnamese border.

8 Killed in Chicago Fire

CHICAGO HEIGHTS, Ill., Dec. 13 (AP) — Fire destroyed two two-story wooden homes in this suburb south of Chicago early today, killing eight persons, including six children, authorities said.

Reston Assailed for Article on Cambodia

Tass: Columnist Furthers U.S. 'Inventions'

MOSCOW, Dec. 13 (NYT) — A Soviet commentator yesterday accused New York Times columnist James Reston of using his reputation to lend credence to "malicious and nonsensical inventions" by U.S. intelligence in regard to the situation in Cambodia.

The column in question was published in The Times yesterday (IHT, Dec. 13).

Vladimir Vashedchenko, a writer for Tass, said one of the "fabrications" was that the Soviet Union was withholding aid from Cambodia and obstructing the distribution of relief supplies.

"It is hard to believe," the commentator wrote, that Mr. Reston "is not aware of the volume of the extensive material help that Cambodia has been receiving from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries."

"Reston gives currency to the so-called 'report on Cambodia' that was prepared by the American intelligence services for President Carter," Mr. Vashedchenko continued. "This report asserts, among other things, that the Soviet Union not only refuses to send aid to the Cambodian people but in effect has been blocking the distribution of food and medical supplies coming from other countries.

"Reston cites other nonsensical fabrications, such as the allegation that the People's Government in Cambodia did not permit the peasants to gather the harvest in some parts of the country."

"That the American intelligence services occupy themselves systematically with forgeries and disinformation is well known," the commentator said. "And still Reston could not resist the temptation to help them, lending his name as a cover for their malicious and nonsensical inventions."

Mr. Vashedchenko said that total Soviet aid to Cambodia amounted to $85 million. This year, he said, the Soviet Union has shipped Cambodia 159,000 tons of supplies, including 70,000 tons of rice, 50,000 tons of corn, 5 million yards of cloth and 50,000 tons of oil products, as well as automobiles, buses and medicines. "These are just some of the facts," he said, "and they convincingly expose the lies of American intelligence."

The United States, on the other hand, "has not moved a finger to help Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos heal the terrible wounds inflicted on those countries by American aggression," he asserted.

Basis of Carter Statement

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (NYT) — A U.S. intelligence report about the Soviet Union's role in Cambodia last week led President Carter to issue a strong statement accusing Moscow of indifference toward the problems of food distribution, officials here said.

In the statement, issued by the White House last Thursday, the United States accused Cambodia and Vietnam of deliberately blocking the distribution of food that, only a few weeks earlier, they had agreed to allow into Cambodia. The food is being shipped in to alleviate mass starvation in the country.

The statement also said that the Soviet Union, an ally of the two countries, had "not brought any discernible influence to bear to alleviate the situation." The statement, along with the intelligence report, was the basis of the column by James Reston of The New York Times.

News Analysis

Carter Shifts Policy Direction on Defense Spending

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (WP) — President Carter in his defense speech yesterday called for pushing defense spending over $200 billion within five years, bade farewell to the Nixon doctrine and proposed committing the United States to building a wide array of new weapons.

His plan for U.S. future defense amounts to scrapping the one he outlined as a presidential candidate in 1976 when he recommended cutting military spending by from $5 billion to $7 billion.

The president, in a speech to the Business Council, said he was making the five-year increased defense spending commitment to counteract a 20-year military buildup by the Soviet Union and to equip the United States to deal with "the continued turbulence and upheaval" that will mark the 1980s.

"In the dangerous and uncertain world of today, the keystone of our national security is still military strength — strength that is clearly recognized by Americans, by our allies and by any potential adversary," he said.

The Pentagon in this current fiscal year — 1980 — is expected to end up with $138.6 billion in budget authority and actually spend $127.4 billion.

Mr. Carter's plan for fiscal 1981 calls for raising the defense budget to more than $157 billion. Actual defense spending would be $142 billion — a 3.5 percent real increase with inflation assumed to be 8.3 percent.

To make good on his promise yesterday to increase those amounts more than 4½ percent a year after allowing for inflation, the defense budget would top $200 billion as early as fiscal 1983.

To accommodate an inflation rate of 9 percent or so and still achieve the 4½ percent real increase, Pentagon budgets from 1981 onward would have to go up by about 14 percent. This would mean $204 billion in budget authority by fiscal 1983 and $208 billion in actual spending by fiscal 1984.

Reaction Force

A White House official acknowledged yesterday that this sharp climb in defense spending would mark a turnaround by the president. Explaining the switch, the official said that Mr. Carter's hopes for negotiating deep cutbacks in U.S. and Soviet arms had not been realized.

Mr. Carter's speech committed the administration to building the so-called rapid deployment force designed to rush U.S. troops anywhere in the world, in contrast to the Nixon doctrine, which called for foreign governments to provide the manpower while the United States supplied weaponry or other military aid.

The president's fiscal 1981 budget recommends money for the construction of cargo planes to carry this force and military cargo ships, which would be pre-positioned in areas where conflicts are anticipated.

Mr. Carter, as another part of his plan to make it easier to project U.S. military power around the world, promised to build a Navy of 550 ships by the 1990s.

Many of the 462 ships the Navy is expected to have in its fleet by the end of this fiscal year will wear out in the late 1980s and early 1990s. It will cost billions of dollars to replace them.

Missile Commitment

The president also reaffirmed his commitment to the MX blockbuster nuclear missile that the Air Force intends to deploy in Utah and Nevada. And a White House official said the president may go beyond the Cruise missiles being flight-tested and build longer-ranged ones.

Besides building up the Navy and deploying new nuclear-tipped strategic weapons like the MX and Cruise missile, Mr. Carter promised to modernize the forces designed to fight a non-nuclear war.

Expounding on the philosophy behind his new defense policy, Mr. Carter referred to the Vietnam war, which he said had shaken but not destroyed the "national consensus . . . around the concept of an active role for America in preserving peace and security for ourselves and for others."

"We have learned the mistake of military intervention in the internal affairs of another country when our own vital security interests were not directly involved," he said. "But we must understand that not every instance of the firm application of power is a potential Vietnam."

Mr. Carter in June, 1976, wrote the Democratic platform committee that, "without endangering the defense of our nation or our commitments to our allies, we can reduce present defense expenditures by about $5 billion to $7 billion annually."

His speech yesterday shows he has chosen a different path.

U.K. Bars Reducing For During Any SALT-3 Tal

(Continued from Page 1)

U.S. officials that the missile decision was part of an overall plan designed to lead to arms reduction through negotiations. Mr. Vance did not today, however, rule out the possibility that preliminary U.S.-Soviet contacts on missile-control talks could take place "in the next month or two."

NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns said that the United States will as soon as possible withdraw from the European theater 1,000 of its estimated 7,000 tactical nuclear weapons.

That was not immediately reported in the Soviet press, which emphasized as a major contribution to peace a Soviet announcement Oct. 6 that Moscow would unilaterally withdraw up to 20,000 troops and 1,000 tanks from Central Europe.

'Vast Majority'

Tass said Mr. Carter's speech "testified that the U.S. administration is ignoring the public opinion of the vast majority of countries, which opposes the arms race and supports detente and the quickest ratification of SALT-2. The U.S. president, judging by his speech, has not listened to the voice of reason."

Mr. Luns told the ministerial council that "we remain committed to the pursuit of detente policy. Yet we must recognize that we have made little real progress on that road."

"One of our principal problems is the continued, unrestrained of Soviet power on a global be added. "The other main th our security stems from inc instability and extremism Third World."

Mr. Vance told his coll "Our long-term defense pr our commitment to 3 perce increases in annual defense ing and our decisions to mo theater nuclear forces pro take us into the eighties with of real security."

Judge Rejects Lance Motion

ATLANTA, Dec. 13 (AP federal district judge refused day to dismiss bank fraud against former U.S. budget Bert Lance and three co- ants.

The defendants' attorneys gued that the 33-count ind should be thrown out becau charged, prosecutors leaked mation to reporters and wit withheld evidence from the jury, intimidated and harass nesses, abused subpoena and prosecuted Mr. Lance of his friendship with Pr Carter.

Mr. Lance and his co-defe were indicted May 23 on cha violating and conspiring to federal bank laws in con with $20 million in loans t selves, their friends and fami

arns U.S. Is Constrained

IA Ex-Analyst Says SALT Jawed, Russia Has Cheated

ASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (UPI) former Soviet affairs analyst the CIA said today that the T-2 disarmament treaty is ed, and he warned that the So- Union had deceived the United s by cheating on SALT-1 and d do so again.

avid Sullivan, now a military affairs adviser to Sen. Gordon Humphrey, R-N.H., said in a press statement: "The Senate would be foolish to approve this dangerous treaty. It contains at least seven fatal flaws and it perilously constrains U.S. strategic programs."

Mr. Sullivan said that he had completed a paper on Soviet SALT deception, using "hard, unclassified evidence to demonstrate clearly many examples of Soviet negotiating deception in both SALT-1 and SALT-2" and deception in avoiding terms of the accords.

"In May, 1972," he said, "the Soviets negotiated deceptively on all of the important issues of SALT-1 in order to allow their new ICBM [intercontinental ballistic missile] and SLBM [submarine-launched ballistic missile] programs to escape constraint under SALT-1."

He said, among other alleged abuses, the Russians:

- Made false statements about the size of their then-secret, heavy SS-19 ICBM.
- Pledged falsely not to build mobile ICBMs "when they have in fact an ongoing mobile ICBM program [and] an ongoing SS-16 mobile ICBM production program."
- Conducted a "massive, expanding Soviet nationwide camouflage, concealment and deception program involving all Soviet strategic forces" in contravention to the treaty ban on deliberate concealment.

"More significantly," Mr. Sullivan said, "the Soviets have continued to exercise deliberate negotiating deception in SALT-2 to allow all five of their new fifth-generation ICBMs and SLBMs to be deployed."

In excluding the Backfire bomber from SALT-2, he said, the Russians falsely denied the aircraft's "known and indisputable intercontinental and refueling capabilities."

"If the past is any guide to the future," he said, "it will take at least five years to discover that we have again been deceived by the Russians in SALT-2 just as it took us five years belatedly to discover that we had been deceived in SALT-1."

Japan Train Sets Record

HUGA, Japan, Dec. 13 (UPI) — An experimental train floating on a magnetic field reached a speed of 321 mph (516 kph) and broke its own world speed record during a test run here today. The unmanned car had recorded 315 mph yesterday.

ane's Urges py Planes or NATO

NDON, Dec. 13 (UPI) — The ntative Jane's All The World's raft suggested today that the ed States and its allies should p a round-the-clock screen of spy planes to detect military ements on the other side of the Curtain and mark targets such nks with radar or laser beams.

a foreword to the 1979-80 edi- Jane's editor, John Taylor, ar- that money would be better on such robot spies than on e missiles.

The time is clearly overdue for O nations to make better use heir technological skills to re- their armed forces rather than becoming the richest occupants future nuclear graveyard," said.

argued that if money is avail- for Cruise missiles, "it might tter spent on tens of thousands PVs [remotely piloted vehi- RPVs is the technical name bot planes.

Permanent Patrol

ese," Jane's said, "would be to maintain permanent patrol any potentially troublesome er, watching for and reporting t time the slightest sign of ab- al activity on the other side.

PVs with different onboard ment could be launched im- ately to designated targets such nks and armored vehicles, could be picked off by war- carrying RPVs at the rate of very 10 seconds per designa-

added that "such applications PVs could offset some of the worrying NATO front-line nesses, at a cost to which even cians could not object."

another area, Jane's noted "the siasm and imagination" used e Soviet Union in integrating pters into its armed forces.

aid there is evidence that near- 00 MI-8 helicopters have been "mostly as military aircraft le of carrying up to 28 troops e heaviest firepower yet seen y helicopter in the world."

said the MI-24 helicopter "is pressive assault transport and ip, heavily armed and ar- d, with laser-guided missiles dded to its weapons."

inting out that the North At- Treaty Organization has g comparable, Jane's said it st regarded as a very high- armored fighting vehicle, al- an aerial tank."

U.S. Jets Lost hile Training ver Europe

ILDENHALL AIR BASE, land, Dec. 13 (UPI) — A U.S. Force supersonic fighter on a tice night bombing run appar- y went down in the North Sea two crewmen aboard, officials today. A second U.S. jet was over Spain.

he plane, an F-111 E based at er Heyford Air Base, was last d from last night during the run he English coast. An Air Force esman said that the plane was med except for a practice b.

search began last night and suspended for three hours be- dawn today because of high s and choppy seas. The search med at daybreak with aircraft the U.S. Air Force, the Royal Force and the British Coast rd.

eanwhile, at Torrejon Air Base, pain, officials said today that an med F-4 Phantom jet fighter two U.S. pilots aboard disap- ed yesterday while on a train- flight.


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United Press International

STONE TOMB — Workmen 1,400 feet below ground near Mercury, Nev., put the finishing touches to artificial caverns carved out of granite. Underground network will be used to bury nuclear waste from weapons and power plants.

In Meeting With Export Panel Chairman

U.S. Senators Hear Proposals to Cut Overseas Taxes

By Robert C. Siner

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (IHT) — The chairman of the President's Export Council yesterday outlined legislation to cut sharply the taxation of most U.S. citizens abroad in an attempt to enhance the U.S. competitive position overseas.

In an informal meeting with members of the Senate export caucus, Reginald Jones, the chairman of the General Electric Co., proposed legislation that would provide:

- A $50,000 to $65,000 earned income exclusion for all Americans working abroad in the private sector, with the amount to be reviewed by Congress every two years. Some members of the Export Council staff had suggested indexing the exclusion for inflation but this was rejected at the insistence of Mr. Jones.
- Special deductions for cost-of-living, housing, education, home leave and hardship assignments.
- An easing of the rules for those living in camps in hardship areas.
- An easing of the residency requirements to qualify for special tax treatment from the present 510 days (about 17 months) out of 18 months to 11 of 12 months outside the United States.

On Dec. 6, the Export Council unanimously adopted a task force report by its export expansion subcommittee recommending the passage of tax laws to "put Americans working overseas on the same tax footing as citizens from competing industrial nations."

The report said, "If we are to increase exports in order to bring our trade accounts into balance, we must encourage more U.S. citizens to accept assignments with American business overseas." The report noted that many U.S. firms operating abroad were replacing their U.S. employees overseas with citizens of other countries.

The report contained no specific legislative proposals. Those presented yesterday were drawn up by the council staff at Mr. Jones' request.

During the two-hour meeting, Mr. Jones also put forward council positions on trade legislation, the establishment of U.S. export companies and a number of other issues concerning exports.

The session was attended by Sen. William Roth, R-Del., and Sen. Adlai Stevenson, D-Ill., the founders of the export caucus; Sen. John Chafee, R-R.I.; Sen. John Heinz 3d, R-Pa.; Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y.; Sen. Roger Jepsen, R-Iowa; Sen. Claiborne Pell, D-R.I.; Sen. Richard Schweiker, R-Pa., and Sen. Harrison Williams Jr., D-N.J. An aide to Sen. Roth said afterward that the caucus members generally had been receptive to Mr. Jones' presentation.

The aide said that the discussion had been conducted mainly in generalities because the senators wanted to study the Export Council's proposals before making specific comments. He said that the senators generally expressed concern that the United States was not able to compete internationally, and that they agreed to set up bipartisan groups to provide leadership on the issues raised by the Export Council.

The export caucus is a bipartisan group of 64 senators. Because of the diversity of its membership, it rarely takes a position on issues. Instead it provides an informal forum for the discussion of U.S. trade problems.

U.S. Aid Program Accused Of Favoring Black Schools

By Lawrence Feinberg

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (WP) — The former director of a $120-million federal aid program for developing colleges said yesterday that he was ordered to make no cuts in grants to predominantly black colleges regardless of how their programs were evaluated.

Edward Brantley told a congressional subcommittee that the directive not to reduce funds for black colleges was part of a pattern of "too much changing and interfering" that he encountered from his superiors.

Mr. Brantley, who was removed from his post Nov. 21, said his superiors overruled about 175 of the 407 college grants his office made this year. He said the changes were made without knowledge of the grant proposals and without written explanations.

Mr. Brantley's charges were largely confirmed by other witnesses at the hearing yesterday before a Senate Judiciary subcommittee headed by Sen. Max Baucus, D-Mont.

Deputy education commissioner Alfred Moye, one of the men accused by Mr. Brantley, said he became involved in the grant awards because Mr. Brantley's staff work was "absolutely abominable."

Associate deputy commissioner Leonard Spearman, who also acknowledged disregarding the recommendations made by Mr. Brantley's staff analysts and independent evaluators, said that Mr. Brantley's first list of proposed awards was "replete with errors of all magnitudes."

"We made a number of changes," Mr. Spearman said, "because changes were needed . . .[Something] may appear to be an arbitrary and capricious decision, but we were trying to deal with what real life is inside an institution." Mr. Spearman acknowledged he read only three or four grant proposals before making the changes.

Mr. Brantley, a former president of predominantly black Knoxville College in Tennessee, said the order not to reduce funds for any black colleges was made in July by Mary Berry, an assistant secretary for education in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. He said it was relayed to him by Mr. Spearman.

Mr. Brantley said he did not think the order, which was never placed in writing, was sound program practice. Decisions on grants for particular schools should be made on their merits, he said.

Ms. Berry, who resigned effective Jan. 31, said through a spokesman yesterday that she would have no comment on Mr. Brantley's testimony until she could see a transcript of his remarks.

Mr. Spearman, under questioning by Sen. Baucus, said the policy about grants to black colleges stemmed from a directive issued by President Carter in January.

"It was very possible," Mr. Spearman said, "that the Office of Education interpreted [Mr. Carter's order] to mean that black colleges should receive no less than they received a year ago."

Sen. Baucus said that the 1965 legislation establishing the developing college aid program provided no special treatment for predominantly black colleges.

In an interview, Mr. Moye said 88 predominantly black colleges are participating in the developing institution program this year. He said black colleges were given about 47.5 percent of the $120 million awarded to 407 schools from 1979 funds.

Mr. Brantley said that when Ms. Berry removed him from his job, she told him that his testimony at an earlier hearing had been dismal and that his presence might jeopardize the program's funding by Congress.

UN Palestinian Unit Raised to Secretariat

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 13 (AP) — The United Nations yesterday added a new division on Palestinian rights to its secretariat despite an Israeli warning that it and other Palestinian projects would cost the UN more than $1 million a year.

The division was created by a General Assembly resolution.

U.S. Study Suggests Determination Role

Drug Abuse Linked to Specific Illnesses

By Lois Timnick

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 13 — Not only can prolonged drug use lead to psychiatric disorders, but also a person's choice of drugs may determine the illness he develops, a six-year study of drug abusers suggests.

The 51 men involved in the study, conducted by University of Pennsylvania researchers at the Coatesville Veterans Administration Hospital near Philadelphia, came from similar backgrounds and had no significant psychological differences.

But after six years, 5 of the 11 users of stimulants had become schizophrenic and their psychiatric problems had become more severe than their drug difficulties; 8 of the 14 who used depressants had become seriously depressed (11 reported suicidal ideas and 5 actually tried to commit suicide); and the 26 users of narcotics showed no change.

"Our data suggest that abuse of particular drugs has a major role in the development of specific psychiatric illness," the researchers reported in the current issue of the New England Journal of Medicine.

They did not rule out, however, that the possibility of pre-existing but undetected personality disorders could have led to different kinds of drug abuse. The psychiatric symptoms underlying the disorders seen later may have been present all along and influenced the men's selection of drugs — drugs that at first relieved the symptoms but eventually exacerbated them.

Although the men could have eventually acquired some form of psychiatric illness regardless of drug use, "the regular use of particular street drugs may have hastened the development and determined the nature of the subsequent disorder," the researchers said.

The mechanism creating the disorders could have included biochemical changes in the central nervous sytem resulting from constant tampering with the brain's chemical messenger systems — the explanation favored by the study's principal investigator, psychologist Thomas McLellan.

Or it could have been an example of what psychologists call "state-dependent learning," that is, behavior that mimics a drug effect, as when a person who takes stimulants learns to act as if in a manic state.

The researchers attributed the absence of changes in the narcotics group to the possibility that drugs such as methadone, morphine and heroin could have medicated underlying psychological problems and reduced symptoms of anxiety, depression, or paranoia.

They have been used, in fact, as anti-psychotics, and at least one study found the body's natural opiate, beta endorphin, helpful in reducing symptoms in schizophrenic and depressed patients.

Besides offering clues to the link between drug abuse and mental illness, the study also gives physicians a new diagnostic tool, alerting them to be on the lookout for certain psychiatric patterns — mania and schizophrenia in amphetamine users and depression in those who favor barbiturates.

Groups Outlined

Patients in the study were first admitted to the Coatesville hospital for inpatient drug abuse treatment in 1972, and then readmitted at least once a year for the next six years.

They fell into three groups — those who used stimulants (hallucinogens, amphetamines and inhalants), depressants (barbiturates, benzodiazepines such as Valium and Librium, and sedative hypnotics), and opiates.

All three groups used alcohol and marijuana as well, but the men did not switch to drugs outside the category they originally favored.

There were no significant differences between the groups — in age, education or employment, length of drug use or previous drug treatments. Similarly, no significant differences were found initially through psychiatric assessments that included interviews and tests measuring personality, affective disorders, intelligence and brain damage.

© Los Angeles Times

U.S. Plans More Oil Price Accusations

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (NYT) — The Energy Department plans to accuse the Mobil Oil Corp. and the Amerada Hess Corp. of having overcharged for petroleum products by a total of more than $1.1 billion from 1973 to 1976.

The filing of the new charges, technically a notice of probable violation, is scheduled to be announced in the next several days. The charges involve more than $500 million in alleged overpricing by Mobil, bringing the Energy Department's accusations against the company to more than $1 billion in overcharges.

The new charges against Amerada Hess involve about $650 million, bringing to more than $900 million the amount of alleged overcharges by that company. A spokesman for Mobil denied any wrongdoing; Amerada Hess spokesmen were not immediately available for comment.

In the Energy Department's investigation of the pricing policies of the major oil companies, Paul Bloom, the special counsel for compliance, to date has filed about 160 allegations of violations of federal price regulations totaling $9 billion against the 35 largest U.S. refiners.

More charges are expected to be made public before the end of the year as a result of the continuing federal inquiry into the oil-pricing policies.

The Gulf Oil Corp. was accused Tuesday of pricing violations totaling $466 million from 1973 to 1976 and Chevron USA, a subsidiary of Standard Oil of California, was accused of some $40 million in overcharges. Both companies denied having committed any violations, although they signed consent orders with the government totaling $23.3 million.

Computation Errors

None of the notices filed in recent months alleged any deliberate wrongdoing, although some of the companies have signed consent decrees of various forms that have yielded $600 million in fines to the government, rebates to consumers and other forms of corporate repayment.

The federal charges involve interpretations of price regulations dealing with petroleum and petroleum products that stem from government price ceilings that went into effect in 1973. The companies have contended that the regulations are complicated, contradictory and difficult to interpret.

The new series of actions against Mobil and Amerada Hess involve 20 specific notices of probable violation, involving prices of gasoline, home heating oil and diesel fuel, together with erroneous prices for crude oil, improper transportation costs and computation errors made in setting the prices of various petroleum products.

While the allegations will involve a wide variety of specifics, the largest against Mobil will accuse the company of incorrectly calculating its cost recoveries for gasoline, home heating oil and diesel fuel by more than $250 million.

The major charge against Amerada Hess, involving more than $400 million, centers on alleged improper calculation of fuel prices charged to customers.

These and other complaints probably will take a year or two to settle. Should the companies fight the allegations in court, as opposed to settling out of court, the cases could drag on for years.

In trying to minimize litigation that is both costly and time-consuming to the Justice Department, lawyers for the Energy Department have generally sought to work out compromises with the companies.

Under the terms of one such settlement made public last week, Getty Oil set up a new fund for use in paying home heating expenses of the poor. The final details of this novel arrangement have yet to be drafted.

The federal investigation of the pricing policies of the major oil companies is, according to current schedules, to continue for several more years. Sources in the Energy Department have predicted that the government will allege overcharges totaling $25 billion.

Center-Rightists Win Majority in Portuguese Vote

LISBON, Dec. 13 (AP) — The center-right Democratic Alliance led by Francisco Sa Carneiro gained three seats in yesterday's counting of absentee ballots to emerge from the Dec. 2 parliamentary elections with a three-seat majority.

The election victory gave Mr. Sa Carneiro's coalition of Social Democrats, Center Democrats and Monarchists the right to form a government, Portugal's first non-leftist Cabinet since the 1974 revolution.

The coalition picked up three of the four National Assembly seats allotted to Portuguese living abroad to raise their total to 128 in the 250-seat chamber.

Mr. Sa Carneiro is expected to receive a formal invitation from President Antonio Ramalho Eanes later in the month to form the government. Under Portuguese law the new parliament, an interim body with an estimated 8 to 10 months to stay in office, can be called into session 10 days after the publication of the election results in the government gazette.

Walkout Threatened On London Subway

LONDON, Dec. 13 (UPI) — Members of the subway drivers' union today threatened to walk off the job at seven key Underground stations Monday unless they are paid back-dated overtime. The drivers said the money, as much as £100 ($210) a person, should have been paid in October.

But transportation officials said they were unaware of a possible strike.

Super-Galaxies Spotted by U-2, NASA Reports

MOUNTAIN VIEW, Calif., Dec. 13 (Reuters) — Government space scientists believe they have found a huge group of galaxies that are pulling in the Milky Way.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration said that the cluster of hundreds of millions of stars, situated beyond the constellation Virgo, was drawing in the Milky Way and Earth at a speed of more than a million miles an hour. The existence of the "super-cluster" became known from data obtained by high-flying NASA U-2 aircraft, the agency said.

NASA astronomers said that the star grouping seemed to be spread throughout 2 billion light years of space and contained 30 to 40 per cent more galaxies than normally found in such a vast volume.

George Smoot, a University of California astronomer, said of the discovery: "It boggles the mind that such a structure could exist — a big fraction of the observable universe."

14 Newsmen Seized Over Riot in Taiwan

TAIPEI, Dec. 13 (AP) — The Taiwan garrison command announced the arrest today of 14 executives of the dissident monthly magazine Formosan on charges of starting a riot in which 184 persons, including a general, were injured.

The magazine organized a protest Monday in the southern port of Kaohsiung without getting permission from the government. Soldiers and police who tried to break up the demonstration suffered the bulk of the injuries.

Justice Powell Quits Clubs Barring Blacks

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 13 (UPI) — U.S. Supreme Court Justice Lewis Powell has resigned from two private Virginia clubs that do not accept black members and reapplied for membership in a club that does.

The Richmond Times-Dispatch reported today that Justice Powell had resigned from the Commonwealth Club and the Country Club of Virginia and applied for reinstatement in the Downtown Club. Questions about the judge's membership in the two clubs were raised during his confirmation hearings eight years ago. At that time, the Richmond judge said he did not intend to drop the memberships.

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GI Who Was AWOL for 28 Years Dons Uniform of Salvation Army

SAGINAW, Mich., Dec. 13 (UPI) — A soldier absent without leave who hid for 28 years in a West Berlin apartment with his fiancee said yesterday that he would spend his first Christmas in the United States in the uniform of a different army.

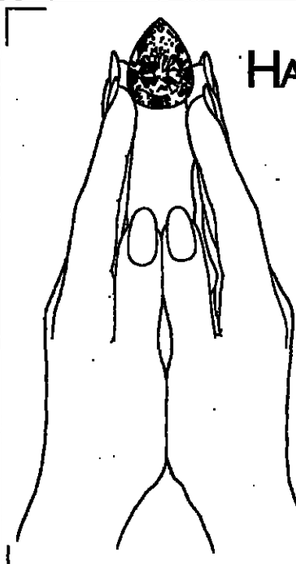
Robert Petee said yesterday that he would spend the holidays helping the Salvation Army. "I'm a lonely man," he said. "Only a person with troubles can really understand the troubles of others. That's one of the reasons I'm out here ringing the bell for the Salvation Army."

Mr. Petee went AWOL in 1951 and hid with his fiancee and the woman's mother until he turned himself in last spring. Fearing that he would be arrested if he was seen, he never left Rita Molkentin's flat during his 28 years in hiding. He said that he never ventured farther than the apartment balcony — and then only at night.

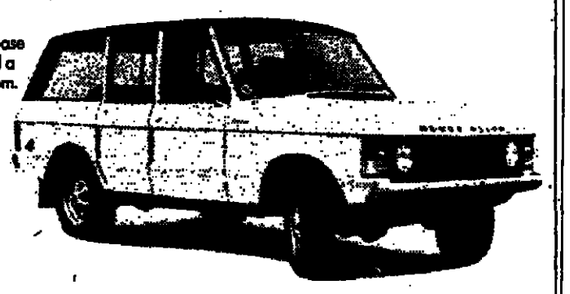
Last year, Miss Molkentin died of cancer, and Mr. Petee turned himself in to U.S. Army officials last April 30.

He said that his Christmases in West Germany were not festive affairs but that at least he was able to be with the woman he loved. "At Christmas time and at all times we gave each other love and attention. That's all we had. We were devoted to each other," Mr. Petee said.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 4 Friday, December 14, 1979

Europe's Missile Needs

The Western alliance has begun making a series of interlocking decisions designed to guarantee its security in the 1980s. These include U.S. construction and deployment of mobile MX intercontinental ballistic missiles. President Carter's announced plans to increase defense spending by an average of more than 4 per cent a year over the next five years and NATO's conditional decision to produce and deploy Eurostrategic missiles. If the Carter decision on arms expenditures has its desired effect, the Senate will also vote on SALT-2 next year. And if Moscow agrees, the SALT-3 process, which involves limiting nuclear weapons in the European theater, can begin before the SALT-2 process is concluded.

* * *

There is movement on both the arms modernization track and on the negotiating track, which is as it should be. But there are also obstacles on both tracks and serious questions about what the various Western initiatives are likely to accomplish. The MX system, for example, is expensive (probably $60 billion to deploy 200 missiles), the currently favored deployment plan is considered impractical by some specialists and there is even doubt in defense circles about its effectiveness as a deterrent. As for SALT-2, it is acknowledged by supporters and opponents alike to be in big trouble in the Senate. Like Carter's intention to increase defense spending, however, NATO's approval of Cruise and Pershing-2 missiles should work in favor of the treaty's passage.

But what about the strategic value of deploying such missiles, apart from the importance of influencing the Senate on SALT and displaying NATO's ability, more or less, to take a unified stand on a major issue? Why is it important that missiles with sufficient range to hit targets in the Soviet Union be based in Western Europe? A candid and cryptic answer was offered by Peter Corterier, a West German Bundestag member and defense expert. He said: "The idea is certainly not to win a war [but] to escalate a conflict that we couldn't dominate otherwise."

According to Soviet strategic doctrine, any nuclear attack from Europe dictates a similar response against the United States, therefore the presence of such weapons, the argument goes, should serve as a warning to the Russians that a nuclear war could not be contained in Europe. Since former secretary of state Henry Kissinger suggested in September that Europe could not necessarily count on U.S. nuclear intervention in a Soviet-European conflict, there has been increasing concern among defense-minded Europeans that some way be found to assure that the U.S. nuclear umbrella would open in case of a Soviet attack. Mr. Corterier, it would seem, was reacting, at least in part, to Mr. Kissinger's warning. But it is worth remembering that wherever the missiles are based, the trigger can only be squeezed by the president of the United States.

* * *

It is altogether likely, however, that Mr. Kissinger is wrong and Mr. Corterier's fears are misplaced. There is no reason to believe that U.S. strength and U.S. resolve have deteriorated to the point that a U.S. president would stand by and watch Europe be destroyed. The Cruise and Pershing missiles are important because they add to the overall Western deterrent, if only marginally, and because they are useful bargaining chips once the Soviet Union agrees — which it surely will — to participate in European theater nuclear disarmament talks.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

Duty of Journalist-Diplomats

No crisis is complete without a press flap and Iran is no exception. It was bound to happen, given the enormous burden placed on all news organizations since the hostages were seized. In the absence of formal contacts, journalists have become surrogate diplomats; foreign policy is being made live, on the tube. All the while, the cameras transmit jarring images of shrieking mobs, images often staged by Iranians unusually wise to the higher theology of using the media.

* * *

In the current flap, the question has become who is using whom, and for what? To the Carter administration, it seemed wrong for NBC to interview one hostage, who may have been under duress. Others question whether NBC was right to agree to broadcast the interview in prime time and to permit an accompanying statement of Iran's case. White House press secretary Jody Powell called the interview "a cruel and cynical attempt" by Iran to divert public attention. What also seemed to trouble Powell was that Iran tried to use U.S. television to its own advantage.

U.S. television, in doing its job, may at times serve Iranian government purposes. It may at times serve U.S. government purposes. But throughout, it serves U.S. public purposes as well. The public needs to understand Iranian passions, real as well as staged. The public is not, in any case, so gullible as to swallow any Iranian argument whole; if anything, the various televised appearances of Iranian leaders have strengthened U.S. resolve.

NBC concluded there was legitimate news value in the interview, so long as it retained editorial control and could include the necessary caveats. The correctness of that judgment seems to us borne out, paradoxically, by a hip-shooting attack on the network by Rep. John Brademas: "A lot of us feel that so long as Americans are bound and made to sit in cubicles and are not allowed to communicate with each other, these citizens of the United States are being mistreated. I was surprised an American network would have gone along." The very facts that Brademas cited had been disclosed in the broadcast he deplored.

* * *

U.S. journalists have not sought a diplomatic role in Iran. It has been thrust upon them. Those covering Iran have been under pressure from two sets of would-be official editors, Iranian and American. At some point, timidity or competitive zeal might indeed impel a network or newspaper to shave professional standards. But the networks have on the whole held to the obligation of deciding, independently, what is newsworthy. The lesson is the same as always: The only duty the media can effectively perform is their own.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Chief Ramokgopa's Appeal

The South African government of Prime Minister P.W. Botha has made several recent pronouncements which, if carried out, would mean improved conditions for the blacks who make up the great majority of that country's population. Blacks have been granted the right to join trade unions, for example. And Botha has questioned other laws that support the system of apartheid. Sadly, though, a dispatch last week from our correspondent reveals that South Africa is still cruelly resettling blacks against their will. The pronouncements, therefore, may be empty propaganda.

Chief George Ramokgopa, of the town of Ga-Ramokgopa, has learned that his 50,000 people, and the 30,000 members of a nearby tribe, will be resettled from what they regard as "the land of their birth" to an area "with not a single flowing river, that is unsuitable for rearing animals, and unarable." Noting that his people now inhabit land that has "flowing rivers, and the climate is neither too damp nor too dry," Chief Ramokgopa has appealed for help to Pieter Koornhof, Minister for Black Affairs, who last year managed to block the destruction of the black town of Crossroads.

Forced relocations of entire communities are part of a policy adopted by South Africa in 1948. It allows the government to divide the nation into separate parts for whites, blacks, Asians and "coloreds"— people of mixed ancestry. In some cases, whites have been moved from ancestral lands. In most cases, blacks have been chased out of white areas to the so-called black "homelands," usually places that are hard to farm and develop.

The policy, of course, lets some white South Africans dream of an all-white nation. But the plight of Chief Ramokgopa's people demonstrates the cruel costs of those dreams. Koornhof does not see much hope for the blacks' latest appeal. He says whites in the Ramokgopa area have long been promised the chance to acquire the land of the blacks. Chief Ramokgopa has urged his people to remain calm, and pray.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 14, 1904

PARIS — The magistrate charged with the investigation of the death of deputy M. Syveton, has heard several witnesses who were in a position to throw some light on the mysterious affair. One of these was M. Menard, who married the daughter of Mme. Syveton last May. He made the following statement to the magistrate: "M. Syveton is not the victim of an accident. He committed suicide, being unable to find any other way out of a most difficult position that had arisen with reference to his family." Another deputy, who hastened to the house shortly after the death of M. Syveton became known, now states that M. Syveton killed himself owing to a *drame de famille*.

Fifty Years Ago

December 14, 1929

TIRANA — Tobacco, not a mysterious and insidious poison, is breaking down the vitality of King Zog of Albania. Like all Moslems, Albanians are inveterate chain-smokers, never without a cigarette from early morning till late at night. And it is a habit from which King Zog cannot break himself. He is free to admit that he has never counted the number of cigarettes he has smoked, as his own cigarette factories supply him. His particular brand is made by special workmen, in a special room, and of the finest tobacco obtainable. In addition, each cigarette is so long that it actually counts for two. King Zog finds it practically impossible to cut down his supply below 50 a day.



Grounding Poland's Flying University

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — "The Society for Scientific Studies [TKN in Polish] inaugurated its series of lectures on The Contemporary History of Poland on Nov. 2 at 10 Pulawska Street in Warsaw. The session was opened by Prof. Jan Kielanowski, a member of the Polish Academy of Sciences, and the first lecture, entitled 'The Clandestine Polish State, 1939-1945,' was delivered by Prof. Wladyslaw Bartoszewski."

The brief communique above, published by the clandestine press in Warsaw, requires some explanation. First, the lecture was given at a private apartment. Second, the auditors included a district official and two policemen who declared the meeting illegal and stopped it. Third, the first in the series of lectures was also the last to be held of all those prepared and announced by the TKN for the university year of 1979-1980.

The other subjects in the curriculum, those that never had a chance to see the light, included: Polish 20th Century Thought; Polish-Jewish Relations Between the Two World Wars; The History of the Catholic Church; The Ethical Problems of Science; The Moralists: Nietzche, Schiller and Camus, and Russian Literature.

Simple Operation

In Warsaw, the operation is simple: The police surround the building, search the apartment, disperse the students and arrest the lecturers. In the provinces, it is a bit different; the operation takes place at the railroad station, where the lecturers are arrested as they get off the train, interrogated and sent back to the capital under escort. Those who resist have their passports withdrawn, are put on trial and sentenced, like ordinary hoodlums, to pay large fines.

That is what happened to Mr. Bartoszewski, a well-known writer and historian, secretary general of the Polish PEN Club, and to Piotr Naimski, a chemist and member of the KOR (the Social Self-Defense Committee), the leading democratic opposition group in Poland. It happened to Mr. Bartoszewski because he was a TKN lecturer and to Mr. Naimski because he had offered his apartment for a lecture.

This resulted because the regime considers the Society for Scientific Studies to be one of the most dangerous dissident activities. The TKN, also known as the flying university (a link to the clandestine teaching groups that existed in Occupied Poland during the last century) was created in January of last year. In its "ideological charter," the flying university declares that "the attempt to muzzle culture and science through censorship and political prejudice is a threat to the future of the nation's culture and to the education of youth . . ."

Threat

In face of this threat, the TKN decided to complete the education offered by the government through lectures and seminars dealing with subjects that are ignored or reshaped by the official schools. More than 80 professors and intellectuals, of whom 19 are members of the Academy of Sciences, asumed the responsibility for the classes. And more than 5,000 students have been able to discover some of the real history of their own country.

The TKN has become an authentic university, which has found a legitimate place in the impressive and burgeoning network of independent and democratic institutions operating in Poland. Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski has taken up the cause of the TKN against the government, since a number of lecturers at this flying university once were close to the former bishop of Cracow, Cardinal Karol Wojtyla, the current pope.

The flying university is a particularly humiliating slap in the face of the regime. The university's habit of disseminating information on questions of Polish history that are crucial, yet taboo, is an affront to the monopoly on "truth" that is one of the primary bases of all totalitarian regimes.

Edward Gierek, head of the Polish Communist Party, found himself with scant freedom of choice in the matter. Poland's economic situation is desperate, its neighbors are getting nervous — as the Prague trials demonstrated — and the country's acquiescing — and corrupt — intellectuals have begun to rebel against the Central Committee's "liberalism." Gierek had no choice but to give in and tighten the screws on the flying university.

For the same reason, four dissidents who organized a meeting on Nov. 11 near the tomb of the Unknown Soldier in the center of Warsaw, were sentenced to jail on Monday. By trying to restore the celebration of the Polish independence day — banned by the Communist regime since the end of World War II — the four dissidents were just as guilty as any TKN lecturer of trying to break the monopoly on "historical truth," which the Communist Party wants to keep for itself.

Stalin and History

In London, Polish philosopher Leszek Kolakowski, who teaches at Oxford, has announced the creation of an international committee for the defense of the flying university in the name of "liberty, science and culture." Three Nobel laureates were among the first to join: German writer Heinrich Boll, French biologist Andre Lwoff and Swedish economist Gunnar Myrdal. Among others standing up in defense of the TKN are the exiled Soviet writer Alexander Zinoviev, U.S. writer Mary McCarthy and British political scientist Robert Conquest.

Hannah Arendt said that when Stalin decided to rewrite history, he destroyed not only old books, but those who had written them and those who read them. Today in Poland, the writers and the readers manage to survive, but books and history are in serious danger.

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The Yellow Rain in Laos

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — The Laotian tribesmen call it "the yellow rain." It struck at least three times during February of last year, killing and sickening an undetermined number of members of the Hmong tribe near Xiangkhoang.

The yellow rain was probably mustard gas, the most loathsome weapon of World War I, its use condemned by 114 civilized nations — not including Laos or Vietnam.

Evidence has been gathered from refugees and through other intelligence to prove that poison gas is now part of the arsenal of Southeast Asian communists. Mustard gas, and a second gas — either lung-destroying phosgene or chlorine, and in some reports, a nerve gas — has struck terror among the Hmong, or Meo, people who have been resisting communist domination in their remote areas.

Months ago, the U.S. State Department, in its restrained way, told Rep. James Leach, R-Iowa, that it was sharing this evidence with "others whose influence with the Laotians and Vietnamese exceeds our own." That means the Soviet Union, which provided the planes and rockets that caused the yellow rain to fall, and has an extensive chemical-warfare program. "Evidence of a Soviet role," said the State Department with a careful calibration of concern, "is circumstantial."

Verification

Recently, verification of the early reports has reached Washington that should stir up even the most unflappable diplomat. Here is an excerpt from a confidential summary:

"Four attacks using poison gas made on Hmong tribe members during February, 1978, at the confluence of the Nam Theng and Nam Ka rivers in south central Laos. Delivered by rockets fired from single-engined, propeller-driven reconnaissance-type aircraft."

Two gases were used, one colored yellow, the other red. "Both agents made the victims feel as if their body was going to blow up, severe coughing yielded blood. The throat felt hot and it hurt to swallow. These symptoms followed by eyes turning yellow as if the victim had jaundice, the vision becoming blurred, and the nose tingling as if hot pepper had been inhaled. Breathing caused a sharp pain, teeth felt loose and gums smelled rotten . . .

"Five thousand people in the area of attack," the report continues, "two hundred known to be affected . . . anyone whose bare skin was touched by a droplet suffered severe necrosis of the affected area, high fever, with the skin red and turning bruise-dark. Took about two weeks to die."

Running a Test?

Had enough? That's what poison gas does; the fear of retaliation kept agressors from using it during World War II. Since then, many nations have developed the capacity to use chemical warfare, now it appears likely that the Soviet Union has been interested in running a test on human beings.

I am informed that a seven-man team of Soviet chemical warfare experts visited the Laotian cities of Pakse and Seno to inspect warehouses containing the same type of "chemical explosives" used last year to suppress the anti-communist tribesmen. These supplies include shells for artillery, as well as bombs and rockets containing the mustard and phosgene or chlorine gas. The same Soviet team was seen at three installations, and its presence was reported separately; the intelligence is hard.

At the same time, the United States is beginning to get reports that poison gas is also being used by the Vietnamese in Cambodia. That evidence is not as solid as the confirmed Laotian reports, but a pattern is emerging: the Soviet-supported regimes in Vietnam and Laos need a terror weapon; the Russians see an opportunity to test their chemical arsenal without using it themselves.

The result is the reintroduction of poison gas into the world's actively-used weaponry, with nothing but the most pipsqueak admonitions from low-level U.S. diplocrats, a ho-hum reaction from U.S. allies, silence from the Third World, and a cool denial from the Communist Pathet Lao.

On Wednesday, a subcommittee of the House Foreign Affairs Committee held open hearings on the poison gas reports. The U.S. Army Medical Corps testified that two types of gas had been used, and that its investigators had heard of between 700 and 1,000 deaths in Laos. The congressmen pressed HR 501, which says it is the sense of the House that the UN Commission on Disarmament should place chemical warfare on the agenda of the UN. A witness from the U.S. Arms Control Agency clucked sympathetically at the reports and did not think that placing the case on the agenda was such a good idea.

Atrocity

Why is the United States pussyfooting about this? The United States knows an atrocity is taking place — poison gas is the poor nations' atomic bomb. The United States knows that if it does not combine outspoken outrage with diplomatic pressures to stop the use of gas immediately, its use will spread.

Most of all, the United States knows of some degree of Soviet involvement, probably in the production of lethal materials, demonstrably in the on-site examination of supplies, and certainly in the provision of the agents of delivery.

The way to stop the yellow rain is not to resolve to ask Mr. Carter to ask the UN to mail a protesting postcard to Laos. The way to stop the torture and terror is to tell the Soviet Union that the United States finds their secret testing intolerable.

©1979, The New York Times.

Autonomy: Waiting For Israel

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — The effort to ... out the next phase of Camp David agreement has ... tably lost the attention of the ... lic, and of distracted Washington officials, during the Iranian ... But the problem is there, and ... rent developments are making ... anything more urgent to find a ... tion.

The next phase is supposed ... autonomy for the West Bank ... Gaza. Israel and Egypt have ... negotiating since last May: ... meaning of autonomy: how the ... rities are to elect and administ... tive council, for example, and ... powers the council will have. U... Camp David's terms, the negot... tions are supposed to produce ... agreement by next May 25, but ... far they have got just ... nowhere.

Some supporters of Israel seem ... feel that it would be just as well ... let the agreed goal of autonomy ... slide. Israel has taken enough ... for peace, they argue: pulled back ... large slices of the Sinai on or ... of schedule, and in particular ... turned the Sinai oil wells over ... Egypt despite the great economic ... cost to Israel and the possible ... ity dangers.

It is true that at Camp ... Prime Minister Meanachem ... undertook large commitments ... volving risk, and that he has ... carried them out meticulously. ... it does not follow that Israel ... benefit if the process started ... were now interrupted.

What Israel got at Camp ... was something intangible but ... mously important: the promise ... peace with its largest neighbor, ... Egypt's President Anwar Sadat ... been just as meticulous in ... out that part of the bargain. ... brushed off opposition from ... Arab world — an opposition ... and more sustained than ... He has remained unruffled ... gin government policies, as ... tlements, that many Israelis ... as provocative.

The turmoil in Iran and ... growth of Moslem militancy ... area have made life more dan... for Sadat. He needs to be ... point to some achievement for ... larger Arab interest, and that ... on the question of Pales... rights.

To arrive at next May 2 ... nothing to show for the Pales... would certainly involve risks, ... dat — and for Israel, which ... much staked on his policy. ... time of danger is actually ... On Feb.25, Egypt and Isr... scheduled to exchange am... dors, a step that for many ... will symbolize the separate ... Sadat's peace. There is an in... terest in showing some prog... autonomy by then.

The autonomy negotiation ... been stymied so far by an ex... narrow Israeli view of w... Camp David pledge of "full ... omy" should involve. The ad... trative council would have ... er over the West Bank's land... ter. Israel would keep sig... control over education, ... roads, police. The military ... ment would merely be wit... — not "abolished," as Prime ... ter Begin originally said.

Is there any chance that ... gin government will take ... generous — a more realistic ... tion on the meaning of "full ... omy?" I think there is ... again, over the two years ... dat came to Jerusalem, ... saved the peace process by ... ing to reality. He has prove... for all his rhetoric, he has a ... man's sense of when to be fl...

The latest sign was aband... of the plan to deport the m... Nablus. That foolish idea h... condemned by many of ... friends and by a good part ... Israeli public, but dropping ... took courage.

The affair of the mayor sh... deeper reason why it is in ... interest to have meaningful ... my in the West Bank and G... cupation is becoming progr... more burdensome for Isra... jailing of the mayor arou... most effective and unified ... protest ever experienced in ... tories. Occupation, it is cl... intensified Palestinian natio...

There is a challenge for th... tinians, too, in the affair of ... or. In their new unity and ... fidence they surely should ... advantages of politics over ... ism. If significant Palestini... ers moved now to talk wit... the step would be as dram... effective as Sadat's visit.

But in any event Israel ca... can go ahead on autonomy, ... the idea attractive enough ... residents of the West Ba... Gaza will vote for a new ... The United States, despi... must press the autonomy ... tions. But the responsibili... heavily on Begin.

©1979, The New York Tim...

—*Letters*—

Khomeini's Way

The thought occurs that the Ayatollah Khomeini's single-handed pursuit of brinksmanship through the constant escalation of tensions over the U.S. hostages is not a demonstration of strength but an admission of weakness. The technique of gaining popular support through the creation of devils to fight against is a tactic which is not needed by strong leaders who have positive programs to offer their people.

The weaker the leader, the greater is the requirement to create devils. One would hope, in this light, that the ayatollah can find real strength and provide some positive programs for Iran to rally to. The alternative being pursued does not provide much hope, or many rewards, for any of the participants, above all the Iranian people.

Another thought is that what the ayatollah may really want is a holy war. In this case, and in view of U.S. reticence to give it to him, further escalations can be expected. After all, war is only a matter of sufficiently provoking enough people. (The winner of such a conflict resides north of Iran's northern border.)

A final thought is that the ayatollah may be so consumed with hate for the United States because of past support for the shah that trivia such as international laws become no obstacle to his revenge. If this is the case, I wonder what to say about all-consuming hate and revenge? And what does that mean about the ayatollah?

SUSAN MORRISON.

Paris.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

Hypocrite of Year?

The Libyans qualify for the hypocrite of the year award. They take up the cry against the deposed shah, and conveniently forget the aid and comfort they gave Idi Amin of Uganda, a tyrant just as bad if not even worse.

In fact, Amin has disappeared, but at the time of his disappearance, rumor had it that he had found refuge in Libya. When the Libyans talk about the shah, shouldn't we ask them the crucial question: where is Idi Amin?

DONNA EVLETH.

Paris.

State of Tasmania

Your obituary of Merle Oberon (IHT, Nov. 26) was touching and comprehensive. I was delighted to read she was born in Australia (being a citizen of that country myself), but saddened that your research did not discover that Tasmania is a state of Australia, not just an "island close to Australia."

NEA MacCULLOCH.

Luxembourg.

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...nowitz Ends 6-Day Visit

...J.S. Envoy Is Optimistic ...n West Bank, Gaza Talks

By William Claiborne

ERUSALEM, Dec. 13 (WP) — ... special ambassador Sol ...owitz today ended a six-day visit ...he Middle East, sounding a note ...nexplained optimism that the ...-moving, negotiations on the ...st Bank and Gaza Strip autono... scheme can lead to an agree... ...t by the May deadline.

"I'm encouraged by this trip, ...rtened by the feeling of commit... ...t that I found here and in ...pt, and I think we can look ...ard to progress in the months ...ad." Mr. Linowitz said after the ... of a series of meetings with Is... ...raeli and Egyptian leaders here and in Cairo.

Mr. Linowitz, accompanied by Israel's chief negotiator, Interior Minister Yosef Burg, flew to Cairo yesterday for a 70-minute meeting with Egyptian Premier Mustapha Khalil and then returned here for a brief session with Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin before leaving for Washington.

'Real Progress'

As he has since the outset of the trip, his first in the region since being named to head the U.S. delegation, Mr. Linowitz repeatedly spoke of "real progress" in his talks, without being specific as to its nature. But sources close to the negotiations said that in the private meetings, all of the participants expressed a greater sense of urgency that the time has come to tackle substantive differences instead of concentrating on procedural issues, as the autonomy working committees have been doing.

Officials said that Egypt and Israel have agreed that if issues such as the source of authority of the proposed Palestinian autonomous council and the status of East Jerusalem are not dealt with as soon as next week's ministerial level talks in Cairo, it is unlikely that the May 26 deadline for agreement on elections can be reached.

At the same time, sources close to the Mr. Begin say that Israel will not consider it catastrophic if the deadline is not met, and that the talks could continue into summer. So far, not one significant Palestinian political figure has indicated a willingness to participate in the autonomy plan. But during his visit, Mr. Linowitz stressed that he is not discouraged.

"We must answer the Palestinians' question of 'what's in it for me?' That's the challenge we have to meet," Mr. Linowitz said. He indicated this could be done only through painstaking and methodical negotiating that leads to cumulative progress rather than dramatic, headline-making progress. "Anybody involved in negotiating realizes that this must happen, and it is happening," he said.

...Settlers Held ...or West Bank ...chool Attack

...RUSALEM, Dec. 13 (NYT) — ... police said yesterday that six ...ish settlers on the occupied ...st Bank had been charged with ...shing windows and firing shots ...an Arab girls' school at a refu... camp Nov. 27.

...vram Saftiel, deputy command... of the police in the Judea district, ... that accusations of unlawful ...y and damaging property had ...n filed against the six men. He ...d, however, that they had been ...oked by children throwing ...es at a car in which women and ...ren were riding.

...lestinians who witnessed the ...dent said that the men attacked ... school at Jalazoun refugee ...p, with stones and guns, firing ...ast 10 rounds and smashing ...at 120 panes of glass. Two girls ... slightly injured by glass.

...r. Saftiel said that all six were ... the settlement of Shiloh, near ...alazoun camp, north of Ramal...

...hicago Library ...hrows Book at ...Rule Violators

...HICAGO, Dec. 13 — In one ... the toughest crackdowns in ... United States against people ...o do not return books, the ...icago Public Library is ob...ning arrest warrants for the ...offlaws, the Los Angeles ...mes reports.

Patrick Scanlan, the security ...ef, said that the library had ...tained 20 warrants but that ...body had been arrested. ...hey usually come in voluntar... once they know we have the ...rrant and are looking for ...em," he said.

Library officials say that the ... for unreturned materials for ... last three years is $1.9 mil... ...n. Scofflaws face fines be...een $50 and $500 for each ...ok, film or other library item ...t they do not return.

7 Are Killed in Week In South-West Africa

WINDHOEK, South-West Africa, Dec. 13 (Reuters) — South African forces killed four SWAPO guerrillas in the north of this territory in the last week and lost one of their own men, a defense spokesman said today.

SWAPO, the South-West Africa Peoples Organization, is fighting to end South African rule in South-West Africa, also known as Namibia. The spokesman also said that two civilian youths were killed and three wounded when a guerrilla grenade that they found exploded.



United Press International

Mother Teresa talks with Pope John Paul II during an audience yesterday at the Vatican. She announced afterward that the pope agreed to give her a Vatican property in Rome where she can care for unwanted children. Mother Teresa began a four-day visit on Wednesday.

India Concedes Mother Teresa Won't Pay Tax on Prize

NEW DELHI, Dec. 13 (UPI) — Embarrassed Indian bureaucrats conceded today that Mother Teresa of Calcutta will not pay tax on her $193,000 Nobel Peace Prize.

"Take my word for it, she will not have to pay taxes," a Law Ministry official said. He admitted that there had been a delay in making a decision on the tax status of the Roman Catholic nun who has pledged her prize money to help the poor.

The possibility of Mother Teresa's being taxed provoked public outrage. Newspapers today kept up the barrage against the bureaucrats, whom they said had made India a laughingstock.

"It is not the law that is asinine but the legislators, the enforcers, the administrators," the Times of India said in an editorial.

"For the sake of grace, the entire amount that the Nobel laureate brings to this country must be deemed hers and her mission's, untainted by the tax man's filthy hands," it said.

Vatican Panel Begins Theologian's Trial

VATICAN CITY, Dec. 13 (UPI) — Belgian theologian Edward Schillebeeckx today went before a Vatican tribunal to answer charges in a case that has provoked fears that Pope John Paul II is stifling intellectual freedom in the church.

Rev. Schillebeeckx, 65, a Dominican priest who teaches theology at Nijmegen University, a Roman Catholic school in the Netherlands, is to be questioned on his teachings in his book, "Jesus: An Experiment in Christology," published four years ago.

The trial is being held by the Sacred Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith, the Vatican anti-heresy agency once called the Office of the Holy Inquisition.

Although the Vatican has maintained secrecy about the inquest, church sources say that a team of three Vatican theologians were to interrogate Rev. Schillebeeckx for three days.

9 Questions

According to the sources, the Vatican theologians were to pose nine questions concerning Rev. Schillebeeckx's views regarding the divinity of Christ, the significance of his death and resurrection, the doctrine of the virgin birth and the doctrine of papal infallibility.

The central accusation against the priest, the sources say, is that his theological conception calls into question Christ's divinity, the cornerstone of Christian worship.

The case, begun in 1977 and one of several recent Vatican moves against liberal theologians, has provoked protests, which were especially strong in the United States, where the conservative religious views expressed by the pope in October dismayed liberal Roman Catholics.

Last week, a group of 144 American, West German and Swiss Catholic theologians petitioned the Vatican to assure that the Schillebeeckx inquest would be "an authentic dialogue" instead of a medieval-style heresy trial.

Among those signing the petition were prominent U.S. theologians such as the Rev. John Tracy Ellis, professor of church history at Catholic University in Washington, and the Rev. David Tracy, theology professor at the University of Chicago Divinity School.

Theologian's Reply

Rev. Schillebeeckx has been shown the questions to be put to him by the Vatican tribunal and has published a reply in the Italian Catholic magazine Il Regno. "If Christ perhaps did not know that he was the son of God that does not prevent him from so being or prevent us from affirming it," Rev. Schillebeeckx wrote in the magazine regarding his views on Christ's divinity.

"This, then, is a historical question. I am an historian and I was writing history, according to which Christ was not conscious of being the messiah," he said in the article.

Church experts said that the trial of liberal theologians Hans Kung of Switzerland and Edward Schoonenberg of the Netherlands.

Church experts said the Vatican's recent criticism of liberal theologians apparently had the approval of the pope, who has called repeatedly since his election 14 months ago for stricter adherence to the church's traditional teachings.

Guerrillas Disclose Strength to Britain

Rhodesia Cease-Fire Talks Move Ahead

By Leonard Downie Jr.

LONDON, Dec. 13 (WP) — Significant progress was made today toward a cease-fire in the Rhodesian guerrilla war, and British officials at the settlement talks here expressed confidence that a final peace agreement could be signed by the weekend.

Military commanders of the Patriotic Front guerrillas and the former government in Salisbury spent long hours in what were described as "constructive" negotiations over where their troops would be positioned after a cease-fire.

Patriotic Front leaders Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo also disclosed the strength of their forces, in confidence to British officials, a symbolic requirement that had stalled formal bargaining on the cease-fire details at the 14-week peace talks here.

The Patriotic Front no longer objects to having its guerrillas gather at "assembly places" scattered around Rhodesia, while the Salisbury forces are confined to more numerous bases of their own. But the guerrilla leaders are still seeking to have some of the assembly locations changed.

[Mr. Nkomo, speaking to reporters, said there would be no cease-fire until he is assured that his men will not be vulnerable to government attack in the assembly camps, Associated Press reported.]

The Salisbury delegation of former Zimbabwe Rhodesian Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa declared in a statement that it was satisfied with the details of the British cease-fire plan and was ready to sign a final peace agreement.

"We have done everything that could have been required of us to complete the negotiations," said former Deputy Prime Minister Silus Mundawarara.

British spokesman Nicholas Fenn said, "We confidently look forward to an agreement by the end of the week."

The British are anxious to have the peace agreement signed after Lord Carrington, the foreign secretary, returns tomorrow from a NATO foreign ministers meeting in Brussels and before he leaves with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher on Sunday for an official visit to the United States.

British officials today gave the Salisbury and Patriotic Front delegations here a draft of the final agreement, incorporating a cease-fire document with a summary of earlier agreements on an independence constitution for the new nation to be known as Zimbabwe and new elections to choose a black majority government within three months.

Rhodesia has reverted to the status of a British colony under the rule of a British governor, Lord Soames, until the elections are held, a new government is formed and independence is granted.

28 Deaths Reported

SALISBURY, Dec. 13 (AP) — At least 4 Rhodesian troops, 18 guerrillas and 6 collaborators have been killed since Lord Soames arrived yesterday in Salisbury, the military command said today.

Lord Soames said he understood he had to walk a fine line in his new job. "I'm just settling in and meeting people. I don't want to rush in where angels fear to tread," he said.

He made the comments last night after his first television address to the nation. "This will not be an easy period for any of us," Lord Soames said in the broadcast.

Universities Shut In Athens Area

ATHENS, Dec. 13 (AP) — The Greek government yesterday shut universities in and near Athens in an effort to curb student unrest exacerbated by recent legislation governing examination procedures.

Ioannis Varvitsiotis, minister of education, said that only universities in the Athens area were affected by the move. He ordered them closed until Dec. 24 when the two-week Christmas holiday begins.

The universities were closed after protesting students occupied several faculties of Athens University and threatened to take over the entire university. The new law reduces the number of times which students can take examinations. In effect, it limits the number of years a student can remain at the university.

Artificial Blood Makes U.S. Man 'Feel Strong'

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 13 (Reuters) — A 67-year-old man who became the first person in the United States to receive artificial blood has been released from the University of Minnesota hospital.

"I feel real strong, just like I did 25 years ago," said Haldor Nickelsen when he returned home.

Mr. Nickelsen received about four pints of the synthetic chemical fluosol — about 25 percent of his normal blood capacity — after surgery last month. A Jehovah's Witness, he had refused a conventional transfusion on religious grounds.

Doctors obtained permission from the U.S. Food and Drug Administration to use the experimental chemical. Fluosol, developed in Japan, can transport dissolved oxygen to living tissue but cannot carry hormones, antibodies and substances responsible for clotting.

Salvador Leftists Seize American

SAN SALVADOR, Dec. 13 (UPI) — A U.S. Peace Corps volunteer has been taken hostage by leftists who seized a market building to press demands for salary increases, witnesses said yesterday.

Deborah Loff, 24, and several market clerks have been held at the manager's office since late Tuesday, when youths said to be members of the leftist Feb. 28 Popular League occupied the area, the witnesses said.

They said that Miss Loff, a health adviser, was visiting the market when the occupation took place.

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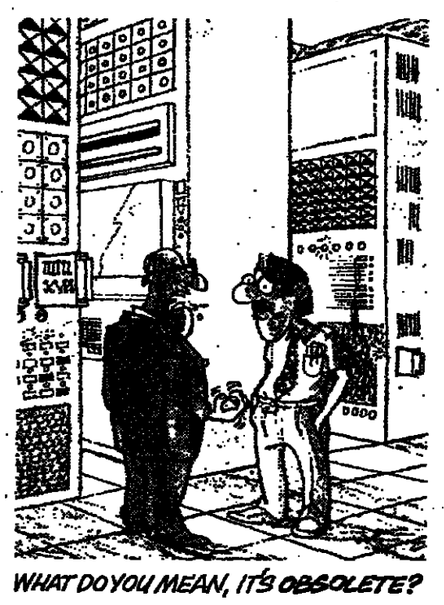
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		— A—A—A —							
39¼	29⅛	ACF 2.24	6.3	7	48	36	35½	35⅝	
18⅞	14½	AMF 1.24	8.3	6	130	15⅛	15	15	—⅛
25	12½	AM Intl .28	1.9	100	165	15¼	14⅞	15	—⅛
12¼	9½	APL 1	9.9	46	59	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—¼
42	32½	ARA 1.82	5.2	7	95	35⅝	35¼	35¼	—⅛
35⅞	22⅞	ASA 2.40e	6.7		874	u36¼	35⅝	35⅝	+1
12¾	8½	ATO .56	5.4	4	81	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	—⅛
26⅛	17	AVX s .25	.9	15	153	u27½	25⅝	27½	+1½
43⅜	29½	AbbtLb 1	2.4	15	127	42⅝	41⅜	41⅞	—⅛
25¼	17½	AcmeC 1.20	4.8	6	91	u26	25⅝	25¼	
4⅞	3¼	AdmDg .04	1.1	5	30	3⅝	3½	3½	+⅛
13⅛	10⅜	AdaEx 1.32e	11.		45	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	—¼
6⅛	4¼	AdmMl .20e	4.4	45	35	4½	4⅝	4½	+⅛
38⅞	30⅝	AMD n		14	251	36¾	36⅛	36⅝	
36⅝	28⅝	AetnLf s1.80	5.4	5	363	33⅝	33½	33⅞	—⅛
28⅞	17⅞	Ahmans 1.20	5.4	4	5	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
3½	2	Aileen			30	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
35⅝	23¼	AirPrd .80	2.4	10	1037	33¾	33¼	33¼	—⅜
26⅛	16⅞	AirbFrt 1.20	4.5	11	32	u26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	+½
17⅛	11¼	Akzona .80	6.7	6	135	12⅛	11⅞	12	—¼
8¾	6⅝	AlaP dpf.87	12.		45	7⅛	7	7	
105	86½	AlaP pf 11	12.		z150	88½	88½	88½	
92	77	AlaP pf 9.44	12.		z10	76	d76	76	—1
80	64½	AlaP pf 8.28	13.		z180	65¾	64¾	65¾	
15⅞	13⅜	Alagsco 1.48	11.	8	12	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
42½	14⅝	AlaskIn .80	2.0	28	62	39⅞	39⅛	39⅞	—⅛
36	27⅜	Albany s 1	3.7	8	91	27⅜	d27⅛	27⅛	—⅝
8⅞	6½	Alberto .36	4.6	9	26	8	7¾	7⅞	—⅛
45	34¼	Albrtsn 1.20	3.1	7	224	38⅝	37	38¼	+1¼
42	32⅜	AlcanA 2.40	5.6	5	1280	u42⅝	41⅝	42⅝	+1½
37¼	22⅝	AlcoStd 1.40a	4.4	6	3	32	32	32	—⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Alexdr .40	6.3	6	36	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	
34⅜	19⅝	AlleCo 1.08a	3.9	6	27	28	27⅝	27⅝	
28⅞	22	AlgCe pf2.86	12.		37	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
26½	14¼	AlgLud 1.40	5.3	4	143	26⅝	26⅛	26¼	
42½	38	AlgLd pf 3	7.2		7	42	41⅞	41⅞	
22⅜	19	AlgLd pf2.19	12.		25	19	d18⅝	19	—⅛
18	14⅜	AllgPw 1.80	11.	7	263	16	15⅝	15⅞	—¼
17¼	13⅜	AllenGps 1	6.7	6	12	15	14⅞	15	
55⅞	24	Allergan .60	1.1	19	279	55½	54¼	55	—⅜
48½	27⅜	AlldCh 2	4.3		311	46⅝	46	46⅝	+⅜
13½	10⅜	AlldMnt .86	6.9	6	17	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
22¼	10⅝	AlldPd .60	3.1	10	6	19⅝	19½	19½	
27½	20⅞	AlldStr 1.60	6.4	6	19	24⅝	24⅝	24⅞	+⅛
38⅞	28⅞	AllisCh 1.80	5.2	6	157	35	34½	34⅞	—⅛
18⅞	11½	AllrAu .64b	4.2	8	9	15⅛	15	15⅛	+⅛
27⅞	14⅜	AlphPr .72a	4.9	6	24	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	
60½	45½	Alcoa 2.80	5.1	4	494	55⅝	54	54½	+1¼
27⅛	13⅜	AmlSug 1	3.7	9	61	u27¼	27	27	—⅛
45¼	35½	Amax s 1.80	4.1	8	412	43½	43	43½	+1
60	44½	Amax pf 3	5.3		37	57¼	56	57	+1
32¼	17	Amrce 1.32	5.0	6	12	26¼	26	26¼	+⅛
48⅜	25⅝	AHess 1.40b	3.5	4	1323	41	40⅛	40½	—⅜
107½	56⅜	AHes pf3.50	4.0		50	89⅜	88	88	—5
14⅜	9¼	AmAir .40	3.7	3	519	10⅞	10¼	10⅞	+⅛
6¼	3⅛	AmAir wt			85	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
20⅞	16½	AAir pf 2.18	13.		21	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	—⅜
18¾	12	ABakr 1.20	7.1	5	42	17⅛	16⅝	16⅞	—⅜
67½	47⅝	ABrnds 5	7.5	6	167	67⅛	66⅝	66⅝	—⅜
35⅛	28⅜	ABrd pf2.67	7.8		157	34⅛	34	34⅛	+⅜
47⅝	32⅛	ABdcst 1.60	4.1	7	1137	38⅞	38⅝	38⅞	+⅜
16	13	ABldM .78	5.7	6	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	—⅛
41⅛	33⅛	AmCan 2.90	8.4	5	242	34¾	34⅝	34½	+⅛
22¼	17⅞	ACan pf1.75	9.8		3	17⅞	d17¼	17⅞	
7¼	2⅛	ACentry		27	37	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
32½	24⅞	ACyan 1.60	4.9	9	4164	u33⅜	31¼	32⅝	+1¼
18½	8⅞	AmDisH		73	113	17⅝	16½	17½	+⅞
27	17¼	ADT 1.16	6.1	7	115	19	18⅞	19	
23½	17½	AElPw 2.22	12.	8	1201	18⅛	17⅞	18	—⅛
36¾	27¾	AmExp 1.80	5.9	6	509	30⅞	30⅜	30⅝	—⅜
14⅝	8¾	AFamil .60b	5.9	4	165	10⅛	10	10¼	+⅛
22½	18	AGlBd 2e	11.		112	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	—⅛
21¾	15½	AGnCv 1.44	7.2		66	20⅛	20⅜	20⅛	—⅛
38⅜	25⅜	AGnIns 1	2.7	6	303	37	36⅞	36⅞	—⅛
16½	10⅝	AHeritLf .48	3.4	8	10	14	13⅝	14	+½
24½	14⅛	AmHoist 1.12	5.1	6	217	22½	22	22⅛	+¼
29½	24⅞	AHome 1.60	5.8	11	1040	27⅞	27⅝	27¾	
35⅜	23⅜	AmHosp .80	2.5	12	787	32⅝	32	32⅜	
11½	8	AmInvt .40	4.6	6	53	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+⅛
33½	24⅛	AMI s .80	2.6	12	189	31½	30⅝	31⅛	+⅜
9¼	4⅝	AmMotrs .07e	1.8	3	421	7	6⅞	7	
48⅛	36	ANatR 3.20	6.7	11	180	47⅛	46⅞	47⅛	
31½	19½	ASLFl n.88b	3.1	4	38	26½	26⅛	26⅛	—⅛
19⅜	10⅜	AShip .80a	5.1	31	205	15⅞	15⅞	15⅝	+⅛
58⅜	39½	AStand 3.60	6.4	6	180	56	55⅜	55⅞	—⅛
10⅛	6	ASterll .32	4.1	8	175	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
34½	23½	AmStr .80	3.1	4	49	26½	26⅛	26⅛	—⅜
59⅞	48½	AmStr pf			2	51¼	51¼	51¼	—⅛
64¾	51⅝	ATT 5	9.4	7	2720	53⅛	52⅝	53	—⅛
67⅝	54¼	ATT pf 4	7.1		20	56⅝	56¼	56¼	—⅛
47⅛	38⅝	ATT pf 3.64	8.9		116	41	40⅝	40⅝	—⅛
49⅛	40	ATT pf 3.74	8.8		15	42⅝	42¼	42⅝	—⅛
14⅝	10⅝	AWatWk .92	7.1	4	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
19	14¼	AWat pf1.43	8.7		z500	16½	16	16½	+⅜
13	11	AWat pf1.25	11.		z140	11⅛	11	11	
21	15½	Ameron 1.20	6.8	5	15	17⅞	17⅜	17⅝	—⅛
14⅜	11¼	AmesD .40b	2.8	5	4	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
46⅜	29⅛	Ametek 2	4.3	11	39	46¼	45⅜	46¼	+⅜
23⅜	22⅜	Ametek wi			4	u23⅝	23⅜	23⅜	+⅛
25½	16	Amfac 1.20	5.3	5	80	22½	21⅝	22½	+⅜
40⅞	29⅞	AMPInc .76	1.9	13	306	40⅜	40⅛	40½	+⅛
23⅜	13½	Ampco .60	2.9	9	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	—⅛
20½	14	Ampex .15e	.8	18	473	20	19⅝	20	+⅜
7⅛	3	AmrepCp		12	87	6½	6⅛	6⅛	—½
24⅜	14¼	Amstar 1.35	7.0	8	224	19⅝	19¼	19¼	—⅜
7¾	6½	Amst pf .68	10.		6	6⅝	6½	6½	
43	32¼	Amsted 2.20	5.9	6	132	37⅝	37⅛	37⅝	+⅛
25	14⅝	Analog s		19	9	24⅝	24½	24½	
18⅝	14⅛	Anchor s1.20	7.6	5	72	16	15⅝	15⅝	
25	18⅛	AnClay 1.12	4.9	7	97	23¼	22¾	23	+¼
7⅝	5½	Angelica .34	5.2	6	47	6⅝	6⅜	6½	+⅛
22	8⅝	Anixter .40	1.9	7	107	21⅞	21¼	21½	—⅜
39⅝	18⅜	Apache s.40	1.0	16	352	39⅜	37¾	39	+1⅜
81¼	66¾	ApPw pf8.12	12.		z10	68	68	68	
74	58	ApPw pf7.40	12.		z1000	63½	63½	63½	+½
12½	6¼	ApldDig		8	153	8⅞	8¼	8⅜	—⅛
13	6⅝	ApplMg		9	120	12¼	12	12	—⅛
27⅜	18½	Arcata 1.28	5.2	6	115	24½	24¼	24½	—⅛
30½	12⅜	ArchrD .20b	.7	15	393	29⅜	28⅝	29⅜	+⅝
11⅞	5	ArctEn .10e	1.7	13	62	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+⅛
26⅛	16⅝	ArizPS 2	11.	6	443	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	—⅛
12⅛	8	ArkBst .60b	7.1	65	49	8⅝	8⅜	8½	
26⅛	25⅝	ArkLGs s1.24	4.9	10	77	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	—⅛
3⅞	1⅜	ArlenRty			2506	u 4	3½	3⅞	+½
10⅜	5⅛	Armada		6	20	7⅝	7¼	7¼	
27½	19	Armco 1.50	6.0	5	67	25⅝	25	25	
35	26	Arm pf 2.10	6.6		3	31⅝	31⅜	31⅝	+⅛
54	42⅜	Armr pf4.75	11.		z70	44	44	44	
19	14⅜	ArmCk 1.10	6.6	6	786	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	+⅜
25¼	17⅛	ArmRu 1.20	6.5	4	21	18⅝	18½	18½	
22⅛	17⅜	AroCorp 1b	5.2	5	8	19⅝	19	19¼	+⅜
30¼	9⅛	ArrowE .20r	.7	7	49	29	28⅛	29	+1⅛
16½	11	Arvin 1.12	9.4	4	91	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	—⅛
26¼	20	Arvin pf 2	9.8		10	20⅝	20½	20½	
31⅞	13⅜	Asarco 1a	3.3	4	782	30⅝	29⅞	30⅛	+⅜
45½	32⅜	AshlOil s 2.20	5.5	7	367	40½	40	40¼	
21½	15⅛	AsdDG 1.50	7.5	6	241	20⅝	20	20⅛	—⅜
22⅛	17⅛	Athlone 1.20	6.3	5	54	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	+⅛
20⅛	16⅜	AtCyEl 1.84	10.	7	45	18	17¾	17⅞	+⅛
82½	52¼	AtlRich 2.80	3.5	9	603	80	79⅝	79⅝	
274¼	180	AtlRc pf 3	1.1		1	269½	269½	269½	—3½
46½	37¼	AtlRc pf3.75	9.6		z120	39	39	39	+½
98¼	62½	AtlRc pf2.80	2.9		4	95½	95	95	—½
20⅛	9⅝	AtlasCp			80	15	14⅝	15	—⅛
41	28½	AutoDta .64	1.8	16	118	36⅞	36⅝	36⅝	—¼
28½	18⅜	AvcoCp 1.20	4.7	3	2031	25⅞	25⅜	25½	
57	39½	Avco pf 3.20	6.3		2	51	51	51	—½
71	49½	Avco pf 4.20	6.6		1	64	64	64	
21½	13⅜	Avery .60	3.4	7	863	18⅝	17½	17¾	—⅜
26⅜	14⅜	Avnet .80	3.4	6	178	24⅛	23½	23½	—½
56	37¼	Avon 2.80	7.0	10	937	40⅛	39¾	40	+⅜
22½	10	Aydin		14	67	21⅞	21¼	21½	+¼
		— B—B—B —							
63⅞	10⅝	BAV Liq 52c			14	10½	d10¼	10½	
2⅞	1⅛	BT Mtg			11	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
12⅛	6⅝	Bache .50a	5.0	7	219	10⅛	10	10	
58	29⅝	BakrInt .60	1.1	17	964	56⅝	56¼	56⅜	+¼
40½	19⅝	BaldwU 1.20	3.8	7	8	32	31⅜	31⅜	—⅛
28⅞	20⅝	BallCo 1.40	5.7	5	6	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+⅛
48⅛	23⅜	BallyMt s.10	.3	24	912	35¼	34⅜	35	—⅛
26	21⅛	BaltGE 2.44	11.	6	153	22½	22¼	22⅜	+⅛
24⅞	18¼	BanCal .92	3.6	6	309	u26	24	26	+2⅛
19½	11⅛	Bandag .60	3.7	9	171	16¼	16	16¼	+⅛
29⅝	19¼	BangPnt .80	3.2	4	18	25	24½	24⅝	—⅛
40¼	27⅜	BanP pf 2	5.8		1	34½	34½	34½	—1½
43¼	31⅜	BkNY 2.72	7.2	5	200	38	37⅞	38	+1
16	12⅜	BkofVa 1.16	8.1	5	10	14⅛	14⅛	14¼	
30⅜	24	BnkAm 1.32	5.1	6	912	26½	25¾	25⅞	—½
48⅛	32⅞	BankTr 3.30	7.8	5	315	42⅝	42¼	42½	—¼
28	22⅜	BkTr pf2.50	10.		26	25	25	25	
49	40	BkTr pf4.22	9.9		1	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	—⅛
14	7⅝	Bonner .14	1.6	8	32	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
58¼	24⅛	Barber 1.60	3.4	11	73	48⅜	47½	47¾	
15⅝	10⅛	BardCR .36	2.8	10	173	13⅛	12⅝	12⅞	—⅜
21⅜	15½	BarnGp s.80	4.4	5	4	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
23½	14⅜	BarryW s.52	2.4	12	72	22⅛	21⅞	22	+¼
36⅛	23½	Bausch s 1	2.8	11	1056	u36½	34⅝	35¾	+1⅜
49½	35⅝	BaxtTrv .50	1.0	15	682	48⅜	47½	48⅛	+⅛
10⅛	3⅝	BayColP			81	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	—⅛
27⅜	18⅝	BayStG 2.20	9.3	7	20	23⅝	23¼	23⅜	+⅛
13	9⅞	BaykCig .48	3.8	7	6	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	—⅛
38	26	Bearing .92	3.0	9	25	31	30⅞	31	
24¼	19⅝	BeatFd 1.20	5.7	8	703	21¼	20⅞	21	
50¼	41	Beat pf 3.38	7.9		8	42⅝	42½	42⅝	—⅛
32½	20	Beckm .32	1.1	17	357	30⅝	29½	29½	—⅜
36½	27⅜	BectnD .92	2.7	11	110	33⅜	33	33⅛	+¼
48¼	21⅜	Beech 1	2.1	14	220	48	47⅜	47⅝	+¼
14⅝	2⅞	Beker		8	141	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	
47⅜	24⅛	BelcoP s 1	2.4	7	136	41½	41⅛	41⅛	+⅛
30⅝	19⅜	Belden 1.60	5.6	5	18	28½	28⅛	28⅝	—⅛
24⅜	14⅝	BellHow .96	4.2	14	88	23⅜	23	23	—½
13⅜	5½	Bellind .20a	1.7	7	127	12⅛	12	12	—⅜
19⅜	15⅝	BelCd g s1.64			8	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+⅛
30½	19⅜	Bemis 1.40	5.1	4	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	—¼
45	35⅝	Bendix 2.84	7.4	5	67	38⅛	37⅝	38¼	—⅛
32⅛	22⅝	BenfCp 2	7.3	6	95	27½	27	27⅛	—¼
45½	36⅛	Benef pf4.30	11.		31	37⅝	37⅜	37⅜	
26½	21	Benef pf2.50	11.		z70	21⅞	21½	21¾	+¼
4⅝	2⅝	BengtB		14	565	4⅛	4⅜	4½	—⅛
7¼	3	BerkeyP		9	122	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
29⅝	22	BestPd .24	1.0	8	463	24⅝	23½	23⅝	—⅛
25⅝	19¼	BethStl 1.60	7.6	3	796	21	20⅞	21	+¼
44½	29⅞	BigThr .88	2.2	13	38	40⅝	40⅜	40⅜	—⅜
33⅛	14½	Binney .92	3.9	11	63	24	23½	23⅝	+⅛
25⅞	16⅝	BlsFSL s		6	98	23	21⅞	22¼	—½
25¼	16¼	BlackDr .68	3.0	10	762	22⅝	22¼	22½	—⅛
24½	18⅝	BlairJn s 1	5.0	6	50	20	19⅝	20	+⅛
25½	13¼	BlissL 1.10	5.2	6	29	21⅜	21	21⅛	—⅜
27¼	20⅝	BlckHR 1.60	6.3	9	236	25⅝	25	25⅛	—⅜
34¼	19⅜	BlueB 1.60	4.6	6	430	u34⅞	33	34½	+1⅝
14½	7⅜	Bluebrd .28	1.9	7	2	14½	14⅜	14⅜	
6¼	3⅜	BobbieBr		5	167	4¼	3¾	4¼	+⅜
51¼	37¼	Boeing s1.40a	2.9	7	1660	48⅜	47¼	47⅜	—¼
40⅜	26⅛	BoiseC 1.50	4.7	5	484	32½	32	32	—½
27⅜	24⅛	Borden 1.82	7.4	6	355	24⅞	24½	24⅝	
37¼	26⅜	BorgW 2.30	6.4	5	90	35⅝	34⅞	35	+¼
8½	4⅛	Bormns .20e	4.7	7	73	4½	4¼	4¼	
24¼	19⅞	BosEd 2.44	12.	6	118	20⅝	20¼	20¼	—¼
86¼	70⅝	BosE pf8.88	12.		z270	72	72	72	
11⅛	9	BosE pr1.17	12.		7	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+¼
14⅝	11¼	BosE pr1.46	12.		9	11⅜	11½	11½	+¼
14⅜	6⅜	Braniff .20	2.3	10	1050	8⅞	8½	8⅝	—⅜
56⅞	23⅜	BrounC .80	1.5	17	71	55	54⅝	55	+¼
29⅝	24½	BrigSt 1.20a	4.4	8	48	27¼	26⅞	27	
38¼	31	BristM 1.44	3.9	11	676	36⅞	36⅝	36½	—¼
44	35½	BristM pf 2	4.9		3	41	40½	40½	—1½
35¼	17½	BritPet 1.02e	3.1	7	348	32¼	32⅛	32⅛	+¼
19½	12½	BrkwGl 1.08	8.0	11	41	13⅝	13½	13½	
25	18⅝	BkyUG 2.02	9.5	6	66	21¼	21⅛	21¼	
24	16	BwnSh 1	4.3	5	83	23⅜	23	23⅛	+⅜
19½	8⅜	Brown .30	1.6	5	20	18½	18¼	18⅜	—⅛
28¾	22½	BwnGp 2	7.8	4	21	26	25⅝	25⅝	+⅛
15⅝	11	BwnFer .70	5.1	9	123	14	13⅝	13⅞	+⅛
15½	10⅝	Brnswk .80	6.2	6	654	13⅛	12⅝	13	+⅜
30¼	24⅝	Brnsk pf2.40	9.2		19	26⅛	25⅞	26	
24¼	17½	BrushW s 1	4.2	8	456	u24¾	23¼	23⅝	+1⅝
25	15⅛	BucyEr .88	4.2	7	743	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	
6⅛	5⅛	BudgC pf.60	11.		2	5¼	5¼	5¼	+⅛
37⅜	24	BuffFo 1.80	5.6	7	6	32¼	31⅜	32¼	+¼
16⅜	9¼	Bundy 1	9.5	6	21	10½	10⅜	10½	
19⅝	16	BunkrH 1.96	12.		20	16⅞	16½	16½	—⅛
29⅞	13⅜	BunkR .84	3.2	7	36	26	25⅞	26	—⅛
18½	15	Burlind 1.40	8.6	6	80	16½	16¼	16¼	—¼
65	35¼	BurlNo 2.10	3.6	9	90	58⅞	58⅜	58⅜	—⅜
7½	5⅝	BrlNo pf .55	9.4		11	6	5⅝	5⅞	—⅛
58¼	36	BrlNo pf2.85	5.4		7	52⅝	52½	52½	—¼
33⅜	18¼	Burndy 1	3.2	10	9	31⅝	31¼	31¼	+¼
7½	2⅝	BrnsRL		18	885	6¼	5¾	6⅛	+⅜
83	64⅝	Burrgh 2.20	2.7	12	584	80¼	78½	80¼	+⅞
25¼	14	Butlrin s.80	3.2	8	35	24⅞	24⅝	24¾	+⅛
15	6⅞	Buttes		77	144	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	—¼
		— C—C—C —							
38	27	CBI Ind s1a	2.7	13	71	37⅛	36¾	36⅞	—⅛
56¼	44⅛	CBS 2.80	5.6	7	590	51	49⅞	50	—1
10¼	5⅜	CCI		5	207	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+⅛
60⅛	29½	CIT 2.60	4.9	7	145	53	52⅜	52⅝	—⅜
54⅜	51⅜	CIT wd			324	53⅝	53	53	—½
12⅞	7⅛	CLC .24	2.8	30	27	8⅝	8¼	8½	—⅛
16	9⅝	CNA Fn		4	108	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+⅛
20½	14⅞	CNA pf 1.10	5.8		17	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
11⅞	9¼	CNAI 1.08a	11.		40	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—¼
62⅜	48⅞	CPC 3	5.0	8	118	59⅝	58⅝	59⅝	+⅞
17	14⅝	CP Nat 1.88	12.	9	14	15⅝	15½	15½	—⅛
28½	15	CTS .80	4.3	8	81	18⅝	18½	18½	—⅛
50	29¼	CabotC 1.60	3.6	7	100	44⅝	43⅜	44⅝	+1
21⅜	8¼	Cadence		7	43	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+1⅛
36⅛	13⅜	Caesars s		25	949	17⅝	16¾	17	—⅜
28	13⅜	Callhn .50a	1.8	11	342	u28⅝	27⅞	28	+½
7¼	2½	CamerB		7	8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
27	17	CmRL g s.60a	2.3		113	26	25⅝	26	+½
35⅜	27¾	CamSp 1.90	6.2	8	189	31	30⅝	30⅝	
26⅝	19⅝	CampT 1.08	4.2	9	1062	25½	25⅛	25½	+⅜
34½	19¾	CdPac g1.70e			423	31½	31⅛	31⅛	+⅛
16½	9⅛	CanalR .64	4.0	19	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	—⅛
29¼	18⅝	ConMil n1.16a	4.4	7	26	27	26½	26½	
49⅞	36⅜	CapCits .20	.4	11	148	47⅞	46½	47¼	+⅜
24⅞	18⅜	CapHold 1.08	5.5	7	1021	20	19⅝	19⅝	—⅛
5⅝	3½	Caring g.10			24	5	5	5	
29⅝	18⅝	Carlisle s.90	3.9	6	4	23⅛	23	23⅛	—⅛
61	48½	CaroCO 5	10.		z110	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	—1⅛
8¾	5⅝	CaroFrg .40	5.5	5	23	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
22⅞	17⅜	CarPw 2.08	11.	6	141	19	18⅞	19	—⅛
28½	22⅜	CarP pf 2.47	11.		x10	24	23½	23½	
35⅝	24⅛	CarTec 1.90	5.8	7	32	33⅜	32⅞	32⅞	+⅛
13	10⅝	CarGn 1.11e	9.4		23	11⅞	11½	11⅞	
21⅞	16⅜	CarsPir 1.10	5.7	6	8	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	
20⅝	13⅜	CartHw 1.10	6.3	7	57	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛
8⅜	6½	CartWal .40	5.4	8	119	7⅜	7	7⅜	+⅜
13⅝	6⅝	CascNG .90e	7.7	6	11	12	11⅞	11⅞	—¼
19¼	13	CastlCk .80b	5.6	8	322	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	—¼
62⅞	49⅜	CatrpT 2.10	3.9	8	1345	54⅜	53⅞	54	
17⅛	11⅛	CecoCp .75	5.1	4	34	14⅜	14⅛	14⅝	+¼
48⅞	39⅝	Celanse 3.20	6.7	5	383	48	47	48	
48¼	39	Celan pf4.50	11.		13	40⅝	40	40	—⅛
8¼	3½	Cenco		6	275	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
33½	14⅝	Centex .25	.7	13	292	u35½	32½	35	+2¼
16½	12⅝	CenSoW 1.42	10.	6	585	14⅛	13⅞	14	—⅛
20⅜	18	CenHud 2.08	11.	6	42	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+⅛
17½	14⅝	CenIlLt 1.70	12.	6	74	14⅝	14½	14⅝	—⅛
47	37	CnlLt pf4.50	12.		z140	38	38	38	
28⅝	24	CnlLt pf2.87	11.		z1270	26	25	25	—½
14⅛	11½	CenIlPS 1.36	11.	6	117	12¼	12	12⅛	+⅛
45¼	19	CenLaE 1.68	3.8	9	105	44½	43⅞	44½	+⅜
16	12⅝	CeMPw 1.64	13.	6	60	13⅛	13	13	
14⅛	11	CenSoya .84	6.5	6	671	13	12½	13	
28⅞	23⅝	CenTel 1.84	7.0	8	248	26⅝	25⅞	26½	+¼
54⅝	21⅛	CentrDat 1b	2.1	15	316	48⅝	47½	47½	
8⅝	6⅛	CntryTel .62	8.0	5	37	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
19½	14	Crt-teed .90	6.4	10	56	14⅛	d13⅞	14⅛	
23⅛	15¼	CessAir .80b	3.4	9	350	23½	22⅞	23½	+½
28½	19⅝	Chmpln 1.40	5.8	5	330	24⅝	24	24⅛	+⅛
28¼	19⅝	Chmpl pf1.20	5.1		15	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	—¼
13⅜	9	ChamSp .80	7.9	7	252	10⅛	10	10⅛	
50	4⅝	ChartCo .60a	1.8	3	1479	33⅝	31⅛	33⅝	+1⅜
45⅝	1⅛	ChartCo wt			1141	26½	23⅜	25⅞	+⅞
25½	17¼	ChartCo pf			965	18⅝	18	18½	
11	7⅝	ChasFd .96e	9.4		55	10⅝	10¼	10¼	
43⅜	28⅜	ChasM 2.40	6.3	5	637	37⅞	37⅜	37⅝	—¼
77⅛	62	ChasM pf6.75	10.		1	65	65	65	+⅛
14½	8⅛	Chelsea .60b	5.9	3	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
44⅜	34	ChmNY 3.16	9.1	4	203	35⅝	34⅞	34⅞	—⅛
22⅝	17½	ChNY pf1.87	10.		13	18⅛	18	18	—¼
24⅛	18½	ChesVa s.84	3.5	9	98	u24⅛	23½	24	+½
25⅝	20½	ChesPn 1.08	5.1	9	658	21⅝	21¼	21⅜	—⅜
34½	24⅝	Chessie 2.32	8.5	5	95	28⅝	27¼	27⅜	—1⅛
19⅞	5⅝	ChiMlw		11	81	11⅜	11½	11⅜	+⅛
52½	22	ChiMlw pf			6	26	25⅝	25⅝	—½
29⅝	22½	ChiPneT 2	8.5	5	60	23½	23⅜	23½	—⅛
6⅛	3⅛	ChkFull		6	74	4	3⅞	3⅞	
21⅛	9⅞	ChrisCft .52i	3.0	9	152	17⅝	17	17⅛	+⅝
44⅛	22½	ChCft pf1.40	3.7		5	37½	37½	37½	
9⅞	5⅝	Christn .40e	4.5	6	8	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
24⅛	15⅝	Chroma 1.10	4.8	6	146	22¾	22¼	22¼	+¼
92¾	64⅜	Chroma pf5	5.7		3	88	85½	88	+½
11⅜	5½	Chrysler .20i			984	6	5⅝	6	
4½	2	Chrys wt			107	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
22⅜	8⅛	Chrys pf2.06i			172	9⅝	9⅝	9½	+¼
28⅝	20⅛	ChurCh .60	2.5	9	98	24	23½	23⅝	
30¾	27½	CinBell 2.52	9.1	5	9	27¾	27⅝	27⅝	—⅛
21⅛	16½	CinGE 1.96	11.	6	169	17¼	17	17⅛	
43	34⅜	CinG pf 4	11.		z410	35⅝	35	35	—¼
52½	42	CinG pf 4.75	11.		z100	42	42	42	
103¼	81	CinG pf 9.30	11.		z10	84	84	84	—1½
102½	79	CinG pf 9.28	11.		z1010	85½	84⅞	85½	+1
105	81⅝	CinG pf 9.52	11.		z240	87⅝	87	87¼	—⅜
25½	18	CinMil s .80	3.2	7	39	24⅞	24⅜	24⅜	—⅛
26⅝	20¼	Citicrp 1.30	5.8	5	1772	22⅝	21⅞	22¼	+¼
88¼	51	CitiesSv 3.60	4.3	11	280	85¼	84⅛	84½	—1⅛
2½	1	CitzSoRt		1	133	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
22	13½	CityInv 1.20	6.5	4	524	18⅜	18	18⅛	+⅜
2⅜	1	CityInv wt			40	2	1⅞	1⅞	
34	22¼	CityIn pf 2	7.1		13	28¼	28	28¼	—⅛
45	31¾	ClarkE 2.20	5.8	5	143	38⅛	37⅝	37⅝	—⅛
32⅛	15⅛	ClarkOil .80	2.9	5	95	28	27⅝	27¾	—⅛
37¼	25⅝	ClvClf 1.40a	4.2	9	157	33	32½	33	+½
19⅝	15½	ClevEl 1.92	12.	7	677	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	—⅛
81	60	ClvEl pf7.40	12.		z330	64½	64	64	—1½
11⅛	6⅞	Clevepk .60	8.1	16	98	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	—⅛
13⅜	9⅝	Clorox .76	7.4	6	229	10⅜	10⅛	10¼	+⅛
12½	8½	CluettPe .68	7.7	5	95	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	—¼
10	4⅝	Coachm .30i			59	5⅝	5¼	5½	—¼
34½	15⅛	CstlStGs .40	1.2	7	1052	u34¼	33⅜	34⅝	+⅜
24⅜	21⅜	CstlStGs wi			1007	22¼	21⅜	22¼	+¼
33	17⅞	CstSG pf1.83	6.1		5	29⅝	29⅞	29⅞	+⅜
7⅜	5½	CocaBtl .44	7.7	8	247	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
46⅛	31½	CocaCl 1.96	5.7	10	761	35⅝	34⅝	34½	—¼
23	13⅝	CldwBk s.88	5.1	6	10	17⅝	17¼	17¼	—⅜
16⅝	10½	ColeNt .72	5.1	6	20	14	13⅞	14	+⅛
5½	2⅝	Coleco			39	4⅜	4½	4⅜	+⅛
19⅝	13⅜	ColgPal 1.08	7.4	7	714	14⅜	14½	14⅝	+⅛
45	35⅝	ColgP pf3.50	9.8		z40	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	
10⅞	7½	CollAik .72	8.7	5	206	8⅝	8	8¼	
18⅛	10½	CollinF .32	2.3	6	80	14½	14	14	—½
27¼	18½	ColPen 1.40	6.6	5	706	21½	20⅞	21¼	—¼
51½	34	ColInd 2.50	5.1	6	11	49¼	49	49¼	+⅛
40	25⅛	ColGas 2.44	6.3	9	323	39	38½	38⅝	—¼
57¾	51⅜	ColGs pf5.48	10.		8	52½	52¼	52½	—¼
33⅜	18⅛	ColuPct .42e	1.2	9	2832	u36¼	33¼	35¼	+2⅜
26⅛	20½	ColSOh 2.32	10.	9	89	22⅝	22¼	22¼	—⅛
105	91	CSO pf10.52	11.		z30	96	96	96	—1½
27	21¼	CSO pf 2.42	9.4		9	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝	—⅛
58⅜	31⅞	CmbEn 2.40	4.1	10	148	58⅜	58	58	—⅛
15⅝	8½	CmbEq .07i			128	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	—¼
27⅛	19⅞	CmwE 2.60	13.	7	1660	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+⅛
8⅞	6⅝	CwE wtB			1	6⅝	d 6⅝	6⅝	—⅜
20⅛	15¼	CwE pf 1.42	9.0		3	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	—⅛
21⅛	15	CwE pf 1.90	12.		15	16	15⅞	15⅞	—⅛
21⅜	15⅝	CwE pf 2	12.		28	17	16⅝	16⅝	—⅛
92½	69	CwE pf 8.38	12.		52	68⅞	d68½	68½	—⅛
27	19⅞	CwE pf 2.37	11.		6	21½	21½	21½	
29⅜	23	CwE pf 2.87	12.		19	24⅞	24½	24⅞	+⅛
78⅜	59⅞	CwE pf 7.24	12.		60	59	d59	59	—1⅜
47½	35⅝	Comsat 2.30	6.1	7	74	38	37⅜	38	+⅛
31⅜	13⅜	CoPsyc .60	2.1	14	99	29½	28⅞	28⅞	—⅜
22¼	16	ComPS 1.88	12.	6	22	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
48⅜	32⅝	Compgr .28	.7	11	132	40⅜	39½	40⅛	—⅜
19⅝	9⅝	CompScl		15	368	19½	19⅛	19⅛	
50	23½	Cptvsn s		27	72	49⅝	48½	48⅝	—1
19½	15½	ConAg s 1.16	6.8	5	33	17⅝	17	17	—⅜
35⅝	22⅝	ConeMl 1.80	5.3	5	66	34⅛	33¾	34¼	
35⅜	17⅜	Congolm 1	3.1	8	955	33	32½	32¾	—¼
39½	31⅜	ConnGn n1.32	3.8	6	x160	34⅜	33⅝	34⅜	+1
27⅛	17	ConnM 2	8.2	19	47	24⅜	24	24¼	—⅛
18	14⅛	CnnNG 1.60	11.	9	21	14⅜	d14½	14⅝	—⅛
48⅞	26⅝	Conoco 1.90	4.1	6	1383	46¼	45⅝	45⅞	
18½	12½	Conroc .80	5.0		28	16	15⅞	16	
25	21	ConEd 2.44	10.	6	185	24	23⅞	24	
48½	35	ConE pf4.65	11.		z140	41	41	41	—1
50	40	ConE pf 5	12.		3	41¼	41¼	41¼	
26⅛	21⅛	ConFds 1.76	7.0	7	139	25⅛	24⅝	25⅛	+⅜
64	54	ConF pf4.50	7.7		2	58¾	58⅝	58¾	+⅛
28¼	19⅜	CnsFrt 1.30	5.4	5	24	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	—⅛
45	36	CnsNG 3.24	7.6	7	245	42⅝	42¼	42⅝	—⅛
23⅝	18⅝	ConsPw 2.36	12.	6	701	19⅝	19½	19⅝	—⅛
42	32	CnPw pf4.16	12.		z200	36	35	36	+1
45	35⅝	CnPw pf4.50	13.		z658	37	36	36	
58⅞	52¼	CnPw pf4.52	8.6		z80	52⅝	52⅜	52⅝	+1⅛
78½	59	CnPw pf7.45	12.		z50	62	62	62	—1
22¼	17¼	CnPw pr2.23	13.		12	17¼	d17	17¼	
24¼	18⅝	CnPw pf2.43	13.		14	19⅛	19	19	
17½	7⅛	ContAir .40	3.8	10	383	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
8½	3⅝	ContCop		4	783	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
28½	23½	CntlCorp 2	7.1	5	148	28⅛	27⅞	28¼	+⅜
31⅜	25⅝	CntlGrp 2.40	8.3	7	160	29	28⅞	29	
24½	19	CntGp pf 2	11.		7	19	19	19	—¼
49	39⅞	CntGp pf4.50	11.		43	41⅛	40⅝	40⅝	—⅛
30⅜	24	Contill 1.60	6.0	5	163	27	26¾	26¾	—¼
17⅝	13⅞	ContTel 1.36	8.5	7	310	16¼	16	16	—¼
57	28⅝	CtlData .40	.7	8	453	55	54½	54¾	—¼
48½	39	CnDt pf 4.50	11.		z130	40½	40	40½	+½
30½	26	Conwd 1.70	5.9	7	8	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	+⅛
10⅛	3½	CookUn .15e	2.4	10	447	6¼	5⅞	6¼	+⅛
66¼	46⅛	CoopIn 1.84	2.9	9	85	63½	63	63½	+⅜
39½	31⅝	CoopI pf2.90	7.8		138	37¼	36¾	37	+¼
26¼	17⅝	CoopLab .60	2.7	9	442	22½	21	22⅛	+⅞
17	10⅛	CoopTR .80	6.5	4	12	12⅝	12⅛	12⅜	+⅛
23½	17⅜	Copelnd .92	4.5	14	9	20½	20½	20½	+⅛
21	15¼	Coppwd 1.36	7.0	5	6	19⅝	19½	19½	
6	4⅝	Cordura .44	8.6	9	48	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
18½	12⅞	Corelns s .58	3.1	7	56	u19⅛	18½	19	+⅜
65	52¼	CornG 2.12	3.7	8	132	57⅞	57⅛	57⅛	+⅜
30⅛	20¼	CorrBlk 1.56	5.6	10	8	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	—⅛
26	18⅝	Cowles 1	4.3	18	11	23	22⅞	23	
64⅝	53⅛	CoxBdct .75	1.2	11	4	63	63	63	
13½	7¼	Craig .25	3.2	28	43	8	7¾	7⅞	—⅛
36⅞	23	Crane 1.60	4.9	6	29	32⅝	32½	32½	+⅛
12	7	CredtF .44	5.5	5	30	8⅛	8	8	
35⅝	24¼	CrockN 2	7.1	3	136	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	—⅜
27¼	22½	CrckN pf2.18	8.9		6	24⅝	24½	24⅝	
18⅛	12⅞	CrmpK 1.04	5.9	6	15	u18⅛	17½	17⅝	—⅛
20¾	19¼	CrouHl s.92	4.5	10	75	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+⅛
35¼	27¾	CrwnCk		7	243	30⅛	29⅞	30	+⅛
43⅛	30⅛	CrwZel 2.10	5.0	7	281	42¼	41⅜	42	
60¾	32	CrumF 2.52	4.6	5	198	55⅝	54⅛	54⅝	—⅝
14⅛	6⅞	Culbro .65e	9.0		101	7⅛	7	7¼	+¼
39¾	27⅝	CumEn 1.80	5.7	4	45	31½	31⅛	31⅜	—⅜
11⅜	8⅝	CurrInc 1.10	12.	4	20	9½	9½	9½	+⅛
20⅛	12⅝	CurtW .80	4.4	8	158	18⅝	18	18⅝	+⅛
27½	21⅞	CurtW A 2	7.9		1	25¼	25¼	25¼	
29⅝	17½	Cyclops .88	3.8	3	101	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+⅜
		— D—D—D —							
12⅛	7⅜	DPF		3	102	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	—⅛
7⅝	4⅜	Damon .20	3.3	75	77	6⅛	5⅝	6	—⅛
20	11⅜	DanRiv 1.12	6.6	5	65	17⅛	17	17	—⅛
30⅞	25	DanaCp 1.56	6.2	5	199	25⅝	25	25¼	+¼
25⅝	15⅝	Daniel .26b	1.1	71	102	25	24⅝	24⅝	—½
49⅝	37⅝	DartInd 1.80	4.2	6	127	43⅛	42½	43⅛	+⅜
49¼	37	Dart pf 2	4.7		64	43½	42⅞	43	+½
74½	46	DataGen		11	633	54	53¼	54	—⅜
48½	33	DataTer .30	.7	13	180	40⅝	40¼	40½	
105⅞	63	Datapnt		16	121	105	103¾	104¼	—½
18½	13½	Dayco .56b	3.8	4	15	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
46	33¼	DaytHd 1.80	4.1	6	854	43½	42⅝	43⅜	
17¼	13⅞	DaytPL 1.74	12.	7	172	14¼	14	14	
78⅛	64	DPL pf 7.70	12.		z1040	65½	d62⅞	64	
76	59⅞	DPL pf 7.37	12.		z50	64	64	64	—3½
41½	32½	Deere 1.80	5.1	7	1129	38	37⅝	37½	+½
14⅝	11⅝	DelmP 1.38	11.	7	184	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	—¼
47⅝	36	DeltaA 1.20	3.0	7	82	40½	40	40⅛	—⅜
8¼	5⅝	Deltec 2.50c			7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
14⅜	8⅝	Deltona		3	207	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	—½
21¾	16⅛	DenMfs 1	5.3	7	18	18⅞	18½	18⅞	
26⅜	14½	Dennys .88	6.1	5	171	14½	d14¼	14½	—⅛
20	14½	Dentsply .88	4.8	10	21	18½	18⅛	18¼	—⅛
13	10	DeSoto 1	8.6	8	24	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+⅛
15⅝	12⅝	DetEd 1.60	12.	7	452	13⅛	13	13⅛	
68½	58½	DetE pf5.50	9.2		1	60	60	60	—2⅜
98	73	DetE pf9.32	12.		z60	75	75	75	—⅛
76¾	59	DetE pf7.68	13.		z300	59	59	59	—1¼
27	21	DE pfF 2.75	13.		33	22	21½	22	+1
27	21	DE pfB 2.75	13.		11	21½	21	21⅛	+⅛
22½	17	DetE pr2.28	13.		6	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
25⅛	19⅛	Dexter 1	4.6	8	33	22	21⅝	21⅞	+⅜
14⅞	8⅛	DiGior .56	4.7	7	405	12½	11¼	12	+½
25	14	DiGior pf.88	4.7		z70	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	—¼
24	20⅛	DiGior pf2.25	10.		14	22½	22¼	22½	
26½	16⅛	DialCp 1.20	6.5	6	26	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	+¼
43¾	31½	DiaInt 2.20b	5.6	8	140	39¾	39¼	39½	+⅛
29½	19	DiamS 1.60	5.5	9	1098	29	28⅞	29	+⅜
31⅜	18	Diebold .70	2.3	11	220	30	29½	29⅞	+⅜
69½	47⅛	DigitalEq		16	634	68¼	67⅛	68	+⅛
14⅜	7½	Dillingm .60	5.2	4	156	12	11½	11½	—⅜
23¼	16	Dillon s 1.08	6.7	8	23	16½	16⅛	16⅛	—⅜
44½	33	Disney .72	1.6	12	1345	43⅜	42	43⅜	+1⅜
6¼	2¼	Divrsfdln		10	103	6	5⅝	5⅞	—⅛
6⅞	3⅝	DivrsMtg			104	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
19⅜	10	DrPeppr .68	5.6	11	310	12¼	12¼	12¼	—⅜
27	15⅝	Documat		9	31	21	20½	20½	—⅜
47⅞	34⅜	DmeM g s.50	1.0		382	u48	46⅝	48	+2⅛
20⅛	19	Donald n.60	3.1	7	24	19½	19⅛	19⅛	—⅛
5⅝	3⅛	DonLJ .14	4.0	10	28	3⅝	3½	3½	—⅛
30⅜	25½	Donnly 1	3.5	9	96	28⅝	28¼	28⅜	+⅛
20	11	Dorsey .75	5.6	4	48	13⅜	13½	13½	—⅛
32⅝	27⅜	Dover s .86	2.7	10	28	32	31½	31½	—⅜
34⅜	24⅝	DowCh 1.60	5.0	8	1459	32⅝	31¾	31⅞	
40	31¼	DowJn 1.44	3.7	12	93	39	38⅜	38⅝	—⅛
35⅛	23⅝	Dravo 1.28	4.2	8	56	31½	30⅞	30⅞	—¼
57½	35	Dressr 1.10	2.1	9	704	52¾	51½	52⅝	+⅜
17¼	14¼	DrexB 1.72	11.		14	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
20⅝	10⅞	Dreyfs 1.02e	5.1	7	12	20	20	20	
45⅞	37	duPonts 2a	5.1	6	1241	39⅝	39	39⅛	—⅜
57½	45	duPnt pf4.50	9.5		8	47⅝	46¾	47¼	+⅛
20⅞	16¼	DukeP 1.92	11.	6	376	17⅝	17⅛	17½	
95¼	73	Duke pf8.70	11.		z30	80	80	80	
90⅛	69¼	Duke pf8.20	11.		z30	73	73	73	+¼
28⅜	24¼	Duke pf2.69	10.		13	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	—⅛
104¼	90	DukpfN8.84	9.3		z4000	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	+1⅜
42½	30⅜	DunBr 1.76	4.3	14	148	42	41	41	—⅜
16⅞	13⅞	DuqLt 1.80	13.	8	259	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	
21½	15½	Duq pf 2	12.		z448	17⅛	16⅝	16¾	+⅛
23	16½	Duq pf 2.05	12.		z100	17	17	17	+1
21⅜	16¼	Duq pf 2.07	12.		z20	18	18	18	—1
22⅛	16⅝	Duq prK2.10	12.		1	17½	17½	17½	
23⅜	18	Duq pr 2.31	13.		z400	18⅝	18	18	—⅜
80	60½	Duq pf 7.20	11.		z7000	63½	61	63½	+2⅛
11⅜	6	DutchB .18	1.7	19	52	10⅝	10½	10½	—⅛
7⅛	4⅝	DynAm .10a	1.5	9	260	6⅝	6¼	6½	+¼
		— E—E—E —							
47⅛	25½	EGG .80	1.8	15	115	46⅛	45⅝	45⅝	—½
3⅛	1⅝	EMI .19i			69	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
33½	22⅜	E Sys s 1	3.0	13	117	33⅜	32⅞	33⅜	+1⅛
25⅛	19⅝	EagleP .88	4.2	7	27	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	—⅛
27¼	15	Easco 1.20	7.7	5	30	16	15⅝	15⅝	—⅛
10⅛	5⅝	EastAir		5	1393	9	8½	8⅝	+⅛
24⅝	19½	EsAir pf2.69	13.		28	20½	20	20	
24	13⅝	EastGF .92	4.6	9	1588	19⅝	19	19⅝	+⅜
15½	11⅝	EastUtl 1.68	13.	7	80	12	11⅞	11⅞	—⅛
66⅝	47⅝	EsKod 2.40a	5.0	7	2068	48⅞	48⅛	48⅛	—⅜
29⅝	23⅝	Eaton s 1.72	6.1	5	135	28	27⅝	28	+⅜
21½	14⅛	Echlin .44	3.0	10	161	14⅝	14½	14½	—⅛
30⅛	23½	EckrdJk 1	3.4	11	1848	29½	29⅛	29⅛	—¼
35	23½	EdisBr 1.32	5.2	6	171	25⅝	25⅜	25⅜	—⅛
19⅞	13½	Edwrd .60a	3.8	4	13	15⅝	15½	15½	+⅛
22¼	14¼	ElPaso 1.48	6.9	7	651	21⅝	20⅞	21½	+⅜
24¾	19½	EPG pf2.35	12.		30	20⅛	20	20	—¼
12½	8¼	ElcorCp .24	2.3	7	14	10½	10⅜	10½	
8⅛	5⅝	ElecAssc		10	59	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
28	17⅛	EDS 1	3.7	14	32	26⅞	26¼	26⅜	+⅜
5⅝	2⅝	ElMeMg		26	105	3½	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
9½	7	EMM pf 1k			11	7⅝	7	7⅝	
26¼	17½	Elgin 1.60	6.5	8	50	24⅞	24¾	24¾	
7⅜	3⅛	Elxir		15	25	5⅝	5¼	5½	—⅛
37	32⅝	EmrsEl 1.40	4.5	11	425	35⅝	34⅞	35½	+⅝
23⅝	16⅝	EmryA 1	5.8	10	247	17⅝	17⅛	17¼	—⅛
41⅜	29⅛	Emhart 2.40	7.8	6	358	31⅝	30⅞	30⅞	+⅛
66½	49⅝	Emht pf2.10	4.1		1	51	51	51	+1⅜
14½	11⅛	EmpDs 1.44	12.	7	45	11⅝	11½	11⅝	
5½	4⅝	EmpD pf.47	11.		z100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
29⅜	13½	EmpGas .50	2.0	7	20	25	24⅝	25	+½
55⅜	27½	EngMC 1.98	3.4	7	1202	u58¼	54⅝	58¼	+2⅝
27⅛	25⅝	EngMC wi			288	u28⅝	27⅛	28⅝	+1½
21	13⅝	EnnisB s.56	3.4	7	28	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	
29	17	Enserch 1.56	5.3	11	1183	29	28⅜	28½	—⅛
18⅝	12⅝	Enflex s .80	4.3	9	752	u19⅛	17⅞	18½	+1
23⅛	12½	Envrtec 1	7.7	11	269	13⅛	13	13	—⅛
24½	19⅛	Equifx 2.20	11.	6	18	20½	20¼	20¼	
11½	9	Equimk .96	10.	5	22	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
24½	19	Eqmk pf2.31	12.		5	20	19⅝	19⅝	
25	17⅝	EquitG s1.64	6.7	6	16	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	
20⅛	14	EqtLf 2	13.	8	68	16	15⅝	15⅝	—⅜
32	23⅜	Esmrk 1.84	7.0	6	501	26½	26⅛	26⅛	—⅜
23⅛	9½	Esquire .70	4.1	5	36	17	16⅝	17	
14⅛	10½	EssexCh .80	7.5	5	29	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
30½	11⅞	Estrlin .80	2.9	9	107	28⅞	27⅛	27⅝	—1⅛
30	21	Ethyl 1.50	5.3	6	84	28⅛	28⅛	28¼	+1⅜
24⅞	17½	EvanP 1.60a	6.8	5	43	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	—⅛
14	11¼	Evan pf 1.40	12.		11	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+⅛
19¼	16⅜	Evan pf2.10	12.		1	16⅝	d16⅛	16⅝	
38	25¼	ExCelO 1.90	5.1	7	10	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	
18⅝	15	Exclsr 1.77e	11.		11	15½	15½	15½	
61¼	48½	Exxon 4.40	7.8	7	2745	56⅝	55⅞	56½	+¼
		— F—F—F —							
29½	22⅜	FMC 1.40	5.7	6	1674	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜	+⅜
39	31½	FMC pf 2.25	4.9		6	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	+⅛
12⅝	7⅝	Fabrge .40	3.8	9	30	10½	10	10½	+⅜
8	4½	FabriCtr .28	5.6	5	26	5	4⅞	5	+⅛
7¼	3⅝	FacetEnt .15e	2.5	86	x46	6⅛	5⅝	6	+⅛
40¼	25	Fairchd s1.20	2.9	6	233	u40⅞	40	40⅞	+⅞
13⅝	8⅞	FairmtF .76	6.7	11	12	11½	11	11⅛	+⅛
15⅝	9⅝	FamDir .40	3.2	7	10	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+⅛
16	11⅛	FrWstFn		4	12	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	
4⅜	3⅛	FarahMf			21	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
6⅛	3	Fedders			466	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	+⅛
46⅛	35⅝	FedCo 2.40	6.4	5	9	37⅝	37½	37⅝	+⅛
44½	21	FedExpr		16	222	u45⅝	43	45½	+2⅛
20⅛	14⅛	FdMog s1.08	6.9	5	78	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+⅛
19⅛	15⅝	FedNM 1.28	7.9	5	894	16⅜	16⅛	16¼	—⅛
31	20⅝	FedPB .90	2.9	30	297	u31⅝	31	31	+⅜
37½	26½	FPap pf1.20	3.1		35	u39	38	39	+1⅛
17⅞	12½	FdSignl s.80	4.7	7	20	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	+⅛
33⅛	25⅝	FedDSt 1.70	6.4	6	1279	26½	25⅝	26⅜	+⅜
29⅜	19	Ferro 1.20	5.8	5	77	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+⅛
13½	7½	FidFin .60	6.5	3	10	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
34½	29½	FidUni 2.80	9.2	5	3	30½	30⅜	30½	+⅛
37¾	24⅜	Fidcst 1.40a	5.4	4	46	26⅜	26⅛	26⅛	
18½	10	Filmwy .20b	1.9	7	160	11	10⅝	10⅝	
11	6⅜	Filmwy pf			15	7⅜	7	7⅜	+⅛
19	10	FinCpA .50	3.1	6	11	16½	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
19½	12½	FinSBar 1	7.0	5	11	14⅝	14½	14¼	—⅛
45½	23	FinlFed 1.40	4.6	6	x45	31½	30⅝	30⅝	—1⅛
13⅜	8⅛	Firestn .60	6.6		1233	9⅜	9	9⅛	—⅜
21¾	14	FtChrt .80	4.9	5	105	16½	16⅛	16⅛	—¼
19⅝	14⅛	FstChic 1.20	8.1	4	1311	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	—¼
40⅜	31½	FtBnTx 1.56	4.0	7	88	39	38⅝	38⅝	—½
42⅛	31¼	FtInBn 1.50	4.1	8	73	36⅝	36½	36⅝	
28⅛	9⅝	FstMiss .40	1.4	28	458	u29	27½	28⅝	+1
33½	25½	FstNBo 2.20	7.5	5	121	29¼	28⅞	29¼	
25¼	20⅛	FNStBo 2.20	10.	5	11	21½	21¼	21½	+⅛
15	8½	FstPa .44	4.9	6	442	9⅛	8⅞	9	+⅛
3	1⅜	FstPa wt			47	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
2⅜	1½	FtPaMtg			57	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
19½	10½	FtUnRt 1.28	8.5	16	28	15½	15	15⅛	—¼
8⅛	6⅛	FlVaBk .52	7.7	5	22	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
28	22½	FlWisc 1.88	7.4	5	14	25¼	25⅛	25¼	—⅛
27¼	19⅜	FischM 1.50	6.3	6	18	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	+⅛
15½	7⅝	FishFds .40	4.3		157	9½	9¼	9⅜	
23	13¼	FishrSci .52	2.4	7	20	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	+¼
12¾	7	FleetEnt .52	5.8	10	277	9⅛	8¾	9	
18⅜	15½	Fleming 1	5.8	7	14	17½	17⅛	17⅛	
19⅝	12⅛	FlexiV .80	5.0	4	57	16	15⅝	15⅝	+⅛
15	11⅜	Flexi pf1.61	14.		31	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	—⅛
55⅛	26⅝	Flintkt 1.40b	2.6	7	10	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	—⅛
63	39	FloECst		4	5	47½	47½	47½	
28⅝	24⅛	FlaPL 2.40	9.6	6	324	25¼	24⅞	25	—¼
32⅛	26⅜	FlaPow 3	11.	7	122	28⅝	28⅛	28⅜	—¼
40¼	22⅜	FlaStl 1.80	5.5	3	11	32⅝	32⅞	32⅞	+¼
55	34½	Fluor s 1.20	2.3	13	497	52	50⅞	52	+¼
23	16⅞	FooteC 1.70	7.7	7	9	22	21⅞	22	+⅛
45⅛	29⅝	FordM 4	12.	3	1127	33⅛	32⅝	32⅞	—1⅜
30⅛	17⅞	ForMK 1.56	5.9	5	106	26⅜	26¼	26½	—¼
49	28⅜	FMK pf1.88	4.2		5	43	43	43	
13½	10¼	FtDear 1.24	11.		70	11⅛	11	11⅛	
47¼	37½	FrtHow 1.32	3.1	10	64	42⅝	42¼	42⅝	
26⅝	18⅝	FosWh s.64a	2.5	9	125	25⅞	25¼	25½	—⅛
14⅝	5⅝	Fotomat .25i			176	7⅛	6⅞	7	—⅛
47⅞	26¼	FourPhs		15	77	44⅝	43⅝	44	—1
13¼	8¼	FoxStoP .68	7.8	6	20	9	8⅞	8⅞	—⅛
44⅛	29⅛	Foxbro 1.30	3.3	9	42	39	38½	38⅝	+⅛
10⅞	5⅛	FrankM .40	4.6	5	669	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	+⅛
53⅞	30	FrptMn s1.20	2.2	14	993	u55⅞	54⅝	55⅛	+1⅜
18½	9⅞	Frigtrn .30	2.5	10	400	13⅛	11½	12⅛	+⅞
40	25⅝	Fruehf 2.40	8.8	4	476	27⅝	26⅞	27⅜	+⅜
18⅛	8⅝	Fuqua .50	2.9	4	442	17¼	16⅝	17	—¼
16½	12⅞	Fuqa pf1.25	8.2		6	15⅛	15¼	15¼	—¼
		— G—G—G —							
13⅜	9¼	GAF .68	6.5	5	139	10½	10⅛	10½	—⅛
17⅜	13⅛	GAF pf 1.20	8.4		10	14⅜	14¼	14¼	—¼
46	23⅜	GATX 2	5.4	7	283	37⅜	37	37⅛	—⅛
56½	30	GAT pf 2.50	5.4		1	46	46	46	+¼
54⅛	12⅝	GCA .20	.4	26	134	53⅝	52⅝	53⅝	+½
36⅛	34½	GCA wi			35	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝	—¼
14⅛	6⅛	GDV		4	386	12	11⅝	12	+¼
6⅝	3⅝	GF Eqp		22	44	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
24⅛	13⅝	GK Tec 1.30	5.5	5	122	23⅝	23¼	23½	
29⅜	20	GK pf 1.94	6.8		9	28½	28½	28½	—⅜
3⅜	1⅜	GMR Pr			30	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
35⅛	30⅝	GalvHon .40	1.2	15	517	35¼	33⅝	33⅝	—⅜
36½	22¼	GamSk 1.50	4.2	7	431	u36⅝	36	36⅛	+⅛
27⅝	20	GaSk pf1.75	5.8		2	u30	30	30	+2⅜
49¼	39½	Gannett 2	4.2	13	92	47⅝	46⅞	47⅛	+⅛
13½	6⅛	GapStr .38	5.1	5	86	7½	7¼	7½	
26½	14½	Garfink 1.24	7.9	5	15	15⅞	15½	15⅝	+⅛
16¼	12⅝	GasSvc 1.28	8.6	6	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	—⅛
9⅞	6	Gatewy .60	6.2	5	10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
53⅝	30⅝	GearhtO .36	.7	24	253	51½	50	50	—2⅛
37¼	23⅝	Gelco 1	3.0	8	28	33⅛	33¼	33⅛	
30	20⅝	GemCa			5	25½	25½	25½	
14¾	9⅝	GAInv 1.22e	8.4		17	14⅝	14½	14½	—¼
64⅝	37	GnAmO .60b	1.0	24	335	62⅝	61⅞	62¼	+⅜
17¾	13⅝	GnBcsh .80	5.4	4	4	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
17½	6¼	GnCare s		18	80	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	—⅛
25⅛	17¾	GCinm s.68	3.2	9	32	21⅝	20⅞	21¼	+⅛
58⅜	27¼	GDyn s 1.20	2.0	9	2120	u59¼	56⅝	59⅛	+2⅜
68½	50	GDyn pf4.25	6.3		1	68	68	68	+⅜
55⅛	45	GenEl 2.80	5.7	8	1825	49¼	47⅝	49⅛	+1½
37	28¼	GnFds 2	5.7	6	756	35⅛	34⅞	35	—⅛
47	26⅜	GnGth 1.57e	4.1	26	23	38⅜	38	38	—¼
23¼	9½	GnHost .70	3.9	6	3	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	—¼
48¼	26⅝	GnInst .80	1.7	18	265	47⅝	47	47⅛	—⅜
14⅜	10¼	GenMed .44	3.6	9	147	12¼	11⅞	12¼	+⅛
30⅝	23½	GnMills 1.32	5.1	9	462	26	25⅝	26	+⅛
65⅞	49⅜	GMot 5.30e	10.	4	2228	52⅛	50⅞	51⅞	+⅜
47⅜	37¾	GMot pf3.75	9.6		528	39¼	38	39⅛	
63⅜	49	GMot pf 5	9.8		13	51	50½	50⅞	—⅛
18¼	10⅝	GnPort .80	5.4	4	112	14⅞	14½	14⅞	+⅛
18⅞	7	GPU 1.20e	16.	4	928	7⅝	7½	7⅝	—⅛
14	5⅝	GnRefr		6	32	10	10	10	
38⅛	24¾	GnSignl 1.28	3.4	11	59	37⅞	37¼	37⅞	
11	7	GnSteel .40b	4.6	7	20	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
30⅛	26⅛	GTE 2.72	9.6	7	699	28⅝	28¼	28¼	—⅜
26⅜	20½	GTE pf 2.48	11.		113	22¼	22	22¼	
27	19	GTire 1.50	7.4	5	99	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	—¼
5⅝	3⅝	Genesco		97	167	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+⅛
24	17¾	Genst g s1.20			39	22½	22¼	22½	+⅛
26⅞	21	GenuPt s.88	3.7	11	66	24⅜	24	24	
30⅝	23½	GaPac 1.20	4.8	8	539	25¼	24⅞	25	—⅜
36⅛	30	GaPac pf2.24	6.9		4	32¼	32	32¼	—1¼
34⅛	30	GaPac pfB	7.2		2	31½	31¼	31¼	—⅛
24⅜	20⅛	GaPw pf2.56	12.		17	20⅝	20½	20½	—½
25⅛	19⅝	GaPw pf2.52	12.		28	20½	20⅛	20⅛	
27⅜	22	GaPw pf2.75	12.		979	24¼	23⅞	23⅞	—¼
79	60⅛	GaPw pf7.80	12.		z2710	66½	64½	64½	
77⅛	59⅞	GaPw pf7.72	13.		z120	61⅛	60⅛	61⅛	+1½
47⅝	25⅝	Geosrc .80	1.7	13	62	u48⅛	47¼	48⅛	+1⅜
30⅝	23	GerbPd 1.62	6.8	7	130	24⅛	23⅝	24	—⅛
78⅛	33	Getty 1.60	2.2	12	325	74⅜	74⅛	74⅛	—⅜
11⅝	6¼	GiantPC .60i		9	30	6½	6⅜	6⅜	—⅛
16¼	10	GibrFn .60	5.3	5	136	11⅜	11	11⅜	—⅛
25½	12⅛	GldLew 1	3.8	5	637	u27	25⅝	26⅜	+1⅜
17⅛	12	GiffHill s.92	5.3	5	74	17⅜	17¼	17½	
28	23⅜	Gillette 1.72	6.6	7	838	26⅛	26	26	
11½	6¼	GleasInc .40	4.0	6	211	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+⅛
25⅝	14⅛	GleasW .80	3.9	5	30	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+⅛
34½	12⅝	GlobMar .20	.5	14	591	u37⅝	34	37⅝	+3⅜
17	10⅝	GldWFn .54	3.4	5	97	16	15⅝	15⅞	—⅛
24	16⅝	Gdrich 1.44	7.4	4	316	19½	18½	19⅝	+⅛
92⅜	81	Gdrich pf7.85	9.7		z130	81	81	81	
18⅜	11⅞	Goodyr 1.30	9.8	6	708	13⅜	13⅛	13¼	—⅛
28	16⅜	GordJw .72	3.0	5	20	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+⅛
30	22	Gould 1.72	6.9	8	170	25	24⅜	25	+⅜
41¼	25⅜	Grace 2.05	5.4	8	81	38	37⅜	38	+⅛
39	31⅛	Graingr .92	2.4	11	94	38	38	38	
14⅛	10⅛	Granitvl 1	8.8		28	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+⅛
16¼	9⅜	GrayDr .80	7.5	4	14	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	—⅛
10⅛	5⅛	GtAtPc			138	7⅝	7¼	7½	—⅛
32¼	20	GtLkInt .60a	3.2	4	21	21	20⅞	21	—¼
30	21⅜	GNIrn 3.75e	15.	9	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	—¼
40⅝	29½	GtNoNk 1.60	4.8	6	30	33⅝	33½	33½	—½
27⅜	16⅝	GtWFin s.84	3.7	5	336	22⅝	22⅛	22¼	
16⅛	11	GtWtn 1.04	6.9	6	472	15⅛	15	15	—⅛
2⅛	5-16	Greyhnd wt			76	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	
10½	8⅛	GrowG .44b	5.2	5	72	8⅝	8½	8½	
6⅛	3½	GthRty			6	5	4⅝	5	+⅛
21⅛	14⅜	Grumm 1.20	5.9	11	51	20⅜	20⅛	20½	—⅛
22	16	Grum pf2.80	13.		53	21	20⅝	20⅝	—⅛
12⅛	10	Guardin s.32	2.8	6	10	11⅛	11⅛	11¼	+⅛
19⅜	13¼	GlfWsfn .75	4.3	4	979	17⅜	17⅛	17½	—⅛
93¼	66⅛	GlfW pf 3.87	4.6		1	84¼	84¼	84¼	—5⅛
40	30¼	GlfW pf 2.50	6.9		8	36	36	36	—1⅛
36⅞	23	GulfOil 2.25	6.4	6	1061	35⅜	34⅞	35	—⅜
23⅛	8⅝	GulfRes .32	1.6	12	696	20⅞	20⅛	20½	+½
37	10	GulfR pf .20	.7		9	29	29	29	+1
29	14⅛	GulfR pf1.30	5.2		11	25	25	25	
27	15¼	GulfR pf1.60	6.6		60	24⅝	23½	24⅜	+⅜
13⅜	10⅛	GlfStUt 1.36	13.	7	540	10⅛	d10⅛	10⅛	
47	40	GlfSU pf4.40	11.		z300	40	40	40	—1⅜
27¼	12⅝	GulfUtd 1	4.6	9	425	21⅞	21½	21⅝	+⅜
14⅜	8¼	Gulton .50	3.8	8	31	13⅛	13	13⅛	
		— H—H—H —							
6⅛	2⅝	HMW		4	14	5⅝	5⅛	5¼	
25½	21½	HackW s 2	8.3	7	2	24	24	24	—⅛
8⅞	4⅜	Halaco		4	15	5⅝	5½	5½	
29⅝	23⅜	HallFB 1.34	5.0	9	37	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	
84⅝	59⅝	Hallibt 2	2.5	12	1062	80	78⅝	80	+1⅛
24⅝	18	HamrP 1.50	7.1	5	111	21⅛	21	21	—⅛
16	12⅝	HanJS 1.51e	12.		42	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
19⅜	15⅛	HanJI 1.84a	12.		57	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	—⅛
18	10⅛	Hndlmn 1	7.7	6	314	13	12⅝	13	+⅛
31¼	14⅝	HandyH .70	2.4	15	15	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	+⅜
41⅛	28⅜	Hanna 2	5.6	6	48	36¼	35⅝	35⅝	+⅛
41¼	28⅜	HarBrJ 1.44	4.4	6	251	33	32	32⅝	+1
15⅛	11	Hardees .24	1.8	5	49	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
26	11⅜	Harnishf .40	3.1		589	13	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
34½	16⅛	Harrah .50	1.5	15	158	33⅝	33⅛	33¼	—⅛
34⅜	23⅛	HarrBk 2	7.6	6	89	26½	25¾	26¼	—⅛
33½	25⅛	Harris .72	2.2	13	887	u34¾	33¼	33⅞	+⅜
33⅜	28	Harsco 2	6.7	6	27	30⅛	29⅞	30	
15⅝	10	HartSM .88	7.5	5	37	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+⅜
25⅛	18⅝	HarteHk .56	2.2	13	12	u26	25⅛	26	+½
13	7⅛	HartHZd .40b	5.3	4	32	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
16⅛	13⅛	HattSe 1.50a	10.	10	38	14⅜	14⅛	14½	+⅛
27½	23½	HwllEl 2.44	9.9	7	19	24⅞	24½	24⅝	
18⅜	8⅝	HayesA .40	4.2		56	9½	9⅜	9½	+⅛
21	11⅛	Hazeltn .60	3.1	8	17	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	—⅛
25⅞	16⅛	HeathTec s		5	65	u26	25	25	—⅜
19	9⅛	Hecks .30	2.0	7	135	15½	14⅞	15	+⅜
25⅜	4⅝	HeclaM		11	690	u27	25⅝	26½	+⅞
28	21⅛	HelimB s1a	3.8	9	59	26⅛	25⅝	26	+¼
42⅜	34½	HeinzH 2.20	5.6	6	115	39⅝	39	39⅛	+¼
10⅛	6⅛	HeleneC		14	38	6⅝	6¼	6¼	—⅛
34	16	Helirind 1.20	5.5	7	278	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	+¼
47	32⅛	HelmrP s.36	.8	16	94	44½	43	43	—⅛
22⅛	15	Hercuis 1.10	5.2	6	883	21⅝	21¼	21¼	—⅛
26½	17⅛	Hershy 1.40	5.4	7	26	26	25⅝	25⅝	
11⅛	7	Hesston		9	19	8⅝	8	8⅛	+⅛
16⅝	14	Hestn pf1.60	11.		1	14	14	14	—⅛
31⅞	25⅝	Heublin 1.46	5.1	10	634	u32⅞	31½	32⅛	+⅜
62⅝	46⅛	HewltPk s.40	.7	17	307	57⅝	56⅝	57½	—½
18⅝	9	HiShear .40	2.2	7	159	u18⅝	17⅝		
11⅛	5⅜	HiVolt .12	1.3	11	40	9⅛			
38⅛	29	Hillenbd 1.08	3.1	7	8	35	34½		
35⅝	22	Hilton 1.36	4.2	9	284	32½	31⅝		
25	15⅝	Hobart 1.20	6.8	7	62	17⅝	17⅝		
22⅞	15¼	Holiday .66	3.6	11	898	18⅝	17⅝		
53⅜	15⅜	HollyS			83	49	48⅝		
10⅛	8½	HmeG pf1.10	12.		25	9⅛	9		
43⅜	29	Hemst 1.40	3.4	9	542	42⅝	41½		
28½	22	Honda .30e	1.2	19	73	26⅝	26⅝		
84⅛	63⅛	Honwll 2.60	3.2	8	579	81⅜	80⅛		
23½	16⅜	HoovU 1.24	7.1	5	89	17½	17	17	
11½	2⅛	Horizon		9	73	6⅝			
42½	26	HospCp .50	1.2	14	331	42⅝	41⅜		
19⅜	12½	HostIntl .60	4.4	5	47	13⅝	13⅜		
36⅛	27⅛	HougM 1.60	5.3	7	9	30⅛	30		
6⅝	3⅛	HousFb .20	4.0	13	51	5⅛	5		
22	16⅛	HoushF 1.55	8.3	5	332	18⅝	18⅜		
48½	38	HouF pf2.37	5.7		4	41⅜	41⅜		
33½	27	HouF pf2.50	8.7		15	28⅝	28		
31⅝	26¼	Housin 2.38	8.1	6	167	29⅜	29		
40¼	20⅝	HousNG 1.10	2.8	10	891	40¼	39⅛		
23¼	9⅛	HowdJn .44	2.0	14	1595	21⅞	21⅛		
19⅜	15⅝	Hubbrd 1.76	10.	8	32	17⅝	16⅝		
24⅛	16½	HudMn g.80e			28	20⅝	20⅝		
18⅝	16⅛	Hutty s .60	3.3	8	64	18⅛	18		
53⅝	39½	HughsTl s.84	1.6	14	328	51¼	49⅞		
41⅞	22⅛	Human .75	1.8	16	232	u42	41		
23⅞	20⅛	Huma pf2.50	12.		9	21	20⅞		
17⅝	11	HuntCh .40	3.4	9	74	11⅝	11½		
21⅛	14⅛	HuttEF .80	4.0	4	97	20¼	20		
15½	10	Huyck .72	5.2	9	17	14	13⅞		
		— I—I—I —							
30⅝	22½	IC Ind 1.84	7.4	5	209	25⅛	25		
47	37¼	IC In pf 3.50	9.0		19	39	38⅝		
8	3⅛	ICN			132	3⅝	3½		
50¼	37⅝	INACp 3	6.1	6	337	49⅛	48⅛		
26⅛	23	INA pf 1.90	7.7		3	24⅜	24⅝		
17½	14⅝	INAIn 1.68	11.		22	15¼	15		
15⅛	9⅝	IU Int .95b	8.8	49	229	10⅝	10⅜		
18⅛	13⅝	IUInt pf1.36	8.4		1	16⅛	16⅛		
26⅛	20⅛	IdahoP 2.40	11.	9	98	22	21½		
27⅛	19⅛	IdealB 1.60	7.3	5	96	22⅝	22		
7	4	IdealT .24i	4.6		103	5⅛	5⅛		
23⅞	17½	IllPowr 2.28	12.	7	182	19⅛	18⅞		
25½	20	IlPow pf2.35	12.		z100	20⅛	20⅛		
46¼	35½	IlPow pf4.12	11.		z20	37	37		
45	34	IlPow pf 4	11.		8	37	37		
29½	22¼	ITW .40	.7		19	25⅛	25		
29⅝	15⅜	ImpICp 1.20	4.7	5	65	25⅝	25½		
24	14⅝	INCO .40a	1.9	25	474	21⅞	21¼		
73	52	IndiM pf7.08	13.		z10	59	59		
78⅜	60	IndiM pf7.76	12.		z200	66⅝	66⅝		
109½	98⅝	IndiM pf 12	12.		z20	100½	100½		
22½	17	IndiM pf2.15	13.		9	17⅝	17⅝		
23	18	IndiM pf2.25	13.		3	18	18		
30⅛	25⅝	IndiGas 2.60	9.3	5	7	28	27⅞		
24	20⅛	IndIPL 2.12	10.	6	75	21⅛	20⅞		
21⅜	15⅝	IndINat 1.60	8.6	5	11	18⅝	18⅝		
31⅞	14⅜	Inexco .14	.4	26	680	u32¼	31⅝		
59⅝	44⅛	IngerR 3.16	6.0	7	141	52½	51⅝		
37½	29⅜	IngR pf 2.35	7.2		41	32½	32		
16⅞	12⅝	InarTec .54	3.9	11	25	13⅝	13⅝		
40⅝	29¼	InldStl 2.80a	9.1	4	397	31⅛	30½		
14⅛	11⅛	Insilco .94b	7.4	6	44	12⅝	12½		
17½	13½	Insilc pf1.25	7.8		4	16	16		
2⅝	1	InstInvTr			7	1⅛	1⅛		
32⅜	14⅝	Integon .48	1.7	12	77	28⅜	28⅛		
21⅛	16⅜	ItcaSe 1.92a	11.		23	17⅞	17⅝		
42⅜	34	Interco 2.40	6.2	6	7	38⅝	38⅝		
29½	21⅛	Intrik 2.20	9.2	4	9	24⅛	24		
14⅝	10¼	IntAlum .60	4.3	6	88	14⅜	13⅝		
80	61⅛	IBM s 3.44	5.3	13	3288	65⅝	64⅝		
25⅝	18⅛	IntFlav .80	3.8	13	362	21⅛	20⅝		
45½	32	IntHarv 2.50	6.7	4	166	37½	37⅛		
61½	35⅛	IntMin 3	5.1	8	64	59	58½		
23⅝	17	IntMult 1.20	6.7	6	32	18	17⅞		
47⅝	35⅝	IntPapr 2.20	5.6	5	511	39¼	38⅝		

(Continued on Page 12)

Growth of American Defenses

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DEC. 13, 1979 (In French Francs)

COMPANY	INDUS.	1979 HIGH-LOW	CLOS. PRICE Dec. 13	HIGH-LOW MON.-WED.	P/E	b YIELD (%)	EARN. PER SHR.— '76, '77, '78	SHRS. OUTS. (000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS
BANQUE ROTHSCHILD	Bank	(*)31.40 - 25	151.10	153.20 - 152	31	6.9	33.17 - 13.51 - 4.88	13,284	Results of bank and most of its subsidiaries will show progress for full year '79.
BOUYGUES	Construct.	985 - 412	571	582 - 574	4	7.4	30.34c - 83.50c - 133.48c	600	First semester 1979 net profit = 41.08 MF vs. 25.18 MF same period 1978.
BSN GERVAIS DANONE	Glass food	1000 - 451.50	895	906 - 881	46	3.4	20.12c - 6.04c - 19.69c	2,332	1st semester '79 consolidated turnover = 8,127 MF (+12%).
CHARGEURS REUNIS	Shipping Air transp.	266 - 185	206	206 - 205.50	9	6.1	13.34 - 16.50c - 22.40c	1,866	Subsidiary UTA 9 months '79 sales: 2,259 MF (+8.2% vs. 9 months '78).
CHIMIQUE ROUTIERE	Public works	168.80 - 122	138	144 - 142	8	6.2	24.40c - 14.51c - 16.80c	1,672	1st sem. '79 consol. turnover = 3,001 bil. Fr. vs. 2,814 bil. Fr. in '78 (+6.7%).
CREDIT COM. DE FRANCE	Bank	171 - 125.80	171	171 - 170	10	5.0	14.08c - 15.90c - 17.55c	5,768	1st sem. '79 net consol. profit = 50.72 MF vs. 32.75 MF in '78 (+55%).
CREUSOT-LOIRE	Heavy Ind	87.50 - 52	58	58.30 - 55	—	—	—5.56c - — - —	3,684	Parent company turnover for first 9 months '79 = 4,434 MF (+3.5%).
ELF-AQUITAINE	Petrol	1385 - 445	1270	1258 - 1245	15	1.4	55.63c - 97.00c - 83.00c	17,729	Elf Gabon net advance dividend of Fr. 32 to be paid as from Dec. 14, 1979.
EURAFRANCE	Holding	387 - 303	320	324 - 317.20	4	4.1	54.30c - 69.50c - 81.60c	2,193	Net profit for year ending September 30, '79 = 50.56 MF.
FERODO S.A.F.	Equip. Autom.	465.10 - 310	325	336 - 331	4	6.4	73.01c - 78.50c - 73.70c	2,204	1st sem. '79 consol. turnover = 3,100 MF up 23% vs. same period '78.
IMETAL	Mining	82.50 - 52	59.90	60.80 - 59.60	13	6.3	5.23 - 4.73 - 4.55	7,944	Copperweld (USA) turnover 1st sem. '79 = $255.5 Mil. vs. $212.8 Mil. (+20%).
MATRA	Electronic	9000 - 4899	7550	7510 - 7460	13	1.2	99.79 - 337.70 - 580	259	Matra issues non convertible loan of 200 MF.
MOET-HENNESSY	Beverag.	600 - 432.50	504	514 - 505	15	2.1	12.71c - 20.80c - 33.06	3,158	Consolidated turnover for first 9 months '79 = 1,576 MF (+22%).
PECHINEY-UG.-KUHLMANN	Chem.min	114.90 - 69	101.90	103.50 - 100	10	4.9	6.00c - 14.80c - 10.20c	25,491	1st. 9 months '79 consol. turnover up 20.3% at 24,294 MF (53% from abroad).
PSA PEUGEOT-CITROEN	Holding	481 - 251.20	268	278 - 267.50	2	5.0	132.77 - 134.45c - 112.88c	12,312	1st semes. '79 net profit: Peugeot cars = 392 MF, Citroen cars = 169.5 MF.
RAFFINAGE (Cie. Fr.)	Petrol.	229 - 70.20	178	190 - 184.50	—	3.9	— - — - —	5,450	1st. sem. '79 turnover (ex-taxes) = 10,738 MF vs. 9,176 MF in '78 (+17%).
REDOUTE	Mail order	567 - 414	425	431 - 429	10	4.7	47.86c - 44.23c - 41.73c	926	Six months (March 1-Aug. 31) consol. turnover = 1,968 MF (+14.6%).
RHONE-POULENC	Chemicals	153.40 - 98	135	135.50 - 135	10	5.2	6.34 - 4.37c - 13.00c	18,941	1st semester '79 consolidated turnover = 15,294 MF (+16.2%).
ROBECO	Invest. Comp.	370 - 289.70	342.30	343.70 - 341.60	—	—	(not relevant)	25,300	Rolinco - Free issue of one share per 20 existing, from Dec. 10, '79 to June 30, '80.
SKIS ROSSIGNOL	Ski manuf.	1960 - 1125	1102	1131 - 1110	—	—	87.48 - 70.00c - —	310	Consolidated turnover for 1st half of business year '79-80 = 433.75 MF (+19.22%).
THOMSON-BRANDT	Electrical Electronic	273 - 185.20	202.10	206 - 201	9	5.3	28.60 - 27.19 - 21.71c	6,062	Consolidated turnover (ex-taxes) as of Sept. 30, '79 = 19,564 MF (+29.1%).

(*) Figures cols. 3 and 6 to 9 refer to Cie. du Nord. (b) Tax credit not included. c: Consolidated.

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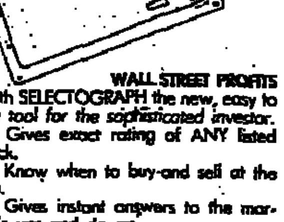
Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, December 12, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
13985	Abti Price	$18½	18⅛	18⅛	+⅛
200	Acklands	$16	16	16	
13770	Agnico E	$9⅛	8⅞	9	—⅛
1100	Agra Ind A	495	495	495	+5
73996	Alta Gas A	$27¼	26¼	27	+1⅛
100	Alta Nat	$70	70	70	—1
200	Andres W A	$11½	11½	11½	
2000	Argus C pr	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
300	Asbestos	$36½	36¼	36½	+¼
7550	Atco A	$20⅝	19⅞	20	+¼
37813	BP Can	$40	37⅞	40	+2½
114266	Bank N S	$24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	+½
100	Bell Cop	$18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
9230	Bralor Res	$21	20	20⅝	+⅜
4420	Bramalea	$21½	20⅛	20⅛	—1⅛
1900	Brenda M	$26	25⅝	26	+½
1335	BCFP	$22⅜	22	22⅛	+⅜
1272	BC Phone	$16½	16¼	16¼	—⅛
3730	Brunswk	$9½	9¼	9⅝	—⅛
4600	CAE	$14½	13⅞	14½	+⅜
800	Cad Frv	$18	18	18	—⅛
3652	Cal Pow A	$44½	43⅝	44¼	+½
5900	Camflo	$16⅝	16	16½	—⅛
7614	C Nor West	$17⅝	17⅛	17¼	+½
100	C Packrs	$31½	31½	31½	+⅛
3800	Can Perm	$19	19	19	
640	Can Trust	$21¾	21¾	21¾	
600	C Tung	$21	20⅝	21	+⅜
500	CCablesy A	$13	13	13	
225	Cdn Cel	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
30649	CI Bk Com	$26¼	25⅝	26	+1
5827	CP Inve	$35¼	34	35¼	+1⅛
3028	Cdn Tire A	$25⅝	25⅜	25¼	—⅛
7866	C Utilties	$18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	
300	Candel Oil	$55⅛	55	55	+⅛
4950	Cara	$16¼	15⅝	16	+⅜
1011	Cassiar	$11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	
7025	Celanese	$5½	5⅝	5½	+⅛
5250	Cherokee	$11⅜	11	11⅛	—⅛
200	CHUM	$9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	—⅛
17862	Con Distrb	$10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
54045	Cons Gas	$27⅛	25⅞	26⅝	+⅜
8087	Con Frdty	315	310	310	
1125	Conwest	$6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
55450	Coseka R	$11⅞	11⅛	11⅝	+¼
4700	Craigmt	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
2600	Crush Intl	$12¼	12	12¼	+⅛
32100	Cyprus	$16⅝	16	16⅝	+⅜
23330	Czar Res	$15⅞	15¼	15¼	+½
14400	Daon Dev	$14½	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
100	Daon A	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
17736	Denison	$37⅛	36⅞	37¼	+½
5950	Dicknsn	$9⅛	9	9	—⅛
64695	D Bridge	$16⅝	16½	16¼	+⅛
10340	Dofasco A	$33	32⅝	32⅞	+½
900	Dom Store	$19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	+⅛
300	Du Pont A	$24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	+⅜
4300	Dylex L A	$10	10	10	
1240	Electhm A	455	450	455	+20
900	Emco	$10	10	10	
4550	Falcon C	$8⅝	8	8⅛	
26365	Fibre Nik A	$86⅛	83¾	86	+2⅛
200	Fed Ind A	$6⅝	6½	6½	—⅛
1425	Francana	$13¼	12⅞	13¼	+⅜
400	Fraser	$14½	14¼	14½	+⅛
100	Fruehauf	$10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
2925	G M Res	$5⅝	5½	5⅝	+⅛
100	G Distrb w	220	220	220	+5
2580	Gibraltar	$8⅞	8⅞	9	
200	Groff G	$13	13	13	—½
3850	Granduc	220	215	220	
500	GL Forest	$43	42½	42½	+1
670	Greyhnd	$25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	+⅛
1175	H Group A	450	450	450	+15
3400	Hard Crp A	235	225	225	—5
3300	Harlequin	$20⅛	20½	20½	
2475	Hawker	$16½	16⅛	16⅛	+¼
3652	Hayes D	$9⅝	9½	9½	+⅛
1557	H Bay Co	$24⅞	24⅜	24⅝	+⅛
39900	IAC	$10⅛	10⅛	10¼	+⅛
4100	Indal	$12⅜	12½	12½	
1125	Inland Gas	$13⅞	13	13⅞	+⅛
281	Int Mogul	$6	6	6	—⅛
6651	Intpr Pipe	$18	17⅞	18	+⅛
60	Inv Grp A	$17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛
2150	Ivaco	$16	15⅝	15⅝	—⅛
2800	Jannock	$11	10⅞	11	+⅛
22060	Kaiser Re	$30⅛	29⅝	29⅞	+⅜
25900	Kam Kotia	$5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
200	Kelsey H	$21½	21½	21½	—1
32845	Kerr Add	$15	14½	14⅞	+½
10850	Labatt A	$21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	
300	Lab Min	$45	45	45	
12500	Lacana	$7⅝	7¼	7¼	
8200	LOnt Cem	$5⅝	5	5⅛	—⅛
1944	LL Lac	$6¼	6⅛	6¼	+⅛
200	Lob Co A	375	375	375	+10
1000	Lob Co B	375	375	375	
10200	Mclan H A	$21½	21¼	21½	+½
22284	MB Ltd	$24½	23⅝	24½	+1
100	McGraw H	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
3600	Est Mirtic	210	199	205	—10
25575	Mitel Corp	$17⅝	17	17⅝	+⅜
401	Molson A	$24½	24⅜	24½	+½
300	Molson B	$22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	
28820	Moore	$36	35⅞	36	+¼
2850	Murphy	$29¼	29	29¼	+⅜
3410	Nat Trust	$25	24½	25	+¼
148128	Noranda	$22⅞	21½	22	+⅜
422234	Norcen	$34	31¼	33⅞	+3¼
664	Nowsco W	$45½	45¼	45¼	+¼
19650	Oakwood P	$16	15⅛	15⅝	+⅛
35560	Ocelot B	$31⅜	30⅝	31⅛	+1
10600	Oshawa A	$8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	+⅛
7895	Pamour A	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
360	PanCan P	$64	63½	64	
14600	Pembina	$10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+⅛
900	Petrofina	$46	45	45	—⅛
1400	Peyto Oils	$17	16½	17	+½
1195	Pine Point	$31¼	30⅝	30⅝	—½
10900	Place G	340	330	340	+5
13800	Placer	$43½	42½	42½	+⅛
41929	Rom	$10⅜	10¼	10½	+¼
448	Redpath	$12½	12	12½	+⅛
700	Rd Stenhs A	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
2865	Reichhold	$13	13	13	
8770	Revno Prp	134	132	133	+2
1917	Roman	$48⅛	47	48½	+1⅛
590	Rothmon	$20	19⅞	20	
34525	Sceptre	$9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+⅛
2380	Scotts A	$15	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
61174	Shell Can	$36⅝	35	36¼	+2⅛
22515	Sherritt	$12⅝	12⅛	12½	+⅛
100	Sigma	$38⅛	38½	38½	+2
14336	S Sears A	$7	6⅞	6⅞	
2000	Slater Stl	$17⅛	16⅞	17	+1
550	Southm	$27⅜	27¼	27⅜	+⅛
22634	Stelco A	$26	25⅝	26	+⅛
1045	Steep R	440	435	440	+10
22250	Sulpetro B	$19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	+⅛
1325	Suncor pr	$28½	27⅝		
6754	Teck Cor A	$23	22		
5514	Teck Cor B	$22½	21⅜		
1450	Teledyne	$10½	10		
2234	Tex Can	$83	82		
2280	Thom N A	$14½	14⅝		
133148	Tor Dm Bk	$25⅝	25⅛		
1200	Torstar B	$22	21⅜		
1290	Traders A	$14⅝	14⅛		
8850	Trns Mt	$11⅞	11⅝		
39721	TrCan PL	$27	26⅞		
16371	Turbo Cl B	$18⅛	17⅛		
22340	UGas A	$12⅝	12		
2510	Union Oil	$38⅛	37		
2570	Un Asbstos	$5⅝	5⅛		
3607	U Keno	$24½	23⅝		
950	U Siscoe	$11⅛	11		
400	Un Carbid	$26⅛	25⅝		
2000	Van Der	$6½	6½		
400	Verstl Car	$20½	20½		
3900	Vestgron	$13⅛	13⅛		
4600	Weldwod	$20	19½		
11820	West Mine	$10	9⅞		
14	Westnhse	$34⅛	34⅛		
500	Weston	$22½	22⅛		
1300	Woodwd A	$23	22½		
21000	Yk Bear	$10¼	10		

Total sales 6,285,803 sha…



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Montreal Stoc…

Closing Prices, December …

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low
100	Alcoma St	$29½	29½
20687	Bnk Mont	$24⅝	23⅞
300	Can Cmt	$12⅝	12⅝
413	Canron	$12½	12½
8208	Con Bath	$14	14
8115	Dom TxtA	$14	14
200	FCA Intl	293	293
510	Power Cp	$14	14
660	Royal Bk	$42¼	41
8200	Roy Trst Co	$14	13⅝
18900	Steinbrg A	$23	23
3300	Zellers	$8½	8½

Total Sales 1,052,391 shar…

Canadian Inde…

December 13, 1979

	Close
Montreal	221.64
Toronto	1,765.80

Montreal: Stock Exchange Indus'
Toronto: TSE 300 Index.

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ı Pontresina page 8W

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onald Winston
mocratizes diamonds page 10W

weekend

What's Karl Lagerfeld's Finest Creation? Karl Lagerfeld

by Joel Stratte-McClure

ARIS — Karl Lagerfeld, the much-touted and innovative fashion designer for the house of Chloe, is always changing his tune. A year ago, he swore he "never public food," never deigns to digest anyg other than the delicacies that are personalprepared by his private Spanish chef, rcedes, and served on his own splendidly set le.

low Lagerfeld confesses that earlier this year not only ate and *enjoyed* junk food ("I don't w what it was, but it was wonderful") at a ce called Gilley's, a country music establishut near Houston, but has also picked up a chant for Japanese and Italian cuisine.

guests who heard this shocking pronouncebit at a recent Mercedes-prepared meal are what taken aback. Although Lagerfeld's lic image is one of punk and party, he's was much for his fastidious personal habs for his always-copied outrageous clothing ations.

He lives alone in a sparsely but elegantly furhed wing of an 18th-century *hotel particulier* rue de l'Universite in the 7th arrondissement. drinks Coca Cola ("like Barbara Hutton"). a shirt freak with over 300 home-pressed in chests. He does not have electric lights in st of his rooms ("the subtlety of light"). He deplores smoking and drugs y make people boring"). He gets upset if are thrown on the bed, he doesn't attend designers' fashion shows ("I see them in papers"). He reads constantly and concens on every detail about everything. He's as ive in business as he is in cultivating an ndish and exaggerated public personality.

t, as someone at the table suggests, if he in his diet will he start to fall apart in other ?

gerfeld, brown-eyed and baronish, lifts the of Coke to his often-pursed lips and pondhe question. He jokingly wonders aloud if e he should retire — although, at 41, he's e peak of a career which has put him at the acle of today's fashion dictators. As if thing himself, he tugs on his short pony tail wears his naturally curly hair this way to it straight) and remarks about the gray ds that are starting to appear. Then, the ght process apparently finished, he gets to oint.

Don't make too much of the junk food ," he cautions in a distinctive German-acd English, the words hurriedly put together the sentence ending with a high pitch. "I'm a chameleon. I move constantly from one to another. Food is like fashion — one has ounced preferences but is obligated to occasionally try everything else. And I *was* travel-

ercedes offers some rare lamb chops to afeld with an expression that suggests she's some of his past vacillations. Before, Lagd lived in an apartment on Place St. Sulpice rated with a Ruhlmann lacquered table and r exceptional Art Deco items. Today, his es of restored 18th-century furniture and art be counted on two hands. Before, he eered a loose and layered fashion look. To, his clothes are slim and structured. Before, had a conservative black-dominated ward-e. Today, he's purchased a tailor-made "neosical refined look for the '80s" — mainly in gundy and bronze.

A week ago, he was in Vienna designing cosmes for Arthur Schnitzler's "Comedy of nction" and accepting a job as a part-time sion professor. Today, he will go to the oe offices to work on garments for next r's ready-to-wear collection.

agerfeld contends that none of these ges are unusual and claims he's known for e time how things would evolve. His life-e and position in fashion are part of a pat-.

When I was 19, a forume teller, Serakmian, me what would happen during my life. She said I would not have a normal family life. That and her other predictions are all true. I'm doing just what she said — always have, always will."

What Lagerfeld's done, what Serakmian saw on the cards and in the crystal ball, goes something like this. He was born in Hamburg on Sept. 10, 1938 ("My sign is neon") and was raised in the countryside of northern Germany. At four, he was asking his Swedish father and Westphalian mother for a valet to dress him, for a print of the painting showing the meeting between Voltaire and Frederick of Prussia and for some decent tutors.

He spent most of his private education drawing and in 1952 came to Paris ("then and now the center of culture and fashion, though Houston's not bad") to try his luck with couture. Two years later he won a prize from the International Wool Board for the year's best-designed coat. Like Yves Saint Laurent, who won that year's award for the best dress, he was on his way.

"I worked for Balmain and Patou to learn the trade and during the '50s designed film costumes for Sophia Loren and Rita Hayworth," Lagerfeld says as he walks into his fully-mirrored bathroom to pose for photographs. "I was bored in 1963 and wanted to attend a university somewhere. But the freedom of fashion was impossible to abandon. Serakmian said it would be like this."

He did freelance designs for Fendi Furs, Chloe ready-to-wear and Charles Jourdan shoes for 10 years before joining Chloe in 1974. Since then he's become a Renaissance man. The fashion designs are only part of an output which has probably impressed even his soothsayer.

Early next year he'll publish a book in France called "Anna Chronique," full of drawings he's done of Italian Vogue writer Anna Piaggi in various outfits. Later next year there will be a book about 80 years of French fashion. He's trying to make a movie which will be a "mean, sophisticated Marx Brothers-like project." He's just completed a 30-second commercial ("There's a secret alliance between men and my perfume") for Christmas advertising in French cinemas.

"I'm in a hurry all the time but keeping busy is the only way I can accomplish anything," Lagerfeld says as we move into a study cluttered with designs-in-progress, volumes of to-be-read books and 2,000 colored pens. It's the only messy room in the house. The others are almost empty; furniture is moved from room to room according to need. "I immediately forget the past and only think of the future," he says.

Lagerfeld runs constantly. Earlier this year he took a quick 10-day tour of the United States in a private Gulfstream II to promote his Chloe perfume. The reception was noteworthy. In Houston, the Kashmere High School marching band and the Westchester Wranglerettes drill team were on either side of the red carpet. He left the airport in a police-escorted Cadillac with Texas longhorns on the hood and Lone Star champagne, which he didn't touch, inside. In New York and Los Angeles, he appeared on all the television talk shows. The pressure was apparently enough to drive him to junk food.

"I felt like Sarah Bernhardt must have when she toured America in the 1880s," he says as we thumb through some of the rave reports in the American newspapers. The Houston Post, The Los Angeles, The New York Times and Women's Wear Daily seem in agreement: He's a major force in fashion. One of them calls him the world's greatest designer.

"I don't believe any of this," he declares with his Socratic grin. "In fashion you can't let anything go to your head. Everything in this business is temporal. You can never look back, just keep running ahead — fast. I really don't remember what my dresses looked like at the last collection, and I really don't know what they'll look like at the next."

Lagerfeld is basically a recluse who likes people. His reputation in the trade and among friends edges towards the sublime. He never forgets a name, misses an appointment, is late for a deadline ("Thank God for deadlines or I'd never finish anything"), or disappoints his fashion critics. He says his main personal flaw is that he can't say no.



Mary Russell

Lagerfeld today: "I'm like a chameleon; I move from one thing to another."



Lucinda Dean

The Baroque Karl Lagerfeld of 1975: black beard and clothes, Deco apartment.

"Karl is nothing less than a genius," says Pierre de Champfleury, general manager of Elizabeth Arden France, a subsidiary of Eli Lilly that handles Lagerfeld's range of toilet products and perfumes. "He attends to business matters with the same professionalism with which he designs a dress, creates a fragrance or decorates his home."

In Paris, Lagerfeld somehow manages to do everything. He gets up at 6:30 a.m. and reads in bed for an hour before breakfast (primarily histories and biographies — his recent favorite is the letters of Austrian poet Hugo von Hofmannsthal. He reviews books for French Vogue under the pseudonym Minouflet de Vermenou). He chooses his daily attire by the amount of light coming through the courtyard window and uses Lagerfeld soap, after shave and cologne before putting on his Lagerfeld glasses. He tries to spend five nights a week at home ("It's never boring"), tries to go to bed religiously at 2 a.m. and tries to exercise only lightly ("I get broad overnight if I lift weights, though I have a set in the country").

"The drama of my life is the telephone and I look forward to video phones which will somehow enable me to screen calls," he says as he disconnects the telecommunications instrument. "Sleeping is another problem. It's necessary but a waste of time."

He works on his designs at home or at the Chloe offices. He has a licensing agreement with Chloe's owners, Jacques LeNoir and Gabrielle Aghion, and receives a percentage of the turnover in return for creating their ready-to-wear line, which does not have his name on the label.

His own company, Karl Lagerfeld Productions, in which he has a 50 percent stake (LeNoir and Aghion each have 25 percent), works out other licensing agreements. Besides the 60-year contract with Eli Lilly to handle his Chloe perfume and Lagerfeld men's products, he has licensing deals for glasses, furs, luggage, scarves and ties. ("I'm very selective, unlike some French designers who put their names on toilet paper and furniture," he explains.)

"I am really working-class in that I work with class," he says in an Oscar Wilde-like tone. "Without the excellent people I'm involved with, I'd probably fall on my face."

Lagerfeld's feeling about the future of fashion is intentionally vague. He dismisses the idea of expanding into men's wear now because "unlike the past, today there's only the three-piece suit and there's not much you can do with it." For women, he's currently working on air-inflated fur coats and outfits that "can be crumpled up in a shoe box without getting wrinkled.

"My clothes today must be elegantly functional and able to travel," he says. "I don't design hand-painted dresses any more because they're always destroyed in the laundry. The future of fashion for me will not be new shapes but new materials. I'm looking for fabrics which feel like skin and are weightless. I'll probably spend the future with test tubes in the laboratory, looking for novel ways to envelop the torso politely."

Fashion critics use the past to pigeonhole Lagerfeld's output. Read the trade papers today, and they all say his present *look* resembles that of the '50s. Continue reading and he invariably denies ("Fashion never repeats itself, darling") that his designs resemble any period.

"Physically and mentally, I change with the years and my outlook on fashion, except for the presence of wit, changes with me," he says. "I hate the past and I hate routine. When I sit down to work there is no premeditation but a kind of professional improvisation influenced by everything around me." This includes an immersion in Baroque, Venetian and other period costume books as well as keeping up to date with contemporary leather and punk styles.

"Take the Chloe perfume bottle, for example," he explains. "I had a vase at home, I put two calla lillies in it and. . .poof. . .the Chloe bottle."

One thing nobody seems to dispute is that, whatever makes him run, Lagerfeld has already made his mark. Says Women's Wear Daily Paris correspondent Marian McEvoy: "Karl leaves himself incredibly open; he never repeats a style. His clothes are like his personality — humorous and never boring. He will be remembered for a long time." Adds Diane Von Furstenberg: "Looking at my clothes after Karl's is like looking at a Volkswagen after a Rolls Royce." And Anna Piaggi: "He's invented a new period."

To the casual visitor, Lagerfeld appears to keep in command of his professional and social life through a novel attachment to the past. Although he detests possessions ("I give things away. The fact that I pay a lot of taxes and spend all my money keeps me working"), he has a fascination for the 18th century that, he contends, will not diminish in the 1980s. His 18th-century Paris home with the Le Sueur ceilings and the 18th-century chateau in Brittany (called Grand Champ, the French translation of his Swedish name) give him a solid base, a sturdy

(Continued on Page 10W)

A Tormented Romantic — Theodore Gericault

by Nancy Jenkins

ROME — The autumn show at the Villa Medici, which has become something of a Roman tradition in the last 15 years, is one of the few opportuniin this art-rich but museum-poor town to the kind of exhibition that is commonplace aris, London, Munich or New York.

he Villa Medici, high up on the Pincio with nderful sunset view of the city, has been the dence of the French Academy in Rome since oleon transferred it there in 1803. The subof this exhibition is the early 19th-century antic painter Theodore Gericault (1791-), in keeping with academy tradition — wing French artists with a strong Roman nection. Gericault spent a year and a half of short life in Rome studying ancient ruins, masters and contemporary customs and es, all of which affected him mightily.

his is by no means a complete exhibition, cially as the three great Louvre canvases, uding Gericault's most famous painting, e Raft of the Medusa," are missing. The ca-g explains that this was due both to insure costs and lack of appropriate space. But it lso a stern reminder of Rome's place in the world right now. Still, we must be grateful what we can get, and the present exhibition ertainly not to be placed in the category of ll favors.

With 39 oils on canvas and paper, nearly two en sketches in charcoal, pencil and pen and ink, and more than 100 lithographs, representing Gericault's entire known production, the show, while limited and selective, is an accurate retrospective of the artist's brief and tumultuous career. Three magnificent oils from his Roman period show the wild, riderless horse races that were part of the madness of Rome's 19th-century carnival celebrations. These are strong compositions, especially No. 15, whose tension and dramatic immediacy recall Goya's painting of the firing squad.

But Gericault's Roman period is also represented by more tranquil, compassionate sketches of Roman life, *contadini* (local people), blacksmiths, horses, a street crowd offering prayers to the Madonna.

From the inherent classicism of an Italian landscape that betrays a strong link with the *paysages* of Claude Lorrain, to the impressionism of the disturbing, provocative, strangely erotic image of Mazeppa, the youth in Byron's poem who was bound to a horse's back, Gericault's painting represents one of those bridges one comes across so often in art history.

He himself was the very incarnation of the Romantic, Byronic ideal of the artist — reckless, passionate, tormented and doomed. The scandal of his blatant affair with his beautiful young aunt (whose portrait, the catalogist believes, is No. 38), no less than his early death at the age of 32, contributed to the legend. Both dandy and bohemian, his life was governed by two consuming passions, horses and painting, and his biography reads like a Stendhal novel.

The show at the Villa Medici is a rare opportunity to appreciate Gericault's work as an artistic continuum, and it is a unique chance to see it in Rome. There may well be no French 19th-century painting of equal or lesser importance on public view anywhere in this city.

The Villa Medici exhibition is open from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 4 to 8 p.m. every day but Monday, until Jan. 28. ■



Alinari-Art Resource, Rosenwald

"Portrait of an old man."

Divorce Is the Sweetest Form of Marriage

by Anatole Broyard

NEW YORK — "For me," my friend said, "divorce is like a more profound form of marriage. It even has its honeymoon. Now that I no longer live with my wife, I'm crazy about her. I can see how beautiful, how intelligent, how intuitive and sexy she is. The whole sequence is reversed: after the honeymoon, we'll begin our engagement. We'll be engaged till death do us part."

He had come out to the country to visit me and we were taking a walk. Divorced men are fond of long walks.

"I look back at my wife," he said, "with all the sentimentality I used to reserve for my mother. She represents the bravest thing I have ever tried to do: make another human being happy and secure."

He sighed. Or perhaps he was only taking a deep breath of the country air, as city people often do.

"I gave my wife my innocence, and she still has it. That's why I had to divorce her. To get away from it, from the memory of it. She was my flaming youth. With her, I sowed the wild oats of my optimism. I believed — in myself, in her, in everything. She was my age of faith.

"I went on record with her. She is my archives. Some people are nostalgic about the house they grew up in, the school they went to: My marriage was my house and school. I don't know whether I graduated or flunked out.

"When I said 'I do,' I meant it. I meant it with all my postadolescent heart. I felt like King Lear when he said 'I will do such things — I know not yet what they are — but they will be the terrors of the earth.' Oh, I was fierce. With my wife behind me, I could do anything. Only she wasn't behind me: she was in front of me. A modern wife is always in front of you."

My friend gazed at the landscape as if it were the landscape of his marriage. His voice grew wistful: "I made mistakes, of course, but they were beautiful mistakes. That's one of the glories of marriage: It enables you to make bigger and better and more beautiful mistakes. That's where the grandeur is, the romance. His mistakes are the measure of the man.

"There is nothing so life-giving to a husband as his mistakes. And there is nothing so wearing to his wife as having them made with her, on her, through her, for her. My mistakes rejuvenated me and aged my wife. She was pregnant with my mistakes."

He threw out his arms, as if he were appealing to the afternoon, to the wind, for confirmation, and said, "How could we help but make mistakes when we were planning all the time? How many plans work? How can you plan against death and taxes and the failure of love?

"When things didn't go according to plan, we explained to one another what had happened. We lived on explanations. I sometimes think love is nothing but an accusation you spend all your time explaining away. Our apartment, our clothes, stank of explanations. They have a gluey smell, like the binding of certain books."

We were passing an old Colonial with smoke streaming from a chimney. He gestured at it.

"How I loved playing house. I think men enjoy playing house even more than women. It's like dressing in drag. It's also a variation of playing soldiers. Here we are in the fort. Love is our ammunition. This is the good fight. Marriage will make the world safe for democracy."

He fell silent and we walked for awhile without talking. I couldn't think of anything to say. A fat old Labrador appeared in a driveway, barking hoarsely. "You see?" my friend said. "Dogs bark at divorced men."

He barked at the dog and it retreated, making a half turn at a safe distance for the sake of form. "Most divorced couples are people who fell out of love, but not us. We fell into love, the way you fall into a pit. And we were frightened by the depth of the pit. According to Goethe, the only way to know another person is through love, and we certainly knew each other. Some mornings that knowledge was so blinding that we couldn't open our eyes. We knew one another not only intimately, but under the aspect of eternity. We were the ascent of man, the evolution of the species. It was up to us to illustrate the human condition.

"It is the tragic destiny of husbands and wives to observe one another. I always felt that my wife was looking down at me through a mirror on the ceiling. You know, like those mirrors women look into while they're delivering their babies."

He flourished the stick and it broke. He looked ironically at it, as if the metaphor was too pat. "We hardly ever fought. From time to time, we would try, but it was no good. One or the other would begin a grand gesture — a denunciation, a threat — and then break off with a sheepish smile. We couldn't fight because we understood each other too well."

We stepped off the road to let a truck go by. My friend took my arm, as if to draw me into his thoughts. "People think of the self as inexhaustible, they think you can go on sharing and exploring and communicating forever. But it's not true. The better you get along and the more you confide, the sooner you travel through all the recesses of personality and come to the end.

"It's a terrible shock. I remember when it happened to us. It was a Saturday afternoon, a rainy Saturday afternoon in October. We had been talking since breakfast, and suddenly we stopped. We stopped as if a buzzer had sounded to tell us that our time was up. We realized that we were finite, that we had reached the end, the bottom, of our selves. It was like a premonition of death." ■

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INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Vienna's English Theater (Tel: 421260) until Dec. 15: "The Lion in Winter" (Goldman) starring Joan Fontaine . . . "Advent in Vienna" — Dec. 15 in the Konzerthaus: Christmas Cantata by Honegger . . . Museum des 20 Jahrhunderts — to Jan. 20: American Art from the Museum of Modern Art in New York.

BELGIUM

ANTWERP, Koninklijke Vlaamse Opera (Tel: 031/336685) — Dec. 14 at 8; Dec. 16 at 3: "L'Italiana in Algeri" (Rossini). Dec. 15 and 21 at 8; Dec. 23 at 3: "Amahl and the Night Visitors" (Menotti) . . . Rubens House — Dec. 16: Countertenor Zeger Vandersteen and harpsichordist Berthe Dedoyard . . . Queen Elisabeth Hall — Dec. 18: The Antwerp Philharmonie under Bogo Leskovic with pianist Bernard Lemmens. Dec. 22: The Philharmonie conducted by Othmar Maga plays German Music.

BRUSSELS, Palais des Beaux Arts (Tel: 512.50.45) — Until Dec. 31: American Art 1920-40. Dec. 14, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 24 at 8:30: Berezka (Russian folk dancing) . . . Mineta Move Art Gallery, 43 Rue Ernest Allard, until Dec. 22: Exhibition of landscapes by painter David Anderson . . . Musee d'Art Ancien — Dec. 19 at 12:40: The Schoonbroodt Ensemble with baritone Ludovic de San (Telemann) . . . L'Atelier (Tel: 511.20.65) — Dec. 16 at 5: Theatre Experimentale de Musique Vivante (Brahms, Joplin). Dec. 19 at 8:30: Christmas Concert by the Font-Neuve musicians . . . Maison de la Culture de Woluwe-Saint-Pierre (Tel: 771.14.93) — Dec. 20 at 8:15: Laudini Consort (medieval and renaissance Christmas music) . . . Theatre Royal de la Monnaie (Tel: 218.12.01), Grande Salle, Dec. 21, 27, 29 and 31 at 8; Dec. 23 and 25 at 3: "Die Zauberflote" (Mozart).

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN, Royal Museum of Fine Arts until Dec. 31: Exhibition on Danish choreographer August Bournonville to mark the centenary of his death . . . Radio House Concert Hall — Dec. 14-15: The Radio Symphony Orchestra and Choir conducted by Lamberto Gardelli perform Verdi's "Requiem" . . . Odd Fellow Palaeet — Dec. 14: The Royal Orchestra under Rudolf Barshai perform Shostakovitch's "Symphony No. 8" . . . Museum of Decorative Art — Two exhibitions to Dec. 31: "East German Toys" and "Dutch Textile and Glass."

ENGLAND

LONDON, In the foyer of the Lyric Theater — Dec. 17-Feb. 2: "Laugh Lines," an exhibition organized by the Cartoonists Club of Great Britain featuring cartoonists from the national press and magazines including Bill Tidy, Leon, Honeysett and Manny Curtis). In the Studio Theater — Dec. 15 at 7: Tilford Bach Choir and Orchestra under Denys Darlow (Bach's "Christmas Oratorio"). Dec. 16 at 7:15: Amadeus Quartet with pianist Clifford Curzon. Dec. 17 at 7:45: Barclays Bank Musical Society Choir and Orchestra under Harold Barnes (Grainger, Jacob). Dec. 18 at 7:45: Allegri String Quartet (Beethoven). Dec. 19 at 7:45: English Chamber Orchestra under Sir Charles Mackerras (Mendelssohn, Saint-Saens, Arensky). Dec. 20 at 7:45: Pianist Frank Wibaut (Chopin) . . . Victoria and Albert Museum — to Feb. 24: Exhibition of works by French painter Jean-Auguste Ingres . . . At the Wigmore Hall — Dec. 14 at 7:30: Guitarist Jean-Pierre Jumez playing Russian and French music. Dec. 15: Pianist Philip Booth with flutist Lyn McLarin (Mozart, Milhaud, Paganini). Dec. 16 at 3:30: Glickman String Trio (Beethoven, Mozart). Dec. 18 at 7:30: Pianist Geoffrey Parsons with cellist Kristi Bjarnason (Bach, Brahms, Faure). Dec. 19 at 7:30: Tenor Robert Lear, baritone Benjamin Luxon and pianist John Constable (Victorian songs and ballads). Dec. 21-Jan. 2: Christmas-New Year Festival — Dec. 21 at 7:30: St. Georges Canzona directed by John Sothcott with "A Tapestry of Music for Good King Wenceslas" (Medieval music for Christmas from England, France and Bohemia) . . . Royal Festival Hall — Dec. 15 at 4 and 8: Carol Concerts with Vera Lynn, John Hanson, Hayley Mills, Brian Rix, Ambrosian Singers, Choir of Desborough School, Maidenhead, Choir of Trinity School, Croydon. Dec. 16 at 7:30: London Symphony Orchestra under Colin Davis with pianist Claudio Arrau (Berlioz, Liszt). Dec. 17 at 8: Goldsmith's Choral Union under Brian Wright (carols). Dec. 18 at 8: Royal Philharmonic Orchestra under Antal Dorati (Beethoven). Dec. 19 at 8: London Mozart Players under Mark Elder with pianist Clifford Curzon and soprano Helen Walker (Mozart, Schubert). Dec. 20 at 8: Massed Choirs of the London Hospitals under Charles Farncombe and the Fanfare Trumpeters of the Royal Corps of Signals (carols and Christmas music) . . . Institute of Contemporary Arts to Jan. 6: The Shoe Show 1790-1979 — exhibition on the history of shoes . . . In the Purcell Room — Dec. 14 at 7:30: Pianist Naomi Davidov (Joplin). Dec. 16 at 2:45: A Christmas Box — Michael and Doreen Muskett present a concert of medieval and traditional songs and carols. Dec. 16 at 7: The Gesualdo Consort under Gerald Place with pianist Sallie Morris (Christmas music). Dec. 18 at 7:30: Pianist Richard Deering (Camilleri, Gow). Dec. 19 at 7:30: Greek Folk Music. Dec. 20 at 7:30: Pianist Jan Latham-Koenig with flutist Judith Hall (Roussel, Dutilleux, Poulenc) . . . At the Rainbow — Dec. 20-21: Dire Straits.

FRANCE

NANCY, Grand Theatre de Nancy — to Dec. 16: Ballet Theatre Francais de Nancy . . . World Theater Festival, to Dec. 24. (109 Rue de Metz, 54000, Nancy). Program includes: Urban Sax, Claude Flagel (ancient music), Martini's Angels, Myster de Elx from Spain, Mistero Napolitano, Los Villancicos (Spanish baroque operas).

NICE, Theatre de Verdure, Dec. 14-15 at 9: AC/DC . . . Musee des Beaux Arts — Dec. 15-16 at 9: Traditional Vietnamese Music.

PARIS, Salle Pleyel — Dec. 18 at 8:30: Choeurs de Radio France directed by Lorin Maazel (Liszt) . . . Theatre des Champs-Elysees — Dec. 15 at 5: Pianist Rafael Orozco with the Choeurs de Radio France directed by Stanislas Skrowaczewski (Prokofiev, Chopin, Ravel) . . . Maison de la Radio France, Grande Auditorium — Dec. 20 at 8: Nouvel Orchestre Philharmonique under Jerome Kaltenbach . . . Theatre de la Ville — to Dec. 29: Alex Metayer. Plays include — Dec. 14: "Gin Game." Dec. 15: "Les Trois Soeurs" . . . Theatre du Centre International de Sejour de Paris, 6 Avenue Maurice Ravel, Paris 12 — Dec. 14 at 9; Dec. 16 at 7:30: "French Without Tears" (in English) performed by Le Troupe Berlitz . . . Forum des Halles — to Dec. 28: Argentinian singer Valeria Mimariz . . . Pompidou Center — Through Jan. 7: Retrospective of Hungarian Cinema with short films. Through February: Retrospective of Russian Cinema . . . Theatre d'Orsay — Dec. 16 at 10:55: Violinist Schlomo Mintz with pianist Clifford Benson (Mozart, Bartok, Faure) . . . Bibliotheque Historique de la Ville de Paris, 24 Rue Pavee, Paris 4 — To Jan. 15: Exhibition entitled "Les Parisiens au fil des jours" . . . Rotonde de la Villette, 1, Square Leon Paris, Paris 19 — Exhibition entitled "Initiation a l'Archeologie" . . . Bobino — to Jan. 13: singer Pierre Perret . . . At the Batacian — Dec. 21 at 11:30: Chicago Blues Festival . . . Palais des Sports, every day except Monday until Jan. 1: The Paris Opera Ballet with Rudolf Nureyev performs "Manfred" (Tchaikovsky). Choreography: Nureyev . . . Studio Theater 14, 20 Rue Marc Sagnier, Paris 14 — Dec. 19-Jan. 13 at 8:30: "Burst Rats" performed by the Compagnie Fermeture Eclaire . . . Espace Cardin — to Dec. 23: National Choreography Center of Reunes directed by Gigi Caciuleann. Program includes "Tache de ne pas faire de bruit avec tes pieds" and "Comoedia" . . . Olympia — to Dec. 16: Patrick Juvet . . . Canadian Cultural Center, 5 Rue de Constantine, Paris 7 — to Jan. 20: "Space and Signs," an exhibition of works by artist Raymonde Godin; exhibition of graphics by Dumouchel, Leroux-Guillaume and S. Tousignant from Quebec.

ITALY

MILAN, La Scala — Dec. 16, 20, 23 and 27: "Boris Godunov" (Mussorgsky) directed by Claudio Abbado. Dec. 18, 21, 22 and 28: "I Due Foscari" (Verdi). Dec. 19, 21, 23 and 28: "Albert Herring" (Britten).

THE NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Rijksmuseum — Through Feb. 10: Exhibition of Silver Objects 1580-1830 . . . Municipal Museum — through Feb. 3: "Colorfield Painting," works by Ellsworth Kelly from 1963 to 1979.

THE HAGUE, Mauritshuis — Exhibition on the life of Johan Maurits (1604-1679).

SPAIN

BARCELONA, Opera Season at the Gran Teatro del Liceo (Tel: 3/3189122). Dec. 14 at 9:30; Dec. 16 at 5:30: "Cosi Fan Tutte" (Mozart). Dec. 19 and 21 at 9:30; Dec. 23 at 5:30: "Rigoletto" (Verdi).

MADRID, At the Teatro Real (Tel: 1/241.97.39) — Concert season of the National Orchestra and Chorus of Spain at 7 p.m. weekdays and 11:30 a.m. Sundays — Dec. 14-16: National Orchestra directed by E. Mata with violinist J. L. Garcia Asensio (J. Orbon, F. Mendelssohn) . . . Concert series of the Symphonic Orchestra of Spanish Radio and Television at 10 p.m. weekdays and 7:30 p.m. Sundays — Dec. 15 and 16: Directed by Eliahu Inbal (Mahler).

SWITZERLAND

GENEVA, Grand-Theatre — Dec. 14 at 8: "La Giocconda" (Ponchielli) . . . Casino-Theatre — to Dec. 15 at 8:30: "Les Folies du Samedi Soir" (Gene Stone) . . . Temple de la Madeleine — Dec. 16 at 5: Christmas Concert with the Jugendkantorei de Dormagen from Germany . . . Salle du BIT — Dec. 16 at 5: Collegium Academicum under R. Dunand . . . Maison de la Radio, Salle E. Ansermet — Dec. 19 at 8: Orchestre de la Suisse Romande under H. Stein.

ZURICH, Tonhalle, Grosser Saal — Dec. 16 at 8:15: Natalia Gutman and baritone Howard Nelson (Wagner, Schumann, Schoeck) . . . In the Opernhaus — Dec. 15 at 8: "Hans Heiling" (Heinrich Marschner) . . . Galerie Quadriga — Through Dec. 20: Exhibition of works by Polish painter Nikifor (Zuercher Wochen-Bulletin).

WEST GERMANY

BERLIN, Deutsche Oper Berlin (Tel: 341.44.49) — Dec. 16 at 3:30 and 7:30: "Hansel und Gretel" (Humperdinck). Dec. 19 at 7:30: "Fidelio" (Beethoven) . . . In the Philharmonie — Dec. 14, 15 and 16 at 8: Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra under Erich Bergel (Handel, Hindemith). Dec. 16 at 11 a.m.; Dec. 17 at 8: Berlin Radio-Symphony Orchestra under Jesus Lopez Cobos. Dec. 16 at 4: Berlin Symphony Orchestra with violinist Saschko Gawriloff (Mozart, Bach, Reger). Dec. 19 at 8: Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra under Claudio Abbado (Brahms) . . . Galerie Carlos Hulsch — to Dec. 31: Tony Torrilhon . . . Galerie im Zentrum — To Dec. 31: Manfred Laber . . . Gemeinschaftshaus der Gropiusstadt — Dec. 15 at 6: Berlin Symphony Orchestra under Theodore Bloomfield with violinist Saschko Gawriloff (Mozart, Bach, Stravinsky).

COLOGNE, WDR-Funkhaus, Gr. Sendesaal — Dec. 14 at 8:15: Cologne Radio-Symphony Orchestra under Lawrence Foster with pianist Alfred Brendel (Stravinsky, Mozart, Dvorak) . . . Musikhochschule — Dec. 18 at 7:30: Amadeus Quartet (Mozart) . . . Oper der Stadt Koln — Dec. 15, 19 and 21 at 7:30: "Hansel und Gretel."

DUSSELDORF, In the Opernhaus, the Deutsche Oper am Rhein performs — Dec. 14 at 7:30: "Salome." Dec. 15 at 7:30: "Tosca." Dec. 16 at 7:30: "Jennufa." Dec. 19 at 7:30: "La Cenerentola" . . . Messe Kongress Center — Dec. 16 at 3:30: "The Nutcracker" performed by the Ballet-Studio Berger . . . Orangerie — To Jan. 27: Agnes Lnigs, Wolfgang Resch, Rainer Trompter.

FRANKFURT, In the Opera — Dec. 14: "Hansel und Gretel" (Humperdinck). Dec. 15 and 17: "La Traviata" (Verdi). Dec. 16: "Tannhauser" (Wagner). Dec. 19: "Carmen" (Bizet). Dec. 20: "Idomeneo" (Mozart).

MUNICH, In the Musikhaus Knobloch — Dec. 14 at 8: Netherlands Chamber Orchestra under Jos van Immerzeel with violinist Wladimir Spiwakow (Bach) . . . Munich Stadtmuseum — Dec. 15 at 4:30: Munich Philharmonic Orchestra (Mozart) . . . Kongressaal des Deutschen Museums — Dec. 17 and 18 at 8: Pianist Daniel Barenboim (Liszt) . . . Herkulessaal der Residenz — Flutist James Galway with pianist Philipp Moll (Bach, Schubert). Dec. 20 at 8: Munich Philharmonic Orchestra (Webern, Mahler, Tchaikowsky).

OF SPECIAL INTEREST

CHRISTMAS CONCERTS

LONDON — St. Paul's Cathedral — Dec. 23 at 10:30: Choral Mass and Sermon, at 3:15: Choral Evensong. Dec. 24 at 4: Carol Service with the Blessing of the Crib by the Bishop of London . . . Southwark Cathedral — Dec. 22 at 7:30: Christmas concert with the King Singers and the Rieth and Hickox Orchestra. Dec. 23 at 3:30: Family Christmas Carol Service . . . Westminster Abbey — Dec. 24 at 3: Festal Evensong Procession and Blessing of the Crib. Dec. 26-28 at 3: Festal Evensong and Carols with procession on Dec. 28 . . . Westminster Cathedral — Dec. 18: The Festival of Carols and Christmas Music will be attended by Princess Anne (part of the Diamond Jubilee of the Save the Children Fund).

PARIS — Notre Dame — Dec. 18-28 at 9: Festival of Carols and Christmas Music from the French Provinces with choirs and dancers dressed in regional costume. Dec. 23 at 5:45: Carol service. Dec. 25 at 9:30: Carols from the 17th and 18th centuries. Dec. 24 at 10:30: Organ concert.

AMSTERDAM — Concertgebouw — Dec. 14 at 8:15: The London Choral Society sings Christmas Carols. Dec. 21 at 8: Carols by Candlelight . . . St. Nicholaskerk — Dec. 22 at 8: Collegium Musicum Amsterdam directs Vivaldi and Pergolesi . . . The Church of the English Martyrs (English Christmas carols).

BELFAST — Ulster Hall — Dec. 14 at 7:30: Christmas Concert by the Ulster Orchestra under Barclay Thompson (Corelli, Bach, Mozart). Dec. 17 at 7:30: Christmas Organ Recital by the Belfast City Organist. Dec. 20 at 8: Christmas Carols with the Ulster Orchestra. Dec. 21 at 8: Christmas Carols in Saint Anne's Cathedral. Dec. 22 at 8: Christmas Carols in Saint Malachy's Church . . . Dec. 17 at 8: The Northern Bank's annual Carol Service with the Ulster Youth Choir.

FOOD

Getting to the Roots of the Endive Crunch

by Patricia Wells

LEUVEN, Belgium — Belgian endive, one of the most prized products of the gastronomic world, may be destined to become an endangered species. Cultivated for the past 125 years on vest-pocket farms in the Flemish flatlands surrounding Brussels, the ivory-white, faintly bitter vegetable has long defied easy production. It is costly and complicated to cultivate; indeed, it is among the most labor-intensive foods known to man.

Accordingly, the exclusive cadre of Belgian endive growers dwindles each year, and the price of the crisp, conical, tight-leaved vegetable continues to soar.

"It is a dirty and difficult business, and not very attractive to outsiders," explained Josef Van Grunderbeek, a third-generation grower in this tiny town of cobblestone walks, willow-lined roadways and immaculate gardens.

Mr. Van Grunderbeek, who is 27 years old, farms the family's seven-acre plot with his wife, Monique, his brother, Gustav, and his sister-in-law, Georgette. Like about 5,000 other traditional growers in Belgium, the Van Grunderbeeks get all of their income from endive cultivation.

Producing it keeps them busy 12 hours a day, seven days a week, throughout the year. "Except in November, our peak harvest time," Josef added with a proud grin. "Then we work round the clock."

In a day when most of the world's food is machine harvested and mass produced, rarely touched by human hands from planting to marketing, the endive grown in Belgium may be unique. Its production requires a series of time-consuming steps that can only be done by hand, from the sowing of the seeds until the final harvesting.

During a given year, Belgium's small family farms will produce some 85,000 tons of the vegetable on about 20,000 acres of land. All of the endive sold in the United States, some 550 tons a year, is grown on these family farms. Nearly half of the total crop is exported to about 34 nations, from Zaire to Japan.

For the four Van Grunderbeeks, who always work as a team, the season begins in April, when the endive seeds — held over from year to year, and even passed on from generation to generation — are sown outdoors.

The seeds, about the size and color of mustard seeds, are sown at regular intervals through the end of May, to produce a succession crop. By June the first root harvest is ready, but it will be months before the first endive crop is ready for market. With proper care, good weather and daily tending, within six weeks the tiny seeds will produce sand-colored roots the size of a carrot, and sprout brilliant green foliage resembling a clump of leafy spinach.

Next, the tender roots are pulled from the ground, one by one, and the leafy greens are trimmed off and returned to the soil as fertilizer. The roots are dusted off, in preparation for a second planting in the half clay, half sand soil native to the heart of Belgium.

But this time, in a process called tabling, the roots are buried in special areas where the earth is heated by a series of underground pipes. Within six weeks, the combination of heat, humidity and total darkness will force the gnarled root to sprout the straight, smooth and fragile-fleshed endive. This is the most critical stage in endive growing: Too much heat will produce fast-growing but overly bitter endive.

It is the second planting that is also the most time consuming and tedious. On a recent day at the Van Gruderbeek farm, a visitor watched Mr. Van Gruderbeek's wife, Monique, at work. Kneeling amid mounds of roots and yards of loamy earth, she worked with the precision and confidence of one who had performed the task many times before. She buried the roots, one by one, in rows about two yards wide, then covered them with a deep layer of earth. In four hours she tabled more than 3,000 roots, covering just a little more than three square yards of land.

Weeks later, when the crop is ready to harvest, the family will again uproot the vegetable one by one, cutting the roots from the endive by hand. The tender vegetables will then be individually washed, spin dried and packaged for market.

"Endive growing has its advantages," said Mr. Van Gruderbeek, understanding that at this point, the tedious process might need some justification. "You can grow much on just a little plot of land."

Toward the middle of the last century, the people of the outlying villages of Brussels depended almost solely upon market gardening for a living. In addition to potatoes and a root vegetable called mangel-wurzel, farmers also grew chicory for its root, from which they extracted a coffee substitute. The roots were taken to nearby factories to be dried, roasted, then ground to a fine powder. Growers kept the roots too small to be processed.

During the particularly mild winter of 1846, roots that had been left in a heap next to a barn began to sprout. They grew long shoots with small yellow-white leaves. Since green, leafy vegetables were virtually unknown in the winter, the growers tasted them, found them quite edible, and brought them to the early-morning market in Brussels, where they offered them as *barbe de capucin*, or friar's beard, and *pissenlit*, or dandelion.

Over the years, the produce became known as *witloof*, or Brussels chicory, and became the specialty of family concerns in the area around Brussels. The Belgians still call it *witloof*, but the United States it's known as Belgian endi and in England, chicory.

Whatever it is called, endive is a versati healthful vegetable, rich in B and C vitamin potassium and almost free of sodium and ca ries. A full pound of endive contains only calories. And endive travels well, remaini fresh for as long as six weeks if refrigerated darkness.

Because endive is carefully washed bef being packed by hand in cobalt-blue wrappin it need not be washed before use. The blue p per, by the way, is not there for simple aesth ics but to protect the tender shoots from li which causes them to darken and turn bitter.

Endive can be eaten raw, served as a s with a simple vinaigrette dressing, as an appe er similar to stuffed celery, or cooked as a tree or vegetable. It can also be braised, cod and pureed for soup. Its smooth, crisp tex makes it an excellent partner for apples, nuts, cold chicken, ham and Gruyere cheese bacon.

©1979 The New York Times

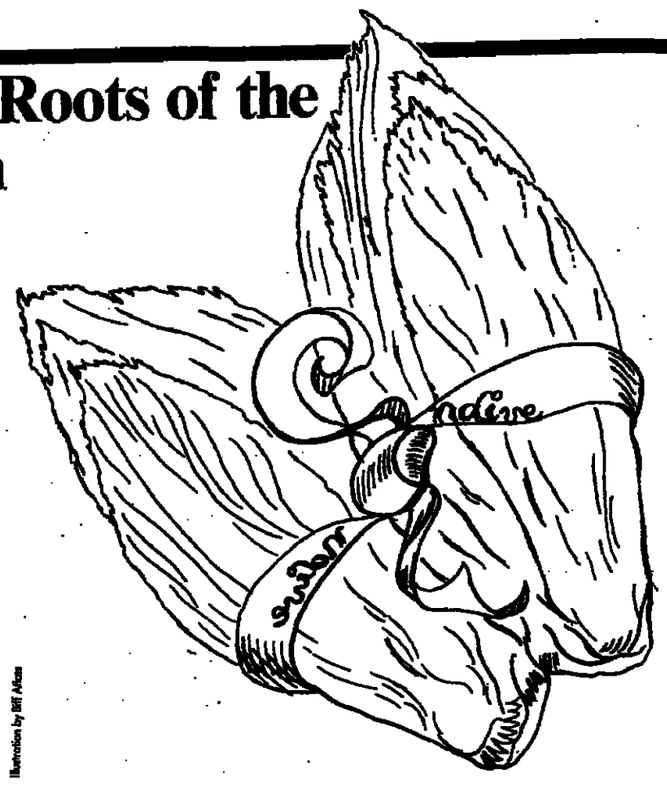


Illustration by Biff Allen

Cream of Endive Soup

6 heads Belgian endive
4 tablespoons butter
5 cups chicken stock, preferably homemade
3 tablespoons flour
1 cup heavy cream
Salt and freshly ground pepper to taste
¼ cup finely minced parsley
⅛ cup finely minced dill or chives (optional).

1. Trim and core out cone from bottom of each endive. Remove any browned leaves. Heat butter and saute endive for about five minutes. Add one cup stock and simmer for about 15 minutes.

2. Puree mixture in blender or food processor. Return to the stove to reheat. Add remaining stock. Combine one-half cup of heated mixture with the flour and mix well. Add to soup, whisking over low heat until it thickens. Add cream and salt and pepper to taste. Heath thoroughly. Serve garnished with parsley and either dill or chives.

Yield: 6 servings.

Apple, Walnut And Endive Salad, With Walnut Mayonnaise

The mayonnaise;
1 egg yolk
2 tablespoons vinegar
¼ teaspoon salt
¼ cup walnut oil
⅞ cup peanut oil
The salad;
4 heads Belgian endive
2 sweet apples, such as Red Delici coarsely cubed
½ cup walnuts, coarsely chopped
1 cup mayonnaise, preferably homema

1. Combine the egg yolk, vinegar and in a blender or food processor. Blend for a second, then, with the motor running, start ing the oils in a slow but steady stream. As i as the mixture thickens, stop the motor and just seasoning. This will make one cup.

2. Trim and core out a cone from the tom end of each endive. Remove any br leaves. Cut two heads of endive crosswise one-quarter-inch rounds. Separate the leave the other two heads, and quarter each leaf.

3. Combine the endive, apple cubes chopped walnuts. Toss together with the onnaise and serve.

Yield: 4 servings.

Endive Sauce

This sauce can be served over poached salmon, chicken or vegetables.

6 heads Belgian endive
4 tablespoons butter
Salt and freshly ground pepper to taste
1 teaspoon sugar
2 cups heavy cream.

1. Trim and core out cone from bo end of each endive. Remove any bro leaves. Cut crosswise into one-quarter rounds.

2. Melt butter. Sante endive until te about 10 minutes, adding salt, pepper and ar. Add cream, cook another 10 minutes serve.

Yield: 4 to 6 servings.

Incognito Skiing in Pontresina

by Margaret Studer

ZURICH — Somehow its famous neighbor across the valley keeps on hogging the limelight. But the aristocratic skiing village of Pontresina doesn't mind a bit. As the locals smugly say, "The St. Moritz crowd likes to be seen — our guests want to stay incognito."

Nestled away in the narrow, wild valley leading up to the Bernina Pass, Pontresina (pop. 1,800) has managed to retain the feel of a small village. Old Engadiner houses with foot-thick stone walls and wooden beams line the winding main street and the tiny mountain church of St. Maria testifies to a lively history that goes back to the 11th century.

Today, Pontresina offers some of the best skiing in the world. It is situated right in the middle of stunning glacier country, and it is within a stone's throw of the vast structure of St. Moritz's ski circuit a few miles away. A quaint mountain train goes the five miles to the cable car, which swings over breathtaking gorges and precipices to the run (for intermediate skiers) on the 9,000 foot-high Diavolezza.

In February, for those who really want a challenge, the Morteratsch glacier run opens — an extraordinary 5.6 miles of track skirting seemingly bottomless crevasses and frozen waterfalls. Above it all stands the Bernina massif with its Piz Palue (3,905 meters), a mecca for mountain climbers. Don't stray off the beaten path or you might not come back.

There are often long waits to get up the Diavolezza, so make sure you get there early. Or even better, bunk down in the restaurant at the top. It's nothing fancy, but only costs $10 (with breakfast) for the night.

Directly opposite the Diavolezza is Piz Lagalb, a challenge for good skiers, especially if you try to become a member of the exclusive "Club 8847" — which requires downhill runs in one day and some climbing, all of which means that you have conquered the equivalent of Mt. Everest's 8,847 meters.

If you want to try yourself out on the St. Moritz circuit, a candidate area for the 1988 winter Olympics, a bus runs every half hour from Pontresina and drops you at the cable station for the ride up to the famous Corvatsch. Here, top skiers can really test their strength, and on a clear day, the breathtaking view stretches as far as the distant Matterhorn.



L. Gruenther

Pontresina is right in the center of Switzerland's current craze for cross-country skiing. It is surrounded by fantastic runs through woods and long stretches of field, altogether some 28 miles of trails. Each year there is the Engadine marathon cross-country here with around 10,000 enthusiastic participants.

Does it cost the earth to stay in Pontresina? Well, it can, if you choose to bed down at the ultra-elegant Grand Hotel Kronenhof with its inn-of-the-century frescoed rooms and chandelier charm. A double with bath and full pension comes out at from 240-350 Swiss francs per day. But then, the Kronenhof is something very special, with a fine restaurant where Gunther Sachs is sometimes seen.

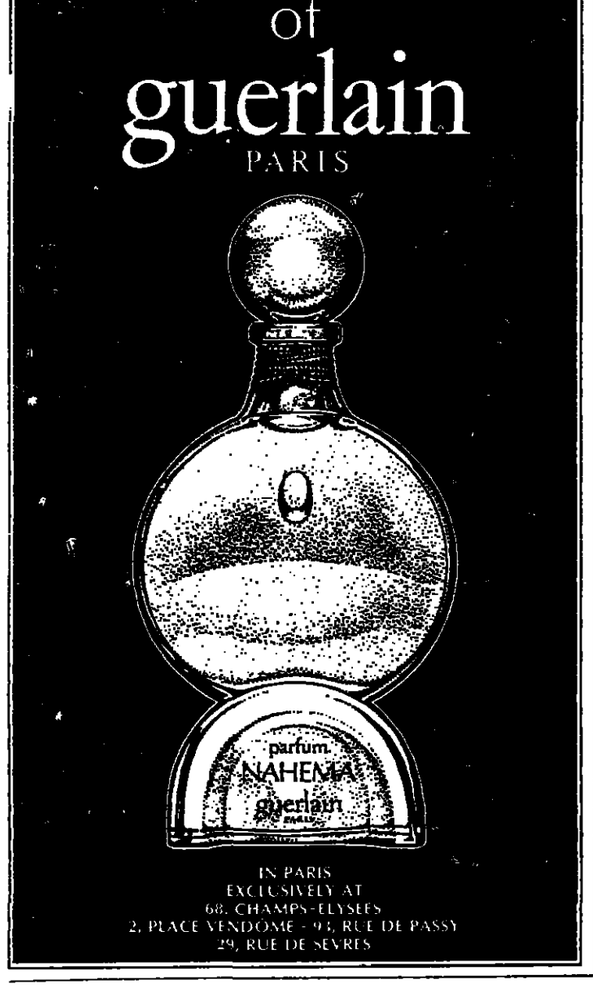
But for those with thinner wallets, there are plenty of other possibilities amongst the village's 2,500 hotel beds. The charming, 17th-century Hotel Steinbock offers a double room with bath from 120-140 Swiss francs for full pension in the low season (150-170 Swiss francs in the high). At night, the Steinbock lounge tends to be filled with sporty-looking types looking ously at local maps.

Meanwhile, there are plenty of places to for those who aren't all sport and no play Hotel Walther's "Clubhuette" is the top out late at night. And for a gastronomic try the "Sarazena," which pushes a flami mato soup for cold mountain nights.

To join in the spirit of it all, there is a n light, horse-drawn sleigh ride down the Roseg valley — no motorized traffic is al here. The valley ends in a glacier where yo sit in a cosy restaurant and drink the *veltliner* wine. A fitting ending to a day in tresina.

The village is reached easily by train (jus 3½ hours) and car (approx. 130 miles) fro rich through very beautiful countryside. The also airtaxi flights from Zurich Airport nearby village of Samedan in the winter. A card for the use of all sport transport facili the whole region, including St. Moritz, cos Swiss francs. For information on Pontresina 082 6 64 88.

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No Freeze in Haute Fourrure

by Carolyn Pfaff

PARIS — On the second floor at Christian Dior on the elegant Avenue Montaigne there are nothing but furs — luxurious, super chic, super expensive furs. ıd the Christmas rush is on.

Would you care, Madame, for a silver fox at, a very dramatic little fur for only 72,000 ncs? Look how it's finished at the bottom th a fringe of foot-long swishing fox tails!

What about a burgundy-dyed mink? "You see, dame," explains a saleswoman dressed in the or two-toned lipstick pink uniform, "most of customers already own several minks. We e to give them something different." The rgundy mink cardigan, Joan Crawford shoul-s, miniscule collar, is just 19,300 francs.

ut if you'd rather have something really clas-, very discreet, in fact the most expensive fur re is, how about a white Russian lynx for just ,000 francs?

Madame la Cliente, who has just flown in m Beverly Hills, decides on the fox, fox being of the most fashionable furs this season.

And back in the sales room, they mark anoth-



ss on the master sheet of patterns from the ction designed by Frederic Castet, Dior's esigner since 1968 and the acknowledged of fur design in Paris.

far, the highest turnover this season for a e Castet pattern is 257 and the lowest is 32. t means at least 32 people in the world are ing fur coats of identical design, but not to y, the color could be different and, anyway, ne buys a fur for a lifetime anymore.

Paris, a fur now lasts one or two seasons, at the most. Then it can be renovated, but e often it's sold off either at the local con-ment shop (a sort of upbeat thrift shop) or ne of the top fur auctions held twice a year he stuffy Hotel Drouot, famous for auction-less frivolous objects. The result is that ev-ne, from the girl in the street on up, seems e wearing a very nice fur this season.

also looks like it's going to be a great istmas season for the big furriers. They re- that business is booming — and has been he past four years.

astet says that sales this year are up 12 per- in haute couture and 20 percent in ready-ear.

ver at the 250-year-old French house of Re-n, the place is jammed. The decor has been changed from forbidding classic, with all the merchandise locked in cupboards, to modern. Now, the entire fabulous collection is displayed on racks. For quality, design and range of choice, no one can beat Revillon and a Revillon label in fur is guaranteed to warm up the coldest of French hearts.

At Fourrures Du Nord, the biggest of the ready-to-wear group, they have just opened up Fourrures George V, a 1800-square-meter palace on the Avenue George V with marble staircases, a two-ton chandelier and a stock of 5,000 coats, including 150 minks, thousands of foxes and 50 sables.

Not to be outdone, top designers like Givenchy, Yves Saint Laurent, Balmain, Chloe, Ted Lapidus and Ungaro are busy promoting their ready-to-wear fur lines. In fact, most of the big couturiers wouldn't be caught dead without a few socko furs in their collections. But unlike Dior, they still order out instead of cutting and making the coats in their own workrooms.

Until very recently, the fur business was considered to be a completely separate affair from haute couture. Fur designers didn't speak to ordinary couturiers. Then, in 1968, Frederic Castet, who had been trained in the Dior atelier as a couturier, heated up the chilly fur business by talking over the small Dior fur operation. Castet immediately began cutting and sewing fur like ordinary cloth, to restyle fur's fuddy-duddy image. Acting as both manager and designer, Castet turned Dior Furs into an important operation: It now employs a staff of 150.

Two years ago, the Russian government asked Castet to help remake the image of Bokhara astrakhan (Persian lamb). Now, Castet creates 10 to 20 new models every year, using lamb in ways that our grandmothers never dreamed of.

In the story of new styles in fur, credit for one of the first revolutionary breaks with traditional methods must go to Pierre Cardin. He was the first to work furs in squares and stripes. But Castet was the first to dye mink red. He was also responsible for new lattice-work and stretch-quilting techniques in mink cutting, techniques which have since been brought to perfection by Revillon's top stylist, Jean-Paul Avizou. Both men claim to have introduced the first totally reversible fur coats.

The new names in French fur design, Claude Gilbert and Robert Beaulieu, were the first to work with the then-cheaper furs such a wolf and fox, but Yves Saint Laurent gave fox the official seal of approval in his 1971 collection.

That collection began the boom in long-haired furs. Since then, prices have been rising at the rate of 20 to 50 percent a year — to a point where white Russian lynx, the most beautiful of the long-haired furs, is now more expensive than sable.

Today, the image of furs as a luxury designer item disguises the fact that behind the scenes it's a deadly serious business — and often not a very pretty one at that, involved as it is with the killing and skinning of beautiful animals.

Today, almost 95 percent of the business is done with animals raised on farms. But the remaining 5 percent has caused the industry more trouble than the wilds of Siberia and Canada put together.

It all began with the United States' ban in the late 1960s on importing furs of endangered species. U.S. Customs agents began confiscating furs at the border unless the owner could prove that the purchase predated the new law.

At first, the top French furriers didn't seem to give a damn. They were still featuring African and other pelts in their collections in 1971. Leafing through the photos of Frederic Castet's Dior collection for that year, you can see leopard and cheetah coats and exotic zebra ponchos.

To this day, neither Italy nor France have enacted laws against the importing of spotted furs. But the furriers themselves took action in 1976, by signing a French charter along the lines of the American law. In fact, most responsible furriers had abandoned spotted pelts by 1972, for the very good reason that many other countries no longer accepted them.

"So we didn't sell leopard any more. Business suffered a little, but not too much," says Jacques Haran, Revillon's chairman of the board.

Nevertheless, the trade in African pelts still goes on. Last year, 319 cheetah skins — representing an estimated 10 percent of the African cheetah population — were seized in Hong Kong. Early this year, there was another haul, this time of Mexican skins, seized in Texas by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

And French women still wear spotted furs. At Dior, a customer in calf-length leopard paraded a very mean looking boxer to match a mean coat. At Revillon, an old tiger coat was being renovated in the workrooms. "Here, they care more about fashion than they do about ecology," says Revillon director Colette Kernan.

But the most upsetting problem is baby seals. Seal is now considered a bad-conscience fur and the crusade waged by Cleveland Amory and championed by Brigitte Bardot, among others, has succeeded in driving seal skin from most of fur collections.

"Let's not even talk about baby seals," said Jacques Haran of Revillon. "It was a very small part of the seal fur business. We've stopped selling them, but I'm afraid the killing goes on."

In fact, Alaskan fur seals — not baby seals — can be sold legally in limited quantities in accord with a treaty signed by Japan, Russia and the United States. Haran says the herd has now increased from 200,000 to one million.

There are other animals, however, that still need protecting — including dogs and cats. The main supply of domestic animal fur comes from China. In France, Chinese dog fur is marketed under the brand name Dog. "If the French realized that dog meant 'chien,' they'd faint," says Revillon's Collette Kernan.

There is also a solid market in cat fur; Haran estimates that about 350,000 cats a year come from England. "They don't breed them, they catch them," he says. Cat fur, he explains, used to be extremely cheap, $200 a coat, but is now too expensive to be worthwhile. "In France after the war, when we couldn't import furs, we used cats. It's not very easy to sell cat fur, but we've sold it and it's very warm."

As for hamster, which also comes from China, Frederic Castet says that it is still used at Dior to line coats.

You can also buy rat fur. This Christmas, Robert Beaulieu, one of the with-it new fur designers, is offering an entire coat of little hexagonal grey skins. It is called euphemistically " 'un petit rongeur' from Macao."

All these furs and many more are sold at auctions held across the world from Leningrad to Seattle (the biggest is the annual fair in Frankfurt).

Leningrad, shades of former glory, specializes in the most expensive furs: sable, lynx, Siberian wolf and astrakhan, although the Russians are allowed to buy only fur hats and gloves. Mink auctions take place in New York and Scandinavia, while Canada specializes in fisher and Canadian lynx.

As for fur markets, the biggest is Germany (Dior has 21 outlets there), the second is the United States, and the third, Japan — despite the fact that the Japanese have only begun wearing furs in the last 10 years.

And what do they buy? Astrakhan may come and fox may go, but of all the furs, the great perennial, the one that always keeps on selling despite changing fashions, is mink. In fact, according to Time magazine, mink has come back bigger than ever in the States, as American taste returns to quality and classicism — the string of pearls, the little hat and the mink on Sunday.

Says Mr. Haran of Revillon: "For our collections we come up with a lot of gimmicky things. After all, 30 minks in a row can be boring. But 50 percent of our business is still in mink, and I see that figure steadily increasing."

Says Frederic Castet: "We do a lot of amusing furs, but our figures break down into 60 percent classic and 40 percent fun fur. And mink, of course, is the backbone of our classic business."

Castet also notes a trend back to natural color. "Four years ago we were selling a lot more dyed fur than we do today," he says. ■



Christian Dior fourrure

TRAVEL

Flying Solo — Under 12

by Vicky Elliott

PARIS — Even the youngest jetsetters are a sturdy breed; more and more of them travel alone on their way home for Christmas or back to school after vaca-, and the children tend to take it more in than their anxious relatives waiting on the end.

rvous mothers will conjure up stories like ne about the 8-year-old who was bound London to deepest Africa to join his par-one Christmas. His plane stopped over in , where he was bedded down in a hotel ight. Two days later, his parents were ng panic-stricken calls to London about missing offspring. The boy was finally ed down to his hotel room in Rome. "They ne to stay here until someone came to col-ne," he explained.

the odd horror story only proves the rule: petent travelers are best trained early. Only do the young suffer from fear of flying. ne Lufthansa official explained: "For chil-flying is like being treated to a gift. Gener-it is a contest among children to see who ppear most blase. They'd rather die than t that it's their first flight — but you can nize the first-timers by the way they avoid ng out to see the clouds."

tes vary, but most airlines establish a 50 nt fare for children up to age 12. But a passenger traveling on the transatlantic with TWA, for example, flies full fare, so orth checking beforehand.

most airlines, children under 5 must be panied by a hostess, whose fare must also id. But, as one Air France official put it: cheaper for the parents than going there ack themselves."

fferent airlines have their own age limits, nost consider a 6-year-old mature enough solo. Cabin staff are, however, assigned to vise children's comfort, many companies wing the lead of Swissair, which decided years ago to introduce "nurses" on flights rica.

hen making plane reservations for small travelers, parents must fill in a form giving mes and addresses of the people who will the children in and out at each end. The ne is responsible for the fragile cargo from noment the child is checked in until he or s "delivered" at the other end. Some air-even house the kids at the airport. nsa, for example, provides a kindergarten Frankfurt airport for children in transit to d the night.

itish parents can hire special children's t services, if they aren't in London to se-pany their children to or from the airport. has become something of an industry in un, where boarding schools and colonial



Camera Press — Pix

families have long created the demand. Universal Aunts (Tel: 01-730-9834), the most venerable of a number of institutions in London, is now shepherding the offspring of children it used to meet at the end-of-term trains in the 1930s. (Other agencies are Alexander and Country Cousins.)

Universal Aunts charges its clientele, whose numbers have been swollen recently by Singapore Chinese and visiting Arabs, an average of £35 to ferry a child from a given rendez-vous to the airport — or to meet him as he flies in. If necessary, they can even arrange for a child to spend the night at a staffmember's home (£6.50 for bed and breakfast). Universal Aunts seldom encounters timid children. "You'd think," says Mrs. Penelope Henshaw, who masterminds the job, "that they were just going from Victoria to Charing Cross."

At the airport, red badges help stewardesses find the Universal Aunts staff. "We give the badges to the children, too, but the older ones don't like to wear them" says Mrs. Henshaw. This is true, too, of the identifying tags distributed by the airlines to unaccompanied children. Consequently, stewardesses try to make themselves as conspicuous as possible. British Airways has "Aunties" on the Lollipop Specials that ferry gaggles of children back to servicemen in Hong Kong or oilmen in the Gulf. And Lufthansa employs a personage called "Mickey Mouse" to fly on each flight to Johannesburg.

Once aboard, the kids get preferential treatment. They sit up front and are given frequent guided tours of the cockpit. Many airlines run their own junior clubs for "Future Hostesses" and "Future Pilots" and distribute logbooks in which the compulsive young traveler can clock up his total mileage. Gifts are awarded to those who fill them up.

Some airlines offer alternative menus for children. Lufthansa offers multicolored non-alcoholic "aperitifs" and more down-to-earth main courses like hamburgers. At Christmas, there are often special menus. But, Mrs. Henshaw reports, "Children often refuse to eat on the plane and arrive ravenously hungry."

Despite their cool exteriors, some children find jetsetting upsetting. They worry about not being met at the other end. The flights are so quick and the change of environment so drastic that, psychologically, it's difficult for them to believe in the comfort and security of home as well as the reality of any other destination. For some children, the dichotomy can have disturbing effects.

And unimaginative adults don't help, either. A 10-year-old heading home from his boarding school in northern Scotland to Bangkok arrived drenched in sweat because he had been packed off in his school uniform, complete with tweed jacket, woolen socks and brogues (heavy leather shoes).

But for every kid who is overwhelmed by the experience, there are 50 others who revel in it. In terms of one-upmanship, flying back to school after Christmas with a tan from Honduras is as good a way as any to impress friends. ■

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TRAVEL

PORTUGAL

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List in the Classified Section

Ronald Winston Democratizes Diamonds

by Jane M. Friedman

NEW YORK — This Christmas, when you cast your eye down Fifth Avenue — past jewel-box Cartier, sumptuous Bulgari and Tiffany's — it might be fun to know you don't have to cover your eyes when you approach Harry Winston Inc., purveyor of "rare jewels" to the world.

This year, in an unprecedented move, Harry Winston Inc. has gone democratic. With "Poesie" (Poetry) — already out in Europe — the firm introduces a range of jewelry priced between $10,000 and $20,000, well below the usual $250,000 for a Winston piece. The new line, which mainly features gold chains and bracelets dotted with small diamonds, brings Winston into brisk competition for the "boutique" trade that Cartier and other jewelers have been aggressively pursuing. And it's an indication that the firm now intends to cater to a wider clientele — not just to kings, deposed royalty and sheiks.

The change in outlook is linked to a change in management at headquarters here. One year ago, Harry Winston, the feisty gem salesman who built his mammoth diamond empire from scratch, died at the age of 83. His son Ronald, 38, is now president of the firm, and has been dusting off the company's image to make it young, even sexy.

The new line of jewelry is only one link in the chain. Artistic Mr. Winston has himself designed several savvy print advertisements for magazines that are downright risquee for Winston Inc. One shows an expanse of bare female leg and hip, with a diamond and emerald necklace draped around the thigh. Recently, Mr. Winston wrote and directed a television commercial that shows jewel-bedecked women throughout the ages — from Botticelli goddesses to New York swingers. The film's keynote is contact between cold stones and warm flesh.

These commercials mark the first excursion of "haute joaillerie" into American television advertising. "We're trying to change the image of the company," said Ronald Winston, in his first interview since his father's death a year ago. "For a long time, we terrified people. We want to make Harry Winston more accessible."

In his office in the elegant marble mansion that overlooks 56th Street and Fifth Avenue, Winston Jr. enlarged a little on the history of his august house. "The day of the carriage trade, when people drove up in chauffeured cars and spent the entire afternoon sipping tea with my father, is over," he said. "We'll never sell just style, and this is not going to be like Tiffany's, where the door is always revolving. But we want to double the number of people in the store."

Ronald Winston is light-years apart from his late father, a short, stubby figure who made a legend of his testy personality and who awed powerful clients with his ability to size up a stone by rolling it in his palm.

Tall and handsome, in his dapper dark blue suit, the new president is a management man and a technician rather than a stones expert and a showman like his father. His gold cuff links are the only hint of jewelry about him. Quiet, even shy, unflamboyant, and reflective, he has a wry sense of humor and a warm smile.

He maintains a "low profile," and, publicity-shy, says he prefers it that way. He also prefers not to talk about his late father, but admits that being Harry Winston's son was not easy. He is still single, lives in Manhattan and reportedly has few friends. One is Gianni Bulgari, scion of the competing Italian house, but most are unknowns.

"Ronny had no chance when his father was alive," a former Winston salesman confirmed. "His father was too strong. He was such a big tree. The little tree couldn't grow in the shade."

By the time Ronald was 10, Harry Winston was past middle age. He was already famous for his purchase of the legendary Hope Diamond and the 100-carat "Star of the East" that he later sold to Egypt's King Farouk for more than $1 million. He had assembled a team of 3,000 artisans worldwide who polished stones that glittered in showcases in New York, Geneva, Monte Carlo and St. Moritz. And his public personality — especially his winning ways with the rich — had become larger than life. On New York's 47th Street, heart of the diamond district, he became known as the "little Napoleon."

Ronald Winston grew up under the imposing shadow of his father. At Harvard, perhaps to mark out his own terrain, Ronald studied chemistry and English literature. Later, when he entered his father's firm, he did not feel drawn to the shimmering stones. He started at the bottom, sitting at the cutters' bench. "That drove me crazy," he admits. "It was so unscientific. They'd whisper technological ideas in Yiddish."

He had the chance to display his own scientific gifts when he designed an electronic diamond sorter and set up the computer system to keep track of the million carats that filter through the company's branches each year. And he soon became his father's No. 2.

"I knew the mantle was going to fall on my shoulders one day," said Mr. Winston, his legs crossed, in between sips of coffee. "But it's like the sun. You know it's going to rise the next day, but you don't know the exact minute.

"The first year has been very demanding," he added.

One reason has been the persistent rumors on 47th Street that focus on the new Mr. Winston and on the future of the firm. Harry Winston in his later years, say observers in the trade, lost touch with the times. He failed to predict or adjust to the recent spectacular rise in the price of diamonds. He did not buy sufficiently and refused to tailor his pieces to the times. His jewels remained opulent while his competitors kept up business by selling more modest jewels.

"To ask him to change," said Prince Alexander of Yugoslavia, public relations man for Winston Inc. in Paris, "would have been like asking your grandmother to swim in a bikini when she's always worn bloomers."

In addition, Harry Winston allowed high-level executives to build semi-autonomous fiefdoms within the firm. When he died, according to diamond dealers on 47th Street, he was still the biggest diamond man in the United States — but he had been surpassed by at least one company on the international wholesale market.

Ronald inherited a huge task: to adjust the firm to today's market, breathe life into its stodgy image and revitalize management.

"I wouldn't try to be a new Harry Winston," he said frankly about his strengths and weaknesses. "My father was one of the American success stories. I can't be that.

"But the company is going on," he said, apparently intent on quashing rumors of difficulties at the firm. "We are going to broaden management and expand into different markets."

Mr. Winston will guide the firm in his own way. Besides the new "Poesie" line and the advertising campaign, he has embarked on a search for new diamond mines in South America and Africa, a response to the shortage of fine gem stones. He is tightening up management, and he means to boost the number of "loose goods" salesmen who sell polished Winston diamonds to jewelers around the country. In the past, the wholesale trade accounted for the bulk of Harry Winston's revenues (estimated at several hundred million dollars). Now the wholesale division represents only half.

Mr. Winston may yet emerge as a leader. He knows his own mind, say colleagues, and is unbudgeable once he has made a decision. Like his father, he refuses to be photographed — for security reasons. And he refuses to release even small financial details about the company. "He has the same determination to succeed," says one aide.

Whether Ronald Winston is able to rejuvenate his father's company depends on the diamond market as much as on the decisions he takes.

Over the last two years, diamond prices have skyrocketed, with a one-carat blue white flawless stone recently quoted at $30,000 wholesale, the highest ever. A shortage of supply and the widespread flight from currencies were given as reasons for the explosion. But more recently, diamond merchants have been reporting that the wholesale market has been eerily quiet. Traders are fearful that the recession in the United States will dry up demand and that the hard carbon crystal will become overpriced. But Ronald Winston doesn't seem to think so.

"There's a search for fundamental value," he says, "and there's a fundamental insecurity in currencies worldwide. Diamonds are a haven for value. Oil and diamond prices seem to move together — oil because of its utilitarian nature and diamonds for their exact opposite nature. Oil tends to lead diamond prices."

If so, given the current crazy news, it would be difficult to predict where diamond prices will go — or how Ronald Winston will fare. But the industry is rooting for him. Said one high official of the New York Diamond Dealer's Club: "We hope he's vibrant and strong. What's good for Winston is good for the business." ■

Lagerfeld

(Continued from Page 7W)

foundation of well-being that somehow does not retard his imagination.

"Except for the hygiene of the time, the 18th century is a point of perfection which cannot be improved," he explains as we listen to Bellini's La Sonnambula. "I am completely immersed in it. It is solid. I need the comforting perspective to be creative. And I let my friends, especially Jacques de Bascher [a vintner's son from Nantes who knows most of the "in" people in Paris], keep me in touch with reality and prevent me from missing anything."

Fortunately Lagerfeld's best dressed women are on the contemporary scene though he admits he still has a fancy for Princess Palatine who married the brother of Louis XIV. He mentions that his favoritely attired females today are Paloma Picasso Lopez, Anna Piaggi, WWD'S Marian McEvoy, journalist Joan Juliet and Ira von Furstenberg. He says they inspire him, keep him working on novel designs, they are not like today's rich, who "are not a great inspiration because they have a very similar average image of blond hair, tan skin and a cheap sexy look.

"My preferred women take my basic fashion look, the kind of thing I show in a bigger-than-life way during the collections, and individualize it," he says.

The Bellini music ends. Mercedes comes into Lagerfeld's office to discuss the dinner menu. Lagerfeld and I walk through the huge rooms, down the sculpted stone staircase and out into the cobblestone courtyard. He moves from the 18th century into a French taxicab and I ask him whether he'll eat junk food in the 1980s or whether he'll move back towards past purity.

"I always expect the worst," he says as the taxi driver seems to marvel at the pony-tail, "which always makes me happily surprised. We must all be our own Joans of Arc."

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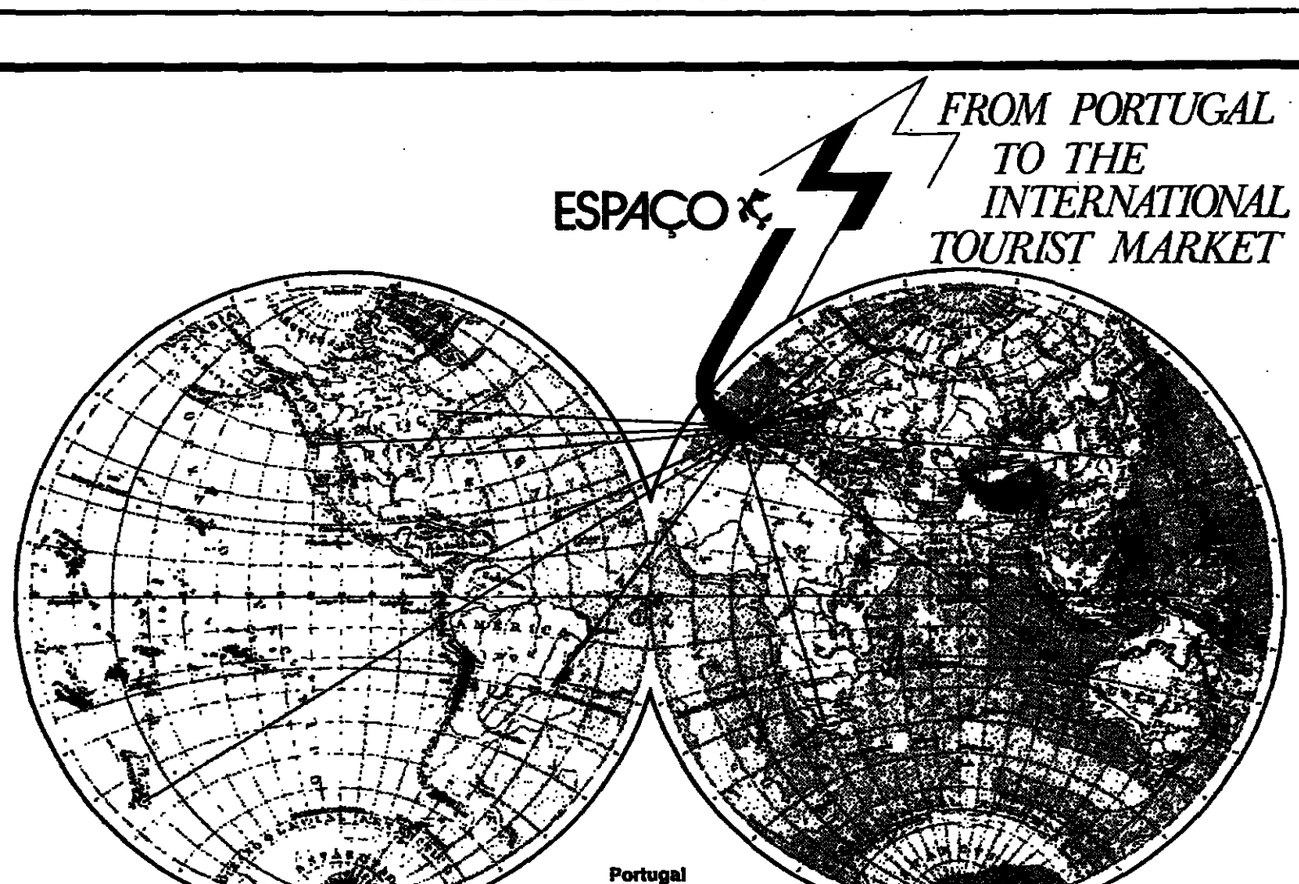
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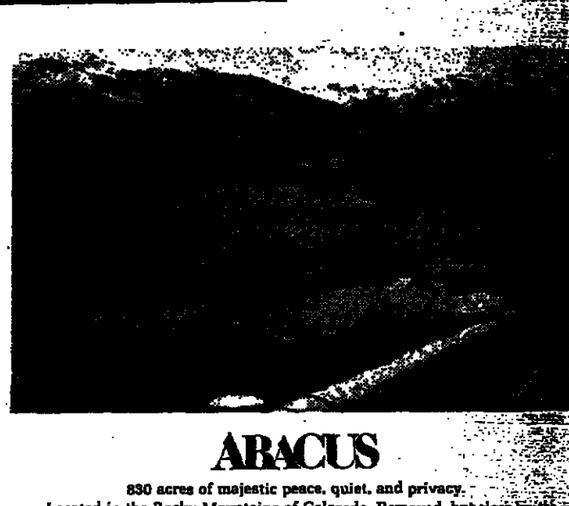


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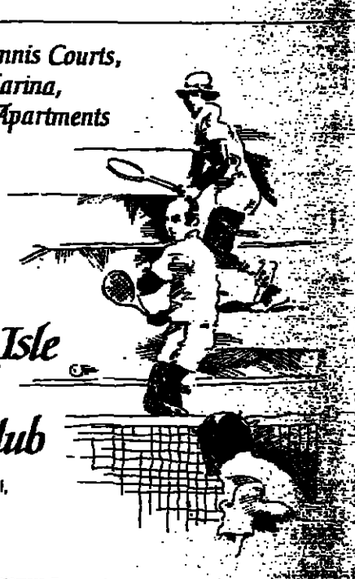
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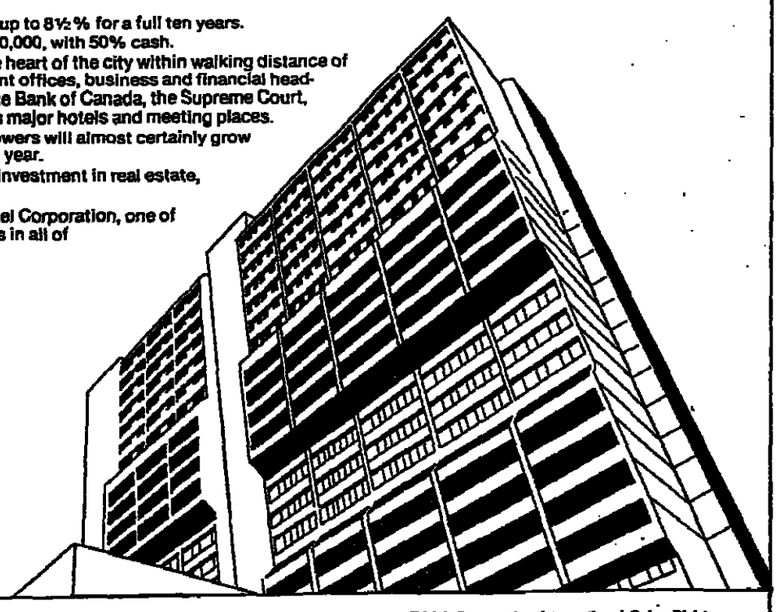


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INTERNATIONAL
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Page 11 Friday, December 14, 1979

Output Steady

Saudi's Capacity Said Increasing

DH, Saudi Arabia, Dec. 13) — Saudi Arabia's oil-pro- capacity has risen to nearly ion barrels a day, officials id, and sources predicted could increase to 12 MBD few years.

ever, the country's Minister ning, Sheik Hisham Nazer, s a key role in forming petro- policy, and other officials trongly warned that rising ion capacity does not neces- mean that the Saudis will to any large, enduring in- n oil output.

he planning minister did in- in an interview that the cur- igher-than-normal pumping 9.5 million barrels day might in force for a few more s, before the official ceiling million barrels is reimposed. won't do anything to disrupt rld economic situation," he dding that "at the moment, y precarious."

Current Assumptions

di Arabia's current develop- plans assume an average long- rise in oil output of 3 to 5 per- nnually above the current of- eiling of 8.5 million barrels a his ceiling is being temporari- eeded by 1 million barrels a ecause of production cuts in but it is expected to be re- l next year.

capacity figures are far more istic than current U.S. esti- of the Saudi oil situation. If out, they could mean that the will have a slightly larger oil- y cushion in coming years reviously believed.

. Nazer said "we already have acity of nearly 11 million bar- day," and other sources con- d that the Saudi capacity for ined production is well above llion barrels daily.

se figures, which are about 1 n barrels a day above current ction, are likely to be received ically in Washington. U.S. oil try experts tend to put current capacity at a bit below 10 n barrels daily and the Cen- ntelligence Agency has argued echnical problems in the Saudi lds have so limited pumping ity that even the current pro- on rate of 9.5 MBD cannot be ined for long.

the sensitive subject of future city, Mr. Nazer, who is consid- an opponent of big production said that a decision has not made to raise capacity to 12 on barrels a day. He said there current intention to do so, and d that he personally doubted such a step would be ordered.

ut he refused to rule it out, say- "I wouldn't venture to tell you ther we'll be at 12 million bar- in a few years.

nother source declared: "There program to increase to 12 mil- barrels, and it's under way."

n expansion of Saudi oil capaci- as been avidly sought by the West for years, and Saudi officials have said that in the past they were considering raising capacity to 12 million or even 14 million barrels a day sometime in the 1980s. But there has not been any announcement that the plans were approved, or that work had begun, and some U.S. officials have expressed despair that the project might be dead.

Saudi Oil Reserves

Saudi oil reserves, the world's largest, have continued to rise through new discoveries, despite recent heavy production rates. Sources estimated the current Saudi proven and probable reserves at more than 180 billion barrels, up from the 177.8-billion-barrel estimate last year.

There are, however, several strong reasons why an increase in capacity could be unnecessary or undesirable, officials said. For one thing, the Saudi's insist that they need to sell just 5 million or 6 million barrels daily to finance their enormous internal development program.

Further, the cost of adding new capacity has soared. Moreover, the Saudi's hope to stretch their oil supply for at least 60 years, and any move to boost output for the benefit of the West risks raising the hackles of conservative anti-development factions in Saudi Arabia.

News and Notes

Volkswagen will pay "another good" dividend in 1979, company finance chief Friedrich Thomee says. VW paid a dividend of 9 Deutsche marks a share in 1978. VW reported post-tax profit for the first nine months rose 16.3 percent to 436 million DM. Mr. Thomee says that turnover for 1979 will reach nearly 30 billion DM, up about 11 percent from the previous year, including a 12.8-percent rise in foreign turnover and a 9.6-percent gain domestically. Mr. Thomee says the order backlog remains strong, with expected 1979 sales at 875,000 vehicles, surpassing the previous year's record. Mr. Thomee says he believes it possible for VW to repeat its 1979 sales levels in 1980 and that positions in the important U.S. and West European markets could be further improved.

* * *

ITT's directors say they reached agreement in principle to buy out the employment contract of Harold Geneen, who steps down as chairman this month after a 20-year tenure. Mr. Geneen reportedly was asking for a $5-million settlement. However, International Telephone & Telegraph says terms of the agreement governing Mr. Geneen's future relationship with the company provided "substantially lower" compensation, although details are not yet available. Mr. Geneen, who will be 70 in January, is under contract until Dec. 31, 1980. He announced last month that he would relinquish the chair at year-end. Rand Araskog, named ITT president and chief executive officer in a management shakeup earlier this year, was given the additional post of chairman. It is believed members of the board were concerned that Mr. Geneen's outside investment activities, which have grown since he stepped down as chief executive Dec. 31, 1977, could lead to a conflict of interest. Meanwhile, trade unionists working for ITT in 10 Western European countries asked their governments to force the company to reveal its employment plans.

* * *

Monsanto Europe, the U.S. company's subsidiary, is closing operations of its Spanish subsidiary Aiscondel SA, eliminating nearly 300 jobs, following heavy losses during the past three years. The company also wishes to close two unprofitable manufacturing units, Monsanto says.

* * *

Cie Generale d'Electricite, the French electrical holding company, says it should post a net profit of 170 million francs (about $41.8 million) for 1979 compared with 151.9 million francs last year. Net consolidated income is expected to about match 1978's 431 million francs.

* * *

Fiat's Canadian unit is considering its own assembly plant and a decision is expected at the end of February, Fiat Canada General Manager Humberto Gabby says. A local assembly plant could lower Fiat prices in Canada and help the company capture about 1 percent of the Canadian market, which would amount to annual sales of 10,000 units compared to 3,000 currently.

Dollar Off Against Key Currencies

Gold Rises to Record High $462.75

LONDON, Dec. 13 (AP-DJ) — Triggered by the reported price increase by key oil producers, the dollar fell against key currencies today and gold set successive record highs to end trading at $462.75 an ounce, up $16.125 from yesterday.

Gold's morning fixing was a record $458.75 and the afternoon fixing another record of $458.80.

The dollar declined against the Deutsche mark, the Swiss franc and the pound sterling in quiet European dealings.

Oil Reports

It was reported that Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar and Venezuela will all raise their oil prices by $6 a barrel before next week's meeting of oil ministers of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries in Caracas. Exxon and Mobil confirmed the increase and added that the rise was retroactive to Nov. 1.

Dealers said the foreign exchange market, while uncertain of the impact of this news, considered it negative for the dollar, and more so for some other currencies, which declined against the dollar. The oil rise was considered bullish for the pound sterling, which thrives on oil price increases because of Britain's North Sea resources.

The dollar ended the day at 1.7332 DM, down from 1.7370 DM late yesterday, and at 1.5952 Swiss francs, down from 1.5995 francs. The pound, meanwhile, rose to $2.2053 from $2.1920.

Apart from the oil price worries, the foreign exchange market also was concerned about any moves the OPEC meeting might make on reducing supplies and on the continued use of the dollar as an oil-pricing and payments currency. "We're all very worried," one dealer said. However, the market remained quiet, and dealers explained that end-of-year considerations were beginning to have a significant influence on trading. "People are just reluctant to take up new positions," one dealer said.

In late trading, the dollar also was quoted at 4.0652 French francs, up from 4.0637 francs yesterday, at 1.9057 guilders, down from 1.9130 guilders, at 28.18 Belgian francs, down from 28.27 francs and at 812.35 Lire, up from 810.20. The dollar firmed against the yen to 240.80 from 238.15.

Iran Request

GELSENKIRCHEN, West Germany, Dec. 13 (AP-DJ) — Veba Oel, a unit of the Veba group, confirmed today that it has been instructed by the national bank of Iran to pay Deutsche marks for its last shipment of Iranian oil loaded late last month.

A Veba spokesman also said that the company had been informed by the Tehran bank that it will have to pay in marks for its future Iranian oil purchases.

Iranian authorities have been saying ever since President Carter ordered a freeze on Iranian assets that dollars would not be accepted for Iranian oil. But according to several oil industry sources, Iran until recently was accepting dollars.

Wall St. Prices Mixed Amid Uncertainty

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 — New York Stock Exchange prices closed mixed today in active trading as investors digested oil-price and interest-rate developments.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 0.42 to 836.09 but declines led advances about eight to seven as turnover expanded to about 37 million shares.

Analysts said that while the oil-price increase by key producers was a bit higher than expected, they viewed the move as an effort by the Saudis to regain some control over prices prior to the OPEC ministers meeting in Caracas next week.

Interest rates remain an major concern of investors, and opinion currently is divided on whether rates have peaked. The Federal Reserve entered the government securities market to add reserves to the system when federal funds were at 14⅝ percent, dealers said. They said the Fed's actions created confusion because of its move yesterday to drain reserves when federal funds were at 13½ percent.

After the market closed, the Federal Reserve reported that the M-1 money supply rose $300 million in the latest week and grew at a 4.1-percent annual rate in the last month. M-2 rose $1.1 billion and expanded at an 8.4-percent rate.

U.S. banks' net borrowed reserves fell $888 million to $596 million and member bank borrowings fell $508 million to $1.2 billion.

Business loans at New York City reporting banks fell $225 million in the week ended yesterday compared with a revised rise of $808 million last week and a rise of $58 million a year ago.

U.S. automakers reported sales were off 23.5 percent in the December 1-10 period than in the strong year-earlier period. Ford Motor's sales dropped 40.7 percent to 41,014 units, General Motors' fell 18.7 percent to 103,480 and Chrysler's fell 14.3 percent to 16,778. Volkswagen of America sold 2,707 U.S.-built Rabbits, up 69.1 percent from last year.

Volume leader Texas International gained ⅜ and UNC Resources added ¼. UNC Resources said it offered to acquire Texas International for a combination of cash and stock.

U.S. Home Corp. said it has been notified by Societe des Maisons Phenix, of France, that it plans to make a tender offer for 1.5 million shares, or 15 percent, of U.S. Home stock at $17.50 each.

U.S. Executives Foresee Recession Until Summer

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (UPI) — The United States economy will be in a recession until next summer and 1980 inflation and unemployment levels will be considerably higher than previously anticipated, the nation's leading corporate executives said today.

The executives, members of the Business Council, composed of top officials from most of the country's major corporations, substantially revised their economic projections that were issued two months ago.

The main change, they said, is the timing of the long-awaited recession.

GNP Unchanged

Previously, the council said the economic slide would end during next year's first quarter. But, they said today, due to the stronger-than-expected third-quarter performance of the economy the recession will last "until around mid-year." However, it should be considerably "milder" than the 1974-75 downturn, they said.

In October, the council had said that the inflation-adjusted gross national product — the value of all goods and services produced — would be essentially unchanged next year compared with 1979. But the council said today that GNP would decline 1.2 percent during the four quarters of 1980.

When the downturn ends in mid-year, the executives said that they expect the recovery to be "unusually sluggish."

The annual economic growth rate will be no higher than 4 percent over the first four quarters of the recovery, compared with the 7.5 percent gain of typical earlier recoveries since World War II, the council said.

The expected easing of inflation, which was forecast in October, "failed to materialize" and the council said that it now foresees "a much higher inflation pattern over the next few quarters."

If OPEC keeps its expected 1980 oil price hikes to moderate levels and there are no "unpleasant surprises" in the food sector, inflation should fall somewhat next year from its present 13 percent annual rate of 1979, they said, although the improvement will be modest.

Fed's Credit-Tightening Having Planned Effects

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 (AP-DJ) — After a little more than two months, the Federal Reserve's Oct. 6 credit-tightening moves are affecting the U.S. economy according to predictions.

Interest rates are high, and loan demand is weakening. Speculative markets have got over the initial shock and found other reasons for worry — and for speculation. The price of gold, the traditional refuge in times of turmoil, is setting records again. A few interest-sensitive industries, such as housing, are teetering on the brink of perhaps a sharp decline. And in many other industries, executives are cautious, particularly with regard to inventories.

However, most companies are still insulated from the effects of the Fed's crackdown by the lengthy time lags normally involved in monetary policy — the six months to a year often required for even abrupt changes in policy to grind their way through the economy.

And so far, the double-digit inflation that the Fed sought to slow is still roaring along. In the most recently issued price report, for example, the Labor Department said producer prices for finished goods soared at a 15.6 percent annual rate last month, largely because of higher food prices.

Price effects

Most economists are not surprised. "The price effects of the Oct. 6 decision won't come for a year or more," Paul Markowski, a New York economic consultant, said.

Leif Olsen, chairman of the economic-policy committee of Citibank, observed that "what history reveals is that price inflation doesn't begin to cool off until the [economy's] recovery begins."

Far from being disappointed, Leland Prussia, vice chairman and world banking chief at Bank of America, contends that the Fed's moves are "working fine. Credit demand has slowed, aggregates [the major economic indicators] are declining, and there's much more discipline."

One major indicator that has not worsened, however, is the politically sensitive unemployment rate. It has stayed on a plateau for 16 months, and in mid-November it actually edged down to 5.8 percent from 6 percent in October. The latest report did not reflect some recent auto and steel layoffs, however.

Money Supply

In contrast, the Fed's moves immediately affected the money supply and interest rates. Since Oct. 6, The growth of the money supply has slowed significantly. For example, the basic money supply (M1) has grown at only a 5.1 percent annual rate in the last three months, compared with an 11.1 percent rate in the previous three months.

Interest rates, which generally had been climbing all year, surged after the Fed acted. The prime rate — the rate that banks charge their most credit-worthy borrowers — rose from 13½ percent at the beginning of October to a high of 15¾ percent before backing down to 15¼ percent currently.

Part of that initial surge might have been a psychological reaction to the Fed's moves, Mr. Olsen said. He said that people might have expected a sharper tightening of credit than actually occured. Mr. Markowski agreed. "As soon as it was realized that the Fed wasn't going to move as fast as people expected," he said, "interest rates began edging down."

'Plenty of Funds'

Apart from housing credit, adds Edward Palmer, chairman of Citibank's executive committee, "there are plenty of funds available.

The fact that the Fed's moves did not turn out to be as tough as expected also might have helped cut short the dollar's initial upswing after Fed Chairman Paul Volcker's Oct. 6 announcement.

Recently, the dollar has weakened again against most major currencies because of various developments: confusion about the crisis in Iran, higher interest rates in several European countries while U.S. rates are declining, concern that Arab oil nations might try to cut their dollar assets, and uncertainty about the meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries in Caracas next Monday.

"The effect of the Volcker package was to inject a new note of caution into the market," a foreign-exchange expert at one bank said. In what he called the thin trading from Oct. 5 through last Friday, the dollar has shown mixed results: It is up 6.0 percent against the Japanese yen and 1.4 percent against the Swiss franc, but down 0.2 percent against the Canadian dollar, 0.9 percent against the pound sterling, 1.1 percent against the Deutsche mark and 1.4 percent against the French franc.

Caution in Commodities

A note of caution was also apparent in most commodity markets. The Fed's action "prevented a runaway" boom in commodities, but it has not removed the speculative element," as the Fed had hoped, said Jason Benderly, an agricultural economist at Washington Analysis Corp., a subsidiary of Bache Halsey Stuart Shields.

Robert Linton, chairman of Drexel Burnham Lambert, added that "there isn't any shortage of money to speculate." Other analysts believe that the Fed's program, at least with regard to commodities, was undercut by the turmoil in the Middle East; they note that such uncertainty typically spurs traders to buy commodities.

While the volume of trading in gold, silver and copper futures has dropped since the Fed's moves, prices have rebounded sharply from their initial declines. On the futures markets, gold contracts have followed the metal's price to new highs from the $384.10 of Oct. 5.

But the Fed's credit-tightening "hasn't had too much effect" on the big agricultural-commodity markets in Chicago, says Bob Lekberg, a grains analyst for Shearson Hayden Stone Inc. Prices there are being held down by record harvests this fall.

Like many commodities, stocks also dropped sharply following Mr. Volcker's announcement, and later recovered.

OECD Current Accounts Are Expected to Worsen

By Jack Aboaf

PARIS, Dec. 13 (AP-DJ) — The current-account deficit of members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development is expected to deteriorate further next year as a result of recent anticipated oil-price increases, OECD sources said today.

The impact of oil-price increases on the payments situation of member countries was the main subject of discussion at a two-day meeting of high-level monetary experts of the OECD.

After a surplus of about $9 billion last year, OECD members are expected to experience a deficit of more than $30 billion in 1979 and a larger deficit in 1980, even if oil producers decide on a "moderate" price hike at their meeting in Caracas next Monday, sources at the conference said.

The situation of non-oil-producing developing nations is even more dramatic, with their combined deficits expected to rise by some $10 billion this year to more than $30 billion, with a likely further increase in 1980, conference sources said.

The meeting also discussed the recycling of mounting surpluses by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries that are seen rising to a record of close to $80 billion in 1980, the sources said, as well as problems connected with the financing of the growing deficits by both the developed and developing nations.

The oil-import bill of the OECD is estimated to have jumped by between $80 and $90 billion this year, the equivalent of 1.25 percent of the area's gross national product.

The only bright note was provided by the marked improvement in the distribution of payments among major OECD members, largely as a result of current-account deficits being experienced by Japan and West Germany, the sources said.

U.S. Surplus

Next year's Japanese deficit is even expected to exceed the 1979 estimate of about $5 billion, while West Germany is seen returning to near equilibrium after a deficit of about $3 billion this year.

The United States is expected to experience the sharpest swing with a return next year to its first, although small, current-account surplus in many years.

Despite a $17-billion increase in its oil-import bill, the U.S. deficit is seen falling to around $4 billion this year from close to $14 billion in 1978.

Conference sources emphasized, however, that OECD estimates are based on the assumption that next year's oil price hikes will not exceed world inflation rates, and provided there are no significant exchange-rate movements.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions in local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

Britain

Distillers

1st Half	1979	1978
Revenue	438.2	444.4
Profits	52.7	57.9
Per Share	0.1451	0.1594

ICL *

Year Sept. 30	1979	1978
Revenue	624.1	509.1
Profits	34.3	26.5
Per Share	1.0279	0.7942

* *Board of directors proposed a stock split of 4 shares of 25 pence each for each existing share of one pound.*

United States

Firestone Tire & Rubber

4th Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	1,420.	1,370.
Profits	35.1	127.2 loss
Per share	0.61	—
Year	1979	1978
Revenue	5,300.	4,900.
Profits	112.9	148.3 loss
Per share	1.96	—

West Germany

Volkswagenwerk

9 months	1979	1978
Revenue	21,690.	19,650.
Profits	436.	375.

French Trade Deficit Down in November

PARIS, Dec. 13 (AP-DJ) — France's seasonally adjusted trade deficit narrowed to 1.28 billion francs (about $350 million) in November from 2.87 billion in October, but compares with a surplus of 667 million francs in November last year, the Trade Ministry said today.

The improvement was partly due to a decline in the oil-import bill to 7.5 billion francs compared with a monthly average of 8.2 billion francs in the previous 3 months, the ministry said.

.K. Posts Rise ı Output From ll Industries

ONDON, Dec. 13 (AP-DJ) — ain's seasonally adjusted indus- l output in all industries rose 2.1 cent in October and was up 3.4 cent from a year earlier, the Cen- Statistical Office reported to-

Output in the manufacturing in- tries alone rose 4.6 percent in month and was up 1.9 percent, ording to the provisional data. The seasonally adjusted, 1975- ed index of industrial produc- for all industries rose to 113 in lober and the index of manufac- rs' output rose to 104.4.

The statistical office said that in quarter ended October, the out- of all industries fell 3.9 percent m the preceding three months. wever, this fall could be attribu- to the effects of industrial putes that severely curtailed out- in the engineering and allied tors during the latest three- nth period.

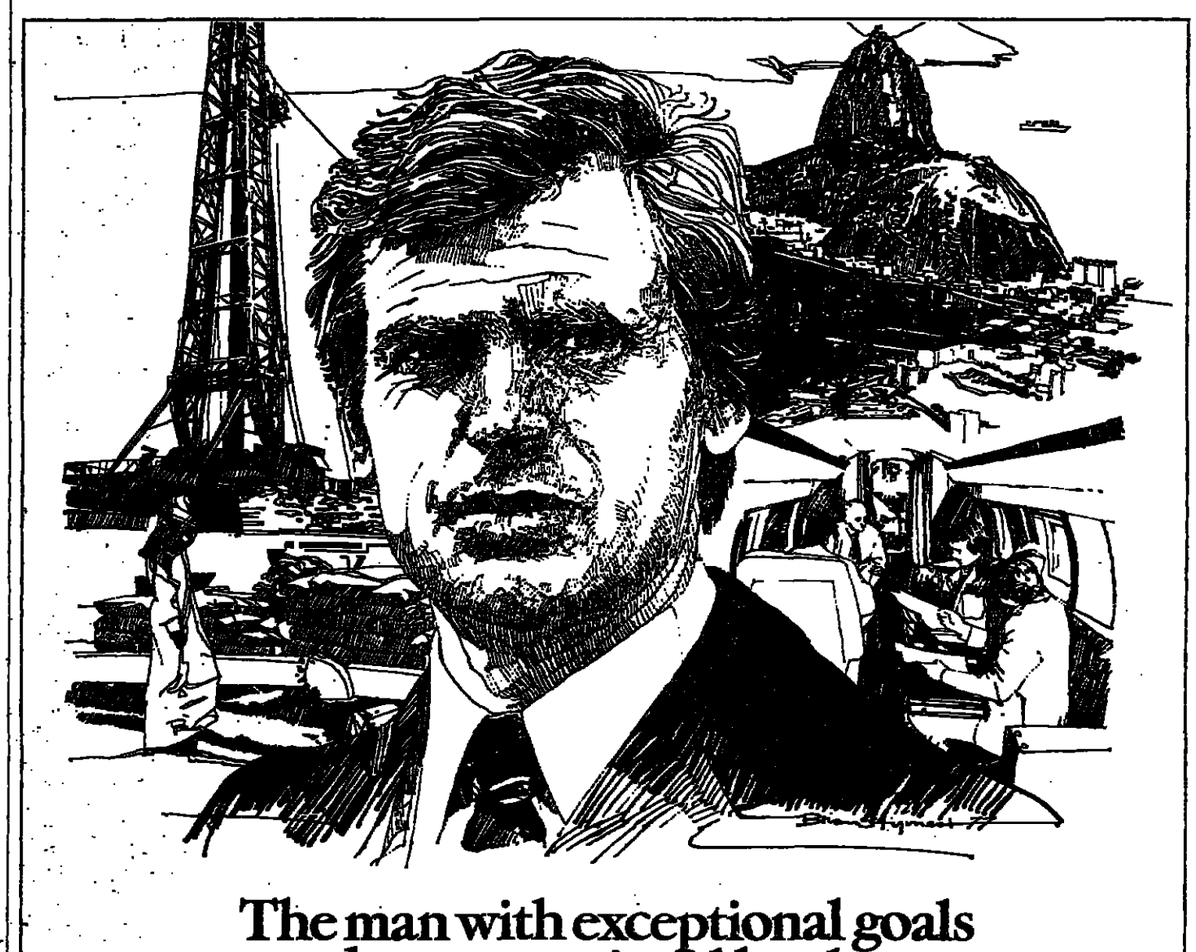
The Department of Trade report- that British retail sales volume in vember rose a provisional, sea- ally adjusted 1.88 percent from tember and was up 2.7 percent m a year earlier. The November s index rose to 113.5 percent of 1971 base.

anada Acts On ew Tariff Cuts

TTAWA, Dec. 12 (Reuters) — ance Minister John Crosbie in- duced a motion in parliament to plement tariff reductions agreed in the multilateral trade negotia- ns under the General Agreement Tariffs and Trade.

The motion also provides for thdrawal of the preferential tariff atm from the United Kingdom, land and South Africa.

For most products covered by the ltilateral trade negotiations, nada is required to start phasing tariff reductions on Jan. 1. As a neral rule, the reductions will be de in eight equal steps, with the al reductions taking place on . 1, 1987.



The man with exceptional goals needs an exceptional bank.

What makes Trade Development Bank exceptional? To start with, there is our policy of concentrating on things we do unusually well. For example, trade and export financing, foreign exchange and banknotes, money market transactions and precious metals.

Geographically, too, we work mainly in areas where we have something special to offer. This includes the U.S.A. (our U.S. affiliate, Republic National Bank of New York, is now one of America's 50 largest banks). It also includes a number of countries which, frankly, many other banks lack the first-hand knowledge to tackle properly.

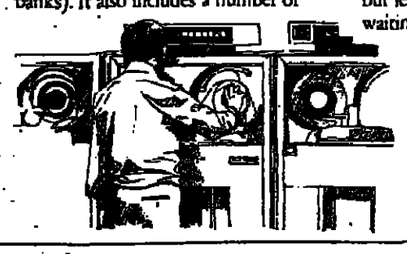
What's more, we keep our back-office systems running abreast of our business. You may not notice this directly, but it shows up in quicker decisions and fewer errors.

Serving our clients well has helped us grow uncommonly fast. Today, we're big enough to provide most of the sophisticated facilities of the international banking giants – but lean enough not to keep you waiting for decisions.

As part of the Trade Development Bank Holding Group, we're ready to serve you in most of the world's financial centers.

TDB Holding Group: US$ 5.9 billion in assets; US$ 512 million in capital and loan funds employed, as of 30. 6.79.

Key Group offices: Geneva, London, Paris, New York (Republic National Bank of New York). Other offices in Beirut, Bogotá, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Chiasso, Frankfurt, Hong Kong, Luxembourg, Mexico City, Miami, Montevideo, Nassau, Panama City, Rio de Janeiro, Santiago de Chile, São Paulo, Tokyo.



Trade Development Bank

TDB's experienced, international staff is supported by modern computer equipment and an advanced telecommunications network. These facilities help assure rapid, accurate decision-making and effective service for TDB clients.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Dec. 13

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued From Page 6)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
28⅜	8⅞	IntRectf	.32	1.3	10	128	25⅝	25	25¼	+ ⅛
30⅝	24¼	IntTT	2.40	9.2	9	1529	26¼	26	26⅛	— ¼
50	39½	IntTTpfK	4	9.6		542	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	+ ⅛
56½	45¾	IntTTpfO	5	10.		54	48¼	48	48¼	+ ½
38¼	30⅜	IntTTpf2.25		6.8		1	33	33	33	+ ¼
53¼	43	IntTTpf4.50		9.9		30	46	45½	45½	— ¼
21⅞	15	Intrpce	1.40	7.9	4	19	17⅞	17⅝	17¾	
84½	60⅛	Intrpce pf	5	7.2		2	69	69	69	—1⅛
40	27⅜	IntpGp	1.60b	5.0	7	8	32¼	32	32¼	— ¼
15¾	13⅜	IntstPw	1.50	12.	6	102	13¼	d12¼	12¼	—1⅛
22¼	18⅛	InPw pf2.28		12.		z200	19	19	19	— ¼
26⅞	17⅜	IowaBf	s.52	2.1	7	154	24⅝	23½	24½	+ ¾
15⅞	12¾	IowaEl	1.60	12.	6	158	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	17¼	IowllG	2	11.	6	18	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	+ ⅛
25½	19	Iowill pf2.31		11.		z400	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ¼
23⅛	18¾	IowaPS	2.04	10.	6	44	20⅝	20	20⅝	+ ¼
26	21⅛	IowaRs	2.52	11.	7	33	22¾	22⅝	22⅞	
6⅝	4⅝	IpcoCp	.12	2.0	19	192	6	5⅞	6	+ ¼
38½	28½	IrvgBk	2.44	6.9	5	67	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝	+ ⅛
34	16½	ItekCp			13	337	26¼	25¼	25⅝	— ⅜
28⅞	3⅛	ItelCp	.36i			1746	5⅞	5	5⅝	+ ¾
14⅞	4	Itel pf	.72k			165	5¾	4¾	5¼	+ ½
		— J—J—J —								
27½	19½	JmesF	1.40	5.5	10	5	25½	25½	25½	
11⅝	7⅛	JamSw	.08b	.8	5	119	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+1
29⅜	14¼	Jantzen	1	3.5	12	61	29	28⅞	28⅞	
13⅛	8½	JapnF	1.53e	17.		462	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
38.	29¼	JeffPlt	1.20	4.1	7	89	29½	d29⅛	29¼	— ¼
40½	28	JerCpl	4	14.		z340	29½	28½	29½	+1½
94	66⅝	JerCpf	9.36	13.		z2400	71¾	69½	69½	— ¾
84⅛	57¾	JerCpf	8.12	14.		z540	60	60	60	—1
106	81½	JerCpf	11	13.		z100	85	84	85	+2
22⅝	15⅞	JerCpf	2.18	13.		5	16½	16¼	16¼	— ½
27½	19⅝	JewelC	1.68	6.3	7	279	26¾	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛
6⅞	2⅞	Jewelcor			11	44	5⅛	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
27¾	21⅞	JhnMan	1.92	8.2	5	448	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜	— ½
78¼	64¾	JohnJn	2	2.6	14	324	76⅜	76	76⅛	+ ⅛
9½	6	JohnEF			18	48	8¼	8	8	— ¼
31⅞	23⅛	JohnCn	1.10	4.0	8	137	27⅝	27⅛	27½	
39¼	30	JohnCpf	2	5.8		3	34¼	34¼	34¼	+ ½
16¼	8⅞	JonLgn	.60	6.7	8	63	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
34⅜	28	Jorgen	1.50	5.0	5	23	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞	+ ⅜
21½	16¾	Jostens	1	4.8	9	50	21¼	20⅞	21	+ ⅜
36	26¾	JoyMfg	1.72	5.5	8	53	32	31¼	31¼	— ¾
		— K—K—K —								
63	36⅝	KLM	3.49e	8.6		3	40½	40	40½	
28⅜	22¼	K mart	.84	3.5	8	3941	24¼	23⅞	24	
22⅛	16⅝	KaisrAl	1.20	6.3	4	769	19⅛	18¾	19	+ ⅛
47½	45⅝	KaiAl pf2.37		5.2		z100	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	
29⅜	19⅝	KaisCe	1.40	6.3	5	62	22½	22¼	22⅜	+ ⅛
23⅞	16⅝	KaiC pf	1.37	7.6		12	18¼	18	18	— ⅜
46	18	KaisrSt	1.12t			249	29⅛	28⅛	28¾	— ⅜
9½	6½	KaneMil	.28	3.3	3	118	8⅝	8⅛	8½	— ⅛
22⅛	12½	Kaneb	.80	3.7	11	231	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
27¼	22½	KCtyPL	2.66	12.	7	196	22⅝	22⅜	22¾	— ⅛
40	32	KCPL pf3.80		12.		z109	32	32	32	
50	39	KCPL pf4.50		12.		z100	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	+ ⅛
33¼	19¾	KCSoln	1.10	4.0	5	32	27¾	27⅜	27⅜	+ ⅛
11	9	KCSou pf	1	10.		z220	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ¼
19¾	15	KanGE	1.94	12.	10	67	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	17¾	KanNb	1.48	7.8	8	151	19⅝	18½	18⅞	
20¾	15⅛	KanPLt	1.96	11.	6	128	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	— ¼
24⅝	18⅝	KaPL pf2.23		11.		2	19½	19½	19½	
11⅞	5⅝	Katyind			4	149	9⅝	8⅝	9	
28⅝	16⅝	Katy pf	1.46	6.1		9	24	23¾	23¾	— ¾
13⅝	7	KaufBr	.24	2.6	7	411	9⅜	9	9⅛	— ⅛
20⅜	12⅝	Keene	.60	3.2	6	36	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	6⅜	Keller	.30	3.0	7	66	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅜
21⅜	17	Kellogg	1.32	6.9	9	818	19⅛	19	19	— ⅛
14⅞	8¼	Kellwd	.80	9.4		62	8⅝	8½	8½	

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
31⅛	11	KenilRty	.20e	.7	273	8	27¼	27¼	27¼	
47⅞	32	Kenmtl	1.32	2.9	8	11	46¼	45¾	46¼	+1
30⅝	19	Kennct	1.40	4.8	11	1731	29⅝	28	29⅛	+1⅜
21⅞	17½	KyUtil	2.04	11.	7	67	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
14⅞	8⅝	KerrGls	.44	4.6	5	84	9⅝	9⅝	9½	— ⅛
66½	44⅝	KerrM	1.55	2.5	10	214	62⅝	61¾	61⅞	
17¼	9	KeysCon				29	9⅝	9	9⅝	+ ⅛
26½	17	Keyslnt	s.48	1.7	16	73	u27⅜	26¼	27¼	+1¼
39¾	27⅝	KiddeW	1.80	4.9	5	70	36⅞	36¼	36¾	+ ¼
51⅛	42¼	KiddepfC	4	8.7		1	45⅝	45¼	45⅝	+ ¼
48½	39⅞	KimbCl	2.88	6.9	6	130	41¾	41	41¾	+ ¼
16¼	11⅝	KingDSt	.90	7.1	6	130	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
24	15⅝	Kirsch	1.32	8.3	5	53	15⅝	d15½	15⅞	
26½	20⅝	KnigtRd	.70	2.7	9	85	25⅝	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
27¾	14½	Koehrin	1.10	5.3	5	50	21½	20⅝	20⅞	— ½
38	22¼	Kollmr	.44	1.8	10	32	35½	34⅜	34⅜	—1
27⅝	17⅛	Koppers	1.40	5.5	7	347	25⅜	25	25¼	+ ⅛
48	39½	Kopperpf	4	10.		z1020	39⅝	39½	39½	
50⅛	43	Kraft	3.20	6.6	7	205	48⅛	47½	48⅛	+ ⅜
13½	7½	Kroehlr				29	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅜
27	17⅜	Kroger	s1.36	7.3	5	276	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	— ¼
16¼	9½	Kuhlm	.80a	7.9	5	23	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
15	9	Kysor	.88	7.1	4	39	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	+ ⅛
		— L—L—L —								
12	5⅜	LFE	.12r	1.2	10	63	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
7⅜	5½	LFE pf	.50	6.8		1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
10⅞	6½	LTV			2	575	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
14	9¼	LTVA	.36t	3.0		2	12	12	12	+ ⅛
18⅛	6½	LTV pf	1			1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
30⅞	21¾	LTV pf	2.60	10.		72	25⅝	25⅝	25½	
11⅞	8¼	LQuint	1.08f	10.	13	69	10⅝	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
23⅜	18	LacGas	1.86	9.5	5	12	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ¼
19½	14¾	LamsSe	s.80	4.5	5	166	17¾	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
22½	11⅝	LaneBry	1	6.4	8	126	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
32	28¾	Lanier	s		18	100	u33⅛	31¼	33½	+2
15	9⅝	LawtCh	.60	5.3	12	97	11¼	10⅞	11¼	+ ⅛
34¼	33⅞	LearPet	n.12	.4	25	64	u34⅝	d33⅝	33⅝	— ⅜
23⅞	15¼	LearSe	1.04	4.8	5	203	21⅝	21¼	21½	+ ⅛
24½	18¼	LswTr	s1.30	6.0	6	49	21⅝	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
25	19⅝	LeeEnt	.72	3.0	11	28	24⅛	23⅞	24	
31¼	19½	Leesona	1.16	4.4	6	11	26¼	25¾	26⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	10	LegPlat	n.48	4.3	5	28	11⅛	11	11⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	LehVallnd			11	263	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	+ ¼
13	9¼	Lehmn	1.33e	11.		153	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ½
23⅜	13	Lennar	s.16i	.9	5	126	18⅝	18⅛	18½	— ⅛
38	23¼	Lenox	1.30	5.2	7	318	25	24⅝	24⅞	
9	6⅜	LesFay	.48	7.4	4	x33	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
14⅛	12⅝	LevFIn	.75a	5.4		3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
73¼	34	LeviStr	2.20	3.1	8	177	71⅜	69⅞	70¼	—1⅛
29⅛	17¾	LevitzF	1	3.5	6	172	29	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅜
28⅞	23⅜	LOF	2.20a	9.0	5	168	24½	24	24½	+ ⅜
57⅛	47¾	LOF pf	4.75	9.8		4	48⅞	48⅝	48⅞	
22⅛	14	LibtyCp	s.60	3.0	8	461	22½	20⅛	20¼	— ⅞
3⅞	2	LibrtyLn			181	113	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
13⅛	8	LibtL pf				25	12⅝	11⅞	12⅝	+ ⅜
23⅞	13⅜	Lilemk	s.48	2.0	12	296	u24⅝	23¾	24¼	+ ½
42	29⅜	Ligget	2.50	6.5	6	329	38⅞	38⅛	38¼	+ ⅛
80	71	Liggt pf	7	10.		z100	69	d69	69	— ⅜
63⅞	43¾	LillyEli	2.10	3.4	14	411	61⅞	61⅛	61¼	— ⅜
48	35¼	LincNt	2.80	6.4	6	127	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	
18¼	14½	LincPl	1.80	11.		7	15¾	15⅝	15⅞	
8⅛	4½	Lionel	.16	2.3	9	171	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	— ⅛
40½	17¾	Litton	1b	2.4	7	1127	u41¾	40	41⅛	+ ⅞
61	26½	Litt ptc pf				1	u62	62	62	+1
79½	44	Litton pf	3	3.7		x2	u82	78	82	+4
20½	17¾	Litton pf	2	10.		27	19⅝	19¼	19¼	
34¼	18⅛	Lockhd			15	1210	u34⅜	33½	33½	— ¼
45	21	Loctite	.52	1.4	14	42	36½	35¾	36¼	+ ½
69⅝	39⅜	Loews	1.20	2.0	4	32	59¾	58⅝	59⅞	— ⅛
18⅝	9⅝	LomFn	1	6.5	8	25	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
21	14½	LomMt	2.20e	12.	9	23	18⅝	18¼	18⅜	
26⅞	20¼	LnStar	1.40	5.3	5	370	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	+ ⅜
18¼	13¾	LILCo	1.78	12.	6	861	14¾	14½	14⅝	
85⅝	73½	LIL pfI	5.75	7.8		1	73½	73½	73½	— ½
26½	20¾	LIL pfO2.47		10.		28	24⅝	24	24	
33	25¼	LongDr	.76	2.9	11	30	26⅝	26½	26½	+ ⅛
50	26⅝	LoralCp	1	2.1	14	342	49⅝	48⅝	48⅝	— ⅜
55⅛	20	LaLand	1.48	3.1	12	589	48⅝	47½	47⅝	— ¼
26⅝	18½	LaPac	.60b	2.8	6	349	21¼	20⅞	21¼	+ ⅛
22⅝	17⅝	LouvGs	2.06	10.	9	454	20¼	19⅝	19⅝	— ¼
17¼	8½	Lowenst	.37i	4.2	18	24	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
59	41	Lubrzl	1.60	2.8	13	24	58⅝	58	58⅛	— ⅛
17¾	13⅜	LuckyS	1	6.1	8	86	16½	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
18⅞	9½	Ludlow	.70	5.4	10	67	13	12⅝	12⅞	— ⅛
14¼	12	Lukens	.96	7.9	8	56	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	
24⅝	13½	LynCSys	.40	1.7	16	149	24¼	22⅞	24¼	+ ⅛
		— M—M—M —								
34	19¾	MACOM	s.24	.7	23	262	33⅜	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
55½	37⅛	MCA	1.50	2.9	9	219	52⅛	51½	51½	— ⅜
15⅛	10⅝	MEI	.40	3.3	7	33	12⅝	12¼	12¼	
38⅞	18	MGIC	1	3.4	9	382	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	— ¼
19⅞	14⅝	MacAF	1	5.4	7	38	18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
11⅛	7⅞	MacDn	.40	4.8	6	31	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	
13¾	7½	Macke	.52	6.0	5	51	8⅝	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
21⅜	9⅝	Macmill	.82	5.8	8	1053	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
51½	32	Macy	1.85	3.5	7	144	u53⅞	51½	53⅛	+1⅜
49	41½	Macypf	4.25	10.		x2300	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	+ ⅜
18⅛	13⅛	MdsFd	1.25e	6.7		569	u18⅞	18	18¾	+ ⅞
11⅝	6⅞	MagicCf	.60	7.2	4	134	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
32	26⅝	MalonH	1.12	3.7	10	151	29⅞	29½	29⅝	+ ⅛
20⅝	17⅛	MatAst	n		9	347	20¼	19½	19⅞	— ⅝
11½	5⅝	Manhin	.30b	4.6	3	29	6½	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
11⅛	5¼	ManhLf	.30	4.5	9	36	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
37¾	29⅜	MfrHan	2.28	7.2	5	238	31⅞	31⅜	31⅝	
37⅞	26½	MAPCO	1.40	3.9	10	112	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝	+ ⅛
48	24⅝	MarMf	s.80	1.7	10	196	47⅝	47¼	47¼	+ ⅛
52⅝	34¾	MarOil	s1.60	3.3	8	791	48⅝	48⅛	48⅝	+ ¼
20⅝	13½	MarMld	.80	4.2	6	196	19⅛	18⅞	19	
15⅝	11⅜	MarionL	.64	4.8	17	138	13¼	12⅝	13¼	+ ⅛
14¾	9⅞	MarkCtl	.36	2.5	11	35	14⅝	13⅞	14⅜	+ ½
16¼	12½	Mark pf1.20		7.6		15	15⅝	15⅛	15¾	+ ⅜
30¼	19	Marley	1	4.3	7	170	23⅛	23	23	— ⅛
18⅛	11⅛	Marriot	.20	1.2	10	351	17⅛	16⅝	16⅞	
72¼	59	MrshM	3.60	5.2	12	65	68⅝	68⅛	68⅝	— ⅛
25⅝	15½	MrshF	1.24	6.6	9	212	19⅛	18⅝	18¾	— ¼
42½	29¼	MartM	2.12	5.0	6	1364	42⅝	41	42⅛	+1⅝
29⅜	9	MaryK	.60	2.1	13	44	u30	28¾	29⅛	+ ⅜
31⅜	17⅜	Md Cup	.64	2.7	7	37	23⅞	23¼	23⅝	+ ⅜
27¼	19⅛	Masco	.60	2.3	10	199	25⅞	25	25⅞	+ ⅝
30⅝	18½	Masonit	1.20	4.9	7	72	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜	— ⅜
14¼	10½	MasM	1.40e	12.	8	27	12½	12	12	— ⅜
13⅛	8	MassyF	g			197	10½	10	10⅜	+ ¼
17½	13⅜	MasCp	1.72	12.		15	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅛
11⅛	9	Masinc	1.12	11.		85	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
37¼	27⅜	MatsuE	.68r	2.3	8	37	29⅝	29¼	29¼	— ½
10¼	6⅜	Mattel	.30	3.9	6	295	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	— ⅜
7⅞	3½	Mattel	wt			76	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
28⅜	21⅛	Mattl pf2.50		11.		25	23⅞	23¼	23¼	
27⅝	21⅞	MayDS	1.40	5.8	6	189	24	23¾	24	
25¼	18½	MayerO	1	4.8	7	4	21	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
5	3⅛	MaysJW			3	11	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
28⅜	22½	Maytg	1.80a	6.7	8	240	27¼	26¾	27	+ ¼
25	15⅞	McDrm	1.20	4.9	176	989	24⅛	24	24⅛	+ ⅞
28¼	22½	McDr pf2.20		8.0		517	27½	26¾	27½	+ ½
30⅞	23½	McDr pf2.60		11.		12	24¾	24¾	24⅞	
51⅞	39¼	McDnld	.56	1.3	10	349	43⅞	43¼	43¾	— ⅛
36¼	20	McDonD	.75	2.2	7	1299	35¼	34¼	34⅝	+1⅜
32¼	24	McDonh	1.32	5.1	5	184	26	25⅞	26	+ ⅜
31⅝	23⅝	McGEd	1.80	7.0	6	33	25⅞	25¼	25⅝	— ⅛
34	22½	McGrH	1.28	4.7	9	108	27¾	27½	27½	— ⅛
16½	12	McLean	.64	5.0	13	69	12¾	12⅝	12¾	
13¾	7⅜	McLout			3	67	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
53½	11	McMorO	.10	.2	224	428	47⅞	44¾	47⅛	+2⅜
20½	10	McNeil	.80	5.3	8	18	15⅝	15	15⅛	
29¾	22⅝	Mead	1.80	7.0	5	266	26	25⅝	25⅞	— ¼
49½	28¾	Measrx	.50	1.4	13	88	35¼	34	35¼	+ ¼
62¼	30½	Medtrn	.60	1.0	16	71	u62⅞	62	62⅝	+ ⅜
31½	25¼	Melville	1.40	5.2	7	85	27⅛	26¾	27	
39	17¼	Memorex			3	222	21	20½	20⅞	— ¼
41	33⅛	MercStr	1a	2.6	6	5	39	38¾	38¾	— ¼
29¼	22½	MerTx	s1.20	5.0	6	18	24⅛	24	24	— ⅛
74¼	61⅜	Merck	2.30	3.2	15	392	72¼	71½	71¾	— ⅛
36½	26¾	Merdith	1.20	3.4	6	8	35½	35¼	35⅛	— ⅜
21⅞	15¼	MerrLy	.96	5.0	7	222	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
55⅝	34¾	MesaPet	n			978	u57¼	55¼	56⅞	+1
36⅝	27¼	MesaRoy	n			1886	u38½	36⅝	37⅝	+ ½
18¼	14½	Mesab	1.49e	9.2	11	326	16¼	16	16⅛	— ⅛
21¾	15¼	Mesta	.45i			4	16⅝	16½	16½	— ¼
27⅞	14½	MGM	s .60b	3.0	10	443	20⅝	19⅞	20⅛	— ⅜
73	49½	Metrm	3.20	4.6	9	19	70½	69¾	69¾	— ⅜
40	26	MtE pfC3.90		14.		z260	28	27	28	+1
84½	53¼	MtE pfI8.12		14.		z60	59	58	58	+ ¼
86⅝	55	MtE pf	8.32	14.		z10	57½	57½	57½	— ½
24⅝	19¼	MhCn pf2.05		10.		4	19¾	19¾	19¾	
15⅝	12½	MchGs	1.30b	9.3	10	2	14	14	14	— ¼
28¼	24½	MhWI pf2.67		10.		2	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
25⅝	21¼	MhWl pf2.12		9.0		11	23½	23½	23½	
22⅝	16½	MdCTel	1.68	9.0	6	43	18⅝	18½	18⅝	— ¼
27½	22	MdCT pf2.06		9.0		3	23	22⅞	23	— ⅜
16⅝	12¾	MidSUt	1.58	12.	5	774	13⅛	13	13⅛	
4½	1⅝	MidIndM			6	316	u 4¾	4⅝	4½	+ ⅛
27½	16½	MidRos	1.30	4.8	8	85	27¼	27	27¼	+ ⅛
29⅛	17⅛	MillerW	1.20	5.7	8	31	21⅛	21	21	— ⅜
35⅝	19¾	MiltBrd	1	3.3	8	145	31¼	30⅝	30⅝	— ½
22¾	14½	MilRoy	.40	2.0	13	6	20⅛	19¾	20⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	19	MinnGs	1.94	9.0	5	9	21½	21½	21½	
66	48⅛	MMM	2.40	4.8	9	1088	50⅝	50⅛	50⅛	
21¼	18	MinPL	1.94	10.	5	38	18⅝	18½	18½	— ⅛
15¾	9⅞	MirroCp	.96	6.8	9	32	14¼	14	14⅛	— ¼
33¼	26	MisnIns	s.68	2.1	8	5	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	— ¼
55⅝	45½	MPacC	3	5.8	5	27	51⅞	51½	51¾	+ ⅛
13⅜	10⅝	MoPSv	1b	9.2	6	26	11	10⅞	10⅞	
23½	19⅝	MoPS pf2.44		13.		13	19⅝	d19¼	19¼	— ⅜
56	36¼	Mobil	s 3	5.6	6	2043	53⅝	53⅛	53½	— ⅜
2⅜	1⅜	MobileH			10	63	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
16¼	11⅞	MdMer	.20	1.4	6	168	14	13¾	13⅞	— ⅛
14½	7⅜	Mohasco	.90	10.	9	91	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
16½	7¾	MohkDta			12	198	16	15½	15½	— ¼
15⅞	11	MohkR	1.20	11.		27	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
24⅛	14⅛	Monrh	s1.20a	5.0	6	12	u24¼	24	24	— ⅛
49⅝	21⅛	Monogr	.65a	1.7	6	16	39¾	39	39	— ¾
62	45	Monsan	3.40	5.9	6	281	58⅝	57¼	58	+ ½
19⅝	16	MntDU	1.80	9.8	7	43	18⅝	18⅛	18⅜	+ ⅛
24⅝	19½	MonPw	2.04	10.	8	287	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	— ¼
20⅞	16⅜	MonSt	1.80a	10.		25	17¾	17⅜	17¾	+ ¼
9¼	7⅜	MONY	1.02e	12.	7	112	8⅜	8⅛	8¼	— ⅜
39⅝	27	MoorM	1.12	3.0	5	6	37⅝	37⅛	37⅛	— ½
54⅝	43¾	Morgan	2.80	6.2	4	511	45⅝	45¼	45⅝	
35⅝	18⅝	MorKn	1.50	4.3	6	70	35⅝	34⅞	35¼	+1
19	13¼	MorseSh	.72	5.4	4	90	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅜
8⅞	5⅛	MtgTrAm			6	33	7¼	7	7⅛	
34⅛	25⅝	MorNor	1.40	4.3	9	41	32½	32¼	32½	+ ⅜
55½	36	Motrola	1.40	2.8	10	476	50⅛	49¼	49⅞	— ¼
35⅛	24½	MtFuel	2.20	7.3	11	192	30⅛	29⅞	30⅛	+ ⅛
26⅞	23	MtSTel	2.32	9.8	7	67	24¼	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅝
14¾	6½	Munford		1.5	25	56	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	— ¼
8⅝	4½	Munsd pf.40		8.4		10	4¾	4⅝	4¾	
17½	12½	Munsng	1.20	8.9	15	40	13⅜	13⅛	13½	
15⅞	11⅝	MurphC	1.28	9.0	11	12	14⅛	14⅛	14¼	
90½	40	MurpOil	1	1.1	13	235	89⅛	85½	89½	+4⅝
23⅝	14	MurryO	1.20	5.4	7	34	22¾	22¼	22¼	— ⅝
14⅛	11½	MutOm	1.44	12.		54	12¼	12	12⅛	
14⅜	9½	MyersL	.50	4.5	7	109	11¼	11	11	+ ⅛
		— N—N—N —								
22½	12⅝	NCH	.64	3.1	9	64	20⅝	20⅛	20½	— ¼
16⅝	11⅛	NCNB n	.64	4.6	6	78	14	13⅞	14	
81½	56⅜	NCR	1.60	2.3	8	694	70	67½	70	+2¼
35⅛	19¼	NLInd	1.20	3.5	11	345	34⅝	34⅛	34½	— ⅜
37	19	NLT	1.12	4.6	7	303	25	24⅝	24⅞	—
11½	8⅛	NVF	s		5	138	10⅞	10½	10⅝	—
25½	20⅝	Nabisco	1.62	7.5	7	85	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	
35⅝	25½	Nalco	1.36	4.3	10	76	31½	31⅛	31⅜	—
15¼	9¼	Napco	.20	1.5	8	57	13½	13¼	13⅜	+
33¼	10¾	Narco	.68	4.3	22	99	16¼	15⅝	15⅞	—
34¾	20⅝	Nashua	1.50	4.8	6	207	31⅝	29⅝	31⅛	+
50	33½	NatAirl	.50	1.0		35	49	48⅝	48⅝	
25⅛	16½	NatCan	.72	3.1	5	87	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	—
15¼	9	NtCtyL	.60	4.7	8	58	13¼	12¾	12⅞	—
35⅝	27½	NtDetr	2	6.9	5	382	29⅝	29	29	—
30⅝	18¾	NatDist	1.80	6.2	7	248	29¼	29	29⅛	—
74	64⅞	NDist pf4.25		6.6		z100	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞	
31	25⅝	NatFG	2.54	8.7	6	8	29¼	28⅞	29¼	+
24¾	15½	NatGyp	1.48	7.5	4	130	19⅝	19½	19⅝	—
3⅜	1⅞	NatHom			17	132	2⅛	2	2	—
19¾	7⅞	NtLibt n	.28	1.5	11	26	19	18⅞	19	
25¾	16¼	NMdCr	s.60	2.5	11	431	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	—
25⅝	12½	NMedE	s.60	2.5	13	179	25	24⅜	24⅜	—
18¼	11	NMineSv	.56	4.1	24	19	13½	13½	13½	
19⅝	15⅝	NtPrest	1.50	7.8	9	34	19¼	19	19¼	+
35⅝	18½	NtSemic			12	1265	34¼	34¼	34⅛	—
21¼	14¼	NtSvIn	1.08	5.6	6	5	19½	19⅜	19⅜	
17⅞	13¼	NStand	1.24	6.3	6	254	u20¼	19⅝	19⅞	+
35½	25¾	NatlSH	2.60	9.3	4	90	28¼	27⅝	28	+
5¼	3⅝	NatTea			6	8	4½	4½	4½	
33⅜	26¾	Natom	s1.10	3.5	6	974	31	29¾	31	+
23¼	19¾	NevPw	s2.12	9.1	7	35	23⅛	22⅝	23⅛	—
16⅝	12½	NevP pf1.60		12.		z500	13¼	13¼	13¼	—
22¾	18½	NevP pf2.30		12.		z510	19¼	19	19¼	+
19⅝	15¾	NevP pf1.95		12.		1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+
23½	19¾	NEngEl	2.36	11.	6	107	22½	22¼	22¼	—
16⅞	13¾	NEnGE	1.60	12.	5	58	14	13¾	13⅞	—
34	17½	NENuc	s.36	1.1	19	125	34⅝	33⅜	33⅜	—
30	25	NEnP pf2.76		10.		13	26⅝	26½	26⅝	+
36¼	31	NEngT	3.40	10.	7	10	33⅜	33	33⅛	—
18⅛	15	NYSEG	1.76	11.	6	229	16⅛	15⅝	16	+
37½	31	NYS pf	3.75	12.		z50	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	—
89¼	73	NYS pf	8.80	12.		z680	73½	d72	72¼	—
23⅝	17⅜	NYS pf	2.12	12.		10	18⅝	18	18	—
3⅝	2⅝	Newcrp				201	3	2⅞	3	+
10½	7½	Newell n	.70	7.9	4	47	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	+
46⅝	23¾	Newhall	.80	2.0	8	19	40	39¾	40	+
34⅝	21¼	Newmt	1.30a	3.8	7	265	34⅝	33⅝	34	—
19⅛	8	Newprk	.20	1.0	16	1001	u21⅛	19⅛	20⅞	+1
15⅝	12	NiaMP	1.44	12.	6	206	12½	12¼	12⅜	+
14¾	9⅝	NiagSh	1.21e	8.4		13	14⅝	13¾	14⅜	+
35¼	26⅞	NICOR	2.52	7.6	7	220	33⅞	33⅛	33⅞	+
28⅞	21⅜	NorfWn	1.92	7.4	5	140	25⅞	25½	25⅞	+
25⅜	17⅛	Norlin	1.60	8.3	4	16	19¼	19	19¼	+
28⅞	18⅞	Norris	1.40	5.6	7	110	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	—
39¾	17⅛	NACoal	.64	1.7	10	85	38¼	37¼	38¼	+
5¼	2⅝	NoAMtg				74	3¼	3	3⅛	
32	24⅝	NoAPhl	1.70	6.2	4	x116	27½	27	27⅛	—
10⅝	8⅝	NoestUt	1.10	12.	7	356	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+
21⅝	11½	NCalSL	.70	4.4	4	31	16	16	16	—
16⅞	13	NIndPS	1.50	10.	8	769	14⅝	14¼	14⅜	
57	32¼	NorNGs	3	5.4	7	687	56½	55⅝	55⅝	+
25⅞	21⅜	NoStPw	2.28	10.	6	77	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	—
39¾	32	NSPw pf3.60		11.		z50	33⅜	33⅛	33⅛	
109	100	NSP pf10.36		10.		z1430	102½	100	102½	+1½
46⅞	29⅞	NorTel	g 1			168	46⅞	46⅛	46⅛	—
8⅞	4⅞	Nthgate	g			381	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+
45	27¾	Nortrp	1.80	4.3	6	487	41⅜	40	41⅜	+1
36¼	24½	NwstAirl	.80	2.8	7	62	29	28½	28⅝	—
29¼	23	NwtBcp	1.32	5.2	6	256	25⅛	25	25⅛	—
33½	17	NwtEnr	s1.30	3.9	8	333	33¼	32¼	33	+
37⅞	25⅛	NwtInd	2.05	5.7	7	351	36⅝	36	36	—
26⅝	21⅛	NwtP pf2.50		12.		12	21¼	21¼	21¼	
11⅞	8⅝	NwMLf	1e	11.	10	63	9⅝	9½	9½	—
32¾	24¼	NwSIW	1.80	7.3	5	33	24⅝	24½	24⅝	+
34⅝	22	Norton	1.60	4.8	7	71	33½	33	33½	+
17½	14¼	NorSim	1.04b	6.6	7	1380	15⅞	15½	15⅝	+
39½	32½	NortS pf1.60		4.5		1	35½	35½	35½	+
38⅝	25½	Nucor	s .36	.9	6	168	u39⅞	38½	39⅝	+
		— O—O—O —								
62	17⅜	OKC	1.20	2.1	8	102	56⅝	55½	56⅝	+
40¼	14⅝	OakInd	.40	1.0	16	177	38⅝	38⅛	38⅛	—
20	15¼	OakiteP	1.28	7.8	7	5	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	—
29⅜	14⅞	OccPet	1.50	5.5	5	1816	27¾	26⅞	27⅜	+
13⅛	4¾	OccPet	wt			137	12½	11⅞	12⅛	+
47½	26¾	OccP pf2.16		5.0		2	43½	43½	43½	+
95	48½	OccP pf3.60		4.1		1	87½	87½	87½	+
93	48¼	OccP pf	4	4.7		3	85½	85½	85½	—
24½	20⅛	OccP pf2.50		12.		16	21	20⅞	21	
20¾	17	OccP pf2.12		12.		32	18⅝	18	18⅝	+
22½	18¼	OccP pf2.30		12.		16	19⅝	19	19	—
40	27¼	Ogden	2	5.8	5	29	34½	34¼	34⅜	
16⅝	13⅞	OhioEd	1.76	13.	9	663	14	d13⅝	13⅝	—
39½	31	OhEd pf3.90		12.		z80	32	32	32	
46	34	OhEd pf4.40		13.		z20	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	+
45¼	35¾	OhEd pf4.56		12.		z250	38	37	38	+
75⅞	55¾	OhEd pf7.36		13.		z500	59½	58	58	—
82⅞	66½	OhEd pf8.20		12.		z10	68½	68½	68½	+
16	15¼	OhEd pf1.80		11.		1	16	16	16	
87¼	68	OhEd pf8.64		13.		z200	69	d67⅞	67⅞	—
106	92	OhE pf10.76		11.		z100	97½	96½	96½	—
78	62⅜	OhP pf	8.04	12.		z10	66	66	66	+
76	62	OhP pfB7.60		12.		z100	66	66	66	
78	60¾	OhP pfC7.68		12.		z3000	62¼	62⅛	62⅛	—
23½	17¾	OhP pfG2.27		12.		12	18¼	18	18⅛	—
119½	103½	OhP pfF	14	13.		z10	105¼	105¼	105¼	+
17⅝	13¼	OklaGE	1.60	12.	11	324	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	
26¾	18	OklaNG	1.80	7.5	8	58	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	
25	16⅛	Olin	1	5.7	6	137	17⅝	17½	17½	—
37⅛	27⅛	Omark	1.44	4.1	5	119	35⅝	34⅝	35⅛	
26¼	17⅝	Oneida	1	4.0	5	96	25¼	24⅞	25	—
13¼	9⅝	Opelika	.84	8.2	4	26	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	—

(Continued on Page 13)

The Royal Bank of Scotland Group Limited

(formerly National and Commercial Banking Group Limited)

The Results

	1979	1978 restated	% increase
Profit before taxation	£96.6m	£68.3m	42
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	£61.2m	£41.4m	48
Earnings per 25p ordinary share	27.3p	18.1p	51
Dividends per 25p ordinary share	3.92p	2.94p	33
Deposits and customers' current accounts (including notes in circulation)	£4,542m	£3,976m	14
Total assets	£5,175m	£4,445m	16

The improved results of the Group for the year to 30th September 1979 reflected the higher level of interest rates and increased resources and advances on the one hand but a significant increase in costs on the other.

The operating profit of the Royal Bank of Scotland, one of the two main subsidiaries, increased by 25% to £49.0m; the range of customer services has continued to grow as has the development of its international operations. The other subsidiary, Williams & Glyn's Bank, had an operating profit 63% higher at £47.4m; the extension and development of its branch network has continued with improved services for domestic customers.

The new Government's economic strategy places considerable reliance on monetary policy and the banks are accordingly nearer the centre of the stage. It would be tragic if such increases in bank lending that are possible in these tight monetary conditions are used to finance exorbitant wage settlements rather than to underpin output and employment in what promises to be a difficult year for the economy. In the longer term, containment of inflation and the achievement of sustained economic recovery must depend not just on Government policy but on considerable changes in attitude throughout industry and commerce.

I expressed concern last year about growing Government intervention, particularly in the banking industry. I am delighted to see some reversal of this disturbing trend – witness the abolition of exchange and price controls and welcome signs that official monetary management may, before long, give more scope for the free play of market forces.

The Royal Bank of Scotland Group will do its utmost to effect further improvements in efficiency as a firm base for the expansion of our domestic and international business in the fiercely competitive banking environment of the 1980s.

16th November 1979

Michael Herries,
Chairman

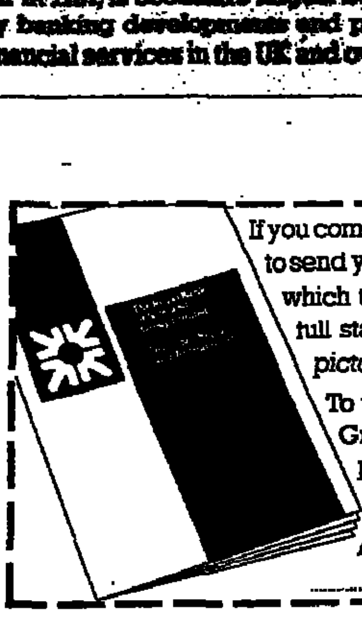
The Royal Bank of Scotland Group is Britain's fifth largest clearing bank group. Its name was changed from the National and Commercial Banking Group Limited on 3rd September to conform with the provisions of the Banking Act 1979.

The Group was formed in 1969, and its two main operating arms are the Royal Bank of Scotland and Williams & Glyn's Bank. The combined strength of the two banks provides some 900 offices from Lerwick in the Shetlands to the Channel Islands.

The Royal Bank of Scotland Limited, established by Royal Charter in 1727, is Scotland's largest bank. It has pioneered many banking developments and provides a wide range of financial services in the UK and overseas to meet modern needs.

Williams & Glyn's Bank ... back over 300 years ... banks. As well as ... services the bank ... service, on its ... and on its ... international group ...

The Royal Bank of Scotland ... through its ... customers ... Under its new ... the same efficient service ...



If you complete and forward to us the coupon we should be glad to send you a copy of the 1979 Annual Report and Accounts on which this advertisement is based. The Report contains the full statement by the Chairman and includes graphic and pictorial information on the Group and the UK economy.

To the Assistant Secretary, The Royal Bank of Scotland Group Ltd, 36 St Andrew Square, Edinburgh EH2 2YB.
Please forward a copy of the 1979 Report and Accounts.
Name______
Address______
______ Nº 21

The Royal Bank of Scotland Limited — WILLIAMS & GLYN'S BANK LIMITED

NEW ISSUE — *This announcement appears as a matter of record only.* — *December 14th, 1979*

BARCLAYS International

U.S. $100,000,000

Barclays Overseas Investment Company B.V.

Guaranteed Floating Rate Notes 1990

Guaranteed on a subordinated basis as to payment of principal and interest by

Barclays Bank International Limited

Barclays Bank International Limited

Banque Nationale de Paris

Credit Suisse First Boston Limited

Goldman Sachs International Corp.

Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited

Abu Dhabi Investment Company — Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. — A. E. Ames & Co. Limited
Banca Commerciale Italiana — Banca Nazionale del Lavoro — Banco di Roma — Bankers Trust International Limited
Bank Julius Baer International Limited — Bank Leu International Ltd. — Bank of America International Limited
The Bank of Tokyo (Holland) N.V. — Banque Arabe et Internationale d'Investissement (B.A.I.I.)
Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A. — Banque de la Société Financière Européenne — Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez
Banque de l'Union Européenne — S.F.E. Group — Banque de Neuflize, Schlumberger, Mallet — Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas
Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur — Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A. — Banque Worms
Barclays, Kol & Co. N.V. — Baring Brothers & Co. Limited — Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank
Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co. — Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank — Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations
Cazenove & Co. — Chase Manhattan Limited — CIBC Limited — Citicorp International Group — Continental Illinois Limited
County Bank Limited — Creditanstalt-Bankverein — Crédit Commercial de France — Crédit Lyonnais
Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank Nederland N.V. — Daiwa Europe N.V. — Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation
Dominion Securities Limited — Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft — First Chicago Limited — Robert Fleming & Co. Limited
Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank AG Vienna — Antony Gibbs Holdings Ltd. — Greenshields Incorporated
Groupement des Banquiers Privés Genevois — Hambros Bank Limited — Hill Samuel & Co. Limited — IBJ International Limited
Kleinwort, Benson Limited — Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise — Kuhn Loeb Lehman Brothers International
Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting & Investment Co. (S.A.K.) — Kuwait Investment Company (S.A.K.)
F. van Lanschot Bankiers N.V. — Lazard Brothers & Co. Limited — Levesque, Beaubien Inc. — Lloyds Bank International Limited
Manufacturers Hanover Limited — Merck, Finck & Co. — Merrill Lynch International & Co. — Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited
Morgan Guaranty Ltd. — Morgan Stanley International Limited — National Bank of Abu Dhabi
The National Bank of Kuwait S.A.K. — The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd. — Nomura Europe NV
Österreichische Länderbank — Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie. — Orion Bank Limited — PKbanken — Rea Brothers Limited
N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited — Salomon Brothers International — J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited
Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken — Société Bancaire Barclays (Suisse) S.A. — Société Générale de Banque S.A.
Strauss, Turnbull & Co. — Sumitomo Finance International — Svenska Handelsbanken
Trident International Finance Ltd. — Union de Banques Arabes et Françaises—U.B.A.F.
Verband Schweizerischer Kantonalbanken — Vereins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft — J. Vontobel & Co.
S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd. — Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale — Dean Witter Reynolds International — Wood Gundy Limited
Yamaichi International (Europe)

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Dec. 13

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 12)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
	12⅝	OranRk	1.56	12.	6	59	12¾	12½	12⅝	
	5½	Orange	.20i		5	169	6¼	6	6⅛	— ⅛
	7⅝	OrionC	.40	3.8	7	144	10½	10⅜	10½	+ ⅛
	10⅛	OutMar	1.22e	10.	6	152	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
	17⅝	OutletCo	1	5.2	9	37	19⅜	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
	13⅝	OverhDr	.84	5.2	5	4	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	— ¼
	16½	OvrnTr	1.24	5.0	5	12	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	— ¼
	20¼	OverSh	.50b	1.3	7	62	37¾	36⅞	37¼	+ ⅞
	24⅛	OwenC	1.20	4.4	7	240	27	26⅞	27	+ ⅛
	17⅛	OwenIll	1.26	6.1	5	302	20⅞	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
	55	OwnIl pf	4.75	7.6		9	63	62½	62½	+ ½
	9¼	Oxfrdin	.68	6.3	5	4	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜	
		— P—Q —								
	15⅛	PHH Gp	.80	3.6	9	20	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜	+ ¼
	7½	PNBMt	1.08e	12.		35	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
	23⅛	PPG	2	6.7	6	109	30¼	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
	12⅝	PSA			4	40	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	— ¼
	10⅛	PacAS	1.28	12.		78	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
	21⅛	PacGE	2.44	11.	6	614	23⅛	22⅞	22¾	+ ⅛
	19⅛	PacLtg	2.24	10.	6	74	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
	40⅜	PacLm	2.40	4.9	13	122	49	48½	48¾	— ⅛
	16½	PNwTel	1.64	9.7	6	115	17	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
	17	PacPw	2.04	10.	8	331	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
	9¾	PacScie	.40	2.7	8	37	15⅜	14⅝	14⅞	— ⅜
	12	PacTT	1.40	12.	7	138	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
	55	PacTT pf	6	11.		z120	55½	55	55½	+ ½
	10	PacTin	1	5.4	6	4	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	+ ⅛
	7½	PaineW	.44	4.9	4	39	9⅛	9	9	
	12⅝	PalW pf	1.30	9.8		13	13¼	13	13¼	
	14⅝	PalmBc	1.20	7.0	4	33	17⅜	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
	2⅝	Pamido	.06t			67	3⅛	3	3⅛	
	5½	PanAm			5	988	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
	37¼	PanEP	3.10	4.9	7	246	u64	62	63⅝	+2
	17	Papcft	1.25	6.5	7	15	19½	19¼	19⅜	
	16⅜	Pargas	1.08	5.8	7	34	18⅝	18⅛	18½	+ ⅛
	18⅛	ParkDr s	.24	.6	13	130	38	37⅝	37½	— ⅛
	23⅜	ParHan	1.20	4.2	8	228	29⅜	28⅞	28⅞	+ ⅛
	14⅝	ParkPn s	.36	2.3	8	88	15½	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
	10⅛	PatPtl			309	1467	u21⅝	19⅞	21⅛	+1½
	16½	Pavlsnw	.60	2.8	8	187	21⅞	21½	21⅝	— ⅛
	18⅞	Peabdy	.32	1.5	8	145	21⅜	20⅞	21¼	— ⅛
	6⅛	Pengo			74	38	13¾	13	13¼	
	13⅝	PenCen			10	364	24⅞	24	24	— ⅛
	9⅜	PenCn prA				1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
	4½	PenCn prB				226	6⅞	6½	6⅞	+ ¼
	3⅛	PenDix			42	371	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
	7⅝	PennCp n	.16	1.9	5	522	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ¼
	24⅝	Penney	1.76	6.9	7	1039	25⅝	25⅛	25½	+ ⅜
	17⅛	PaPL	2.04	11.	5	353	17⅞	17¼	17⅞	
	36½	PaPL pf	4.40	12.		z130	37¾	37¼	37¾	+ ½
	37	PaPL pf	4.50	12.		z240	39	38½	39	+ ½
	72⅛	PaPL pf	8.60	12.		z70	74	73	73	—2
	69	PaPL pf	8.40	12.		z900	69⅞	d67⅛	69⅞	+ ⅜
	66½	PaPL pf	8	12.		z270	67	66½	67	+ ½
	70⅛	PaPL pf	8.70	12.		z150	72	71½	71½	
	30½	Penwil	2.20	7.0	6	204	32	31½	31½	— ½
	19¼	Penw pf	1.60	8.1		1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	
	28⅛	Pennzol	2.58	4.6	9	2361	u56	53	56	+3
	34⅛	Pennzol wi				74	38	36½	38	+2⅝
	9¼	PeopDr	.24	1.8	8	45	13¾	13½	13½	— ⅛
	31⅛	PeopGs	3	7.1	8	x151	42¼	41¾	42⅛	
	21⅞	PepsiCo	1.14	4.3	10	1483	26½	25⅞	26⅝	+ ¼
	25½	PerkinE	.72	1.8	14	197	39⅝	38⅞	39	
	28	Petrie	1.40	4.8	8	134	29	28⅝	28⅞	— ⅛
	22⅛	Petrolm s	.64	2.2	12	170	29¼	28⅞	29¼	+ ⅜
	20⅞	PetRs	2.51e	8.4		31	29⅞	29⅝	29¾	+ ⅛
	19⅛	PetRs pf	1.75	6.4		13	27½	27⅛	27½	+ ⅛
	29	Pfizer	1.32	3.3	12	1049	40⅝	39⅞	40⅜	+ ¼
	20⅝	PhelpD	1.20a	4.3	8	307	27⅞	26⅞	27⅝	+1
	13⅝	PhilaEl	1.80	13.	7	394	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
	30	PhilE pf	3.80	12.		z50	31½	31½	31½	
	34	PhilE pf	4.40	12.		z340	37	36	37	+ ⅜
	36	PhilE pf	4.68	12.		z460	39½	38½	39½	— ½
	67⅛	PhilE pf	8.75	12.		z200	72	71	72	
	61⅝	PhilE pf	7.85	12.		z130	65	64½	64½	—1¼
	77½	PhilE pf	9.50	12.		z70	81	81	81	— ¼
	61⅜	PhilE pf	7.80	12.		z50	64	64	64	—1
	59½	PhilE pf	7.75	12.		z170	63¼	63⅛	63⅛	— ⅜
	21⅛	PhilSub	1.10	3.2	11	567	34⅝	34⅛	34½	— ½
	31⅜	PhilMr s	1.25	3.5	9	948	35¾	34⅞	35½	+ ⅜
	4⅞	PhilInd	.32	6.1	5	65	5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅛
	8⅝	PhilInd pf	1	10.		6	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+ ½
	29½	PhilPet	1.40	2.9	8	726	47⅝	47⅛	47⅛	
	10	PhilVH	.60	4.9	5	38	12½	12¼	12¼	— ¼
	14⅛	PiedAvl	.24	1.6	4	82	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
	15⅛	PieNG	1.56a	7.8	8	26	20¼	20	20⅛	— ⅛
	23⅛	Pillsbry	1.72	4.8	7	156	36⅛	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅜
	22⅝	Pioner s	1.16	3.4	12	216	34⅞	34	34	— ⅜
	15⅜	PionrEl	.25e	1.5	12	3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
	17⅝	PitnyB	1.40	4.5	8	1795	31⅜	30⅝	31⅛	+ ½
	24⅞	PitnB pf	2.12	6.8		3	31¼	30⅞	31¼	+ ¼
	17	Pittstn	1.20	5.2	12	379	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛	+ ⅛
	5	PlanRsc			8	156	6½	6	6	— ⅛
	16⅛	Plantrn	.16	.8	13	29	19⅝	18⅞	18⅞	
	12	Playboy	.12	.8	15	96	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅛
	19½	Plessey	1.32e	5.6	8	1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
	17	Pneumo	1	3.2	11	56	32⅝	31⅜	31⅝	— ⅛
	11¼	PogoPd	.20b	.9	13	927	21⅞	20⅞	21½	— ⅛
	22⅛	Polaroid	1	3.6	18	1471	28⅛	25⅞	28⅛	+2¼
	11⅝	Pndrsa	.40	3.1	4	209	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	
	24⅛	PopTal	1.16	3.6	4	10	32⅛	31⅝	32	+ ¼
	13½	Portec	.80b	5.2	7	26	15⅜	15⅛	15½	— ½
	70½	Portr pf	5.50	7.2		z20	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	
	13	PortGE	1.70	11.	11	267	15⅜	15	15⅛	
	91	PoG pf	11.50	12.		z90	96¼	95⅝	96¼	+ ⅞
	20¼	PorG pf	2.60	12.		3	21¼	21⅛	21¼	— ⅛
	29	Potltch	1.32	4.1	6	79	33	32⅝	32½	+ ¼
	11½	PotmEl	1.40	12.	7	164	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
	33	PotEl pf	2.44	7.1		1	34½	34½	34½	—1¾
	32	PotEl pf	4.50	12.		z1150	39½	38½	38½	— ½
	38	PotEl pf	4.04	12.		z50	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	— ½
	22⅞	Premier s	.54	2.1	11	14	25½	25⅜	25½	— ⅛
	6⅜	Presley s	.36t	3.6	3	103	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
	14⅜	PrimeC s			18	152	23⅛	22½	22⅝	— ⅜
	8⅝	PrimMt s			14	110	13⅝	12⅝	13⅛	— ⅛
	70½	ProctG	3.40	4.6	10	430	74⅞	73½	73⅞	+ ⅛
	10⅜	PrdRsh s			9	30	12⅝	12⅛	12½	+ ⅛
	18⅞	Proler	.75c	2.9	4	18	26	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
	12½	PSvCol	1.60	12.	18	389	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	
	18	PSCol pf	2.10	11.		16	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
	22	PSInd	2.32	9.6	6	650	24¼	24⅛	24¼	+ ⅛
	30	PSIn pf	3.50	11.		z130	31½	31½	31½	— ⅜
	64⅛	PSIn pf	7.15	11.		z260	66½	66½	66½	+1½
	75⅛	PSIn pf	8.52	10.		z1600	81⅛	81⅛	81¼	— ⅜
	12⅝	PSvNH	2.12	14.	5	288	15⅛	15⅛	15¼	— ⅛
	20	PSNH pf	2.75	13.		z650	21⅝	21	21	
	20⅛	PSNH pf	2.81	13.		4	22	21⅞	22	
	17⅝	PSvNM	1.92	10.	7	119	19	18⅝	18⅞	— ¼
	18⅛	PSvEG	2.20	12.	6	234	19⅜	19	19	— ⅜
	12⅛	PSEG pf	1.40	11.		4	12½	12⅜	12½	— ⅛
	32	PSEG pf	4.18	12.		z30	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	+ ½
	35	PSEG pf	4.30	12.		z130	37	36	36	—1⅛
	41½	PSEG pf	5.05	11.		z40	44	44	44	
	18⅛	PSEG pf	2.17	11.		171	19½	19⅛	19¼	+ ⅛
	59	PSEG pf	6.80	11.		z500	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	+ ½
	20⅝	PSEG pf	2.43	11.		2	21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
	101½	PSE pf	12.25	12.		z1810	105¾	104⅝	104⅝	— ⅜
	83	PSEG pf	9.62	11.		z5070	87½	85	86	—1½
	5½	Publick			9	163	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	— ⅛
	3⅛	Pueblo			4	21	3⅝	3½	3½	
	3⅛	PR Cem			3	40	3¾	3⅝	3¾	— ⅛
	13⅝	PoSPL	1.64	12.	8	159	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
	29⅞	Pullmn	1.80	4.6	7	98	39¼	38⅞	39	+ ¼
	14⅛	Purex	1.28	7.9	7	56	16⅝	16¼	16¼	— ¼
	3⅛	PuritnFo				26	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
	23½	Purolt	1.36	5.3	7	19	25⅝	25½	25½	— ½
	22	QuakO	1.40	4.7	7	491	29⅞	29	29¾	+ ⅜
	13½	QuakSO s	.80	5.5	9	418	14⅝	14⅝	14½	— ⅛
	18⅛	Quanex s	1	4.4	8	70	22⅝	21⅞	22⅝	+1½
	6½	Questor	.20	2.9	11	80	7	6¾	6⅞	— ¼
		— R—R—R —								
14⅛	9	RBInd	.28	2.8	7	14	10½	10⅜	10½	— ⅛
28¼	21⅛	RCA	1.60	7.2	6	1439	22⅞	22⅜	22¼	— ⅜
41½	36	RCA pf	3.50	9.3		z500	37½	36	37½	+1⅜
62¾	48¼	RCA pf	4	8.2		53	50	48¾	49	—1⅛
12½	8½	RLC s	.48	4.0	5	160	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
13	7⅝	RTE	.65	7.9	5	78	8⅞	8⅛	8¼	— ¼
12¾	10	RalsPur	.58	5.3	9	357	11⅛	11	11	
14¾	7	Ramad	.12e	1.4	18	386	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
22	12¾	Ranco	.84	6.1	5	42	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	— ⅛
19⅞	13⅛	RapAm	.80a	4.0	5	645	u20¼	19½	20¼	+ ⅜
20½	18	RapA ptC	3	15.		580	20½	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
37	28⅜	Raybt	1.60b	7.4	5	150	22	21⅝	21⅝	+ ¼
21⅞	12⅛	Raymdnt	1	7.1	4	48	14⅛	14	14	— ½
64⅞	42½	Raythn	1.60	2.5	11	646	64⅞	64⅜	64⅝	
43	18⅝	ReadBat	.80	1.9	15	92	42¼	41¼	42	+ ¼
16⅛	10⅛	RltRef	1.57e	15.	7	39	10⅜	d10⅛	10½	— ½
9	3⅛	Redmn	.14e	1.6	7	506	9	8¾	8⅞	
10¼	7⅛	ReeceCo	.60	7.7	5	224	7¾	7⅝	7¾	
33⅞	24⅞	ReevsB	2	7.3	4	32	27½	27¼	27½	
16½	10⅛	ReichCh	.74	6.4	11	63	11½	11¼	11½	
71¼	29⅞	RainEl	1.60	2.3	15	26	71¼	70⅞	71	+ ⅛
58⅞	32⅛	RelGp	2	3.4	6	183	u59½	58½	59⅛	+ ⅜
87	49¼	RelG pf	2.20	2.5		1	u88½	88½	88½	+1½
26	21	RelG pf	2.60	13.		38	21	d20½	20½	— ⅞
27½	22⅛	Relln pf	2.68	12.		4	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	5⅛	RepAir	.20	3.0	6	249	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
30	15⅛	RepCp	.60b	2.6	4	14	23	23	23	
25⅛	13⅞	RepFnS s	1	5.2	4	6	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅛
2⅜	1⅜	RepMtg				19	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
31	22⅛	RepStl	2a	8.1	3	122	25⅞	24½	24⅞	— ⅛
30	20⅛	RepTex	1	3.8	7	56	26	26	26	
34	10¼	ResvOil	.30	.9	15	316	34	33⅛	33⅛	
49½	19¼	RsOil pf	1.75	3.5		24	49⅞	49⅛	49⅞	
32⅛	20⅛	RevcoD	.80	2.8	11	303	28⅝	27½	28⅛	+ ⅛
17⅜	11½	Revere			3	92	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	+ ½
55¼	44⅛	Revlon	1.56	3.5	11	1097	45⅝	45	45⅛	— ⅜
22½	12⅛	Rexham	.60	4.4	6	62	13⅝	13½	13½	
19⅛	15⅛	Rexnrd	.96	5.6	6	100	17⅛	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
34⅛	33⅛	Reynln s			6	482	34	33⅛	33⅛	
79	60	Reyln pf	2.25	2.9		11	78⅞	78⅝	78⅞	+1⅛
50¼	46	Reyln pf	4.10	8.7		113	47⅛	47	47⅛	
39⅛	28⅛	RevMtl	2.20	7.1	3	296	31¼	29⅞	31	+ ⅜
80½	59	RevM pf	4.50	7.0		12	64	62⅞	64	+1
35	17⅛	RichCo	1.30	5.3	6	35	24⅝	24	24⅝	
27	19⅛	RchMer	1.20	4.7	8	186	26	25½	25⅝	
18⅛	15⅛	RiegelT	1.60	9.0	5	30	17⅞	17¼	17¾	+ ½
38⅛	25⅛	RioGron	1	3.1	5	20	32⅛	32	32	— ⅛
20	13⅛	RioGr pf	.80	4.9		41	16⅝	16	16¼	
27	18⅛	RiteAid	.65	2.4	10	352	27	26½	27	+ ¼
22⅛	16⅛	Robshw	1.30	7.6	6	60	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
33⅞	25⅛	Robtsn	1.90	6.7	5	27	28⅞	28⅜	28½	— ½
12	8¼	Robins	.40	4.6	8	298	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
18⅛	14½	RochG	1.48	9.9	7	108	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ½
20⅞	16	RochTl	1.56	8.7	7	225	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
19½	10⅛	Rockowr	1l		6	48	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	
46⅞	34	Rockwl	2.60	5.7	6	313	45⅝	44⅞	45⅛	+1¼
114½	83½	Rklnt pf	4.75	4.3		5	110	110	110	+3
48½	30½	RohmH	2	4.2	7	54	48⅜	47⅞	48	+ ¼
19¼	11¼	Rohrlnd			5	179	15⅞	15⅛	15½	— ¼
31⅛	16¼	Rollins	.72	2.5	13	262	28⅞	28⅜	28½	— ⅛
45½	28⅜	Rolm s			26	108	45	44½	44⅝	— ⅜
4⅛	2½	Ronson				9	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
11⅛	9⅜	Roper s	.90	8.9	5	21	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	13⅛	Rorer	.84	5.1	9	123	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
50⅜	15	Rosario	.80a	1.6	16	291	50⅞	50⅛	50⅛	+ ½
42⅛	18	Rowan	.10	.2	18	418	u44⅛	43⅛	43½	+1¼
16⅛	11⅞	RC Cos	1.04	8.2	16	38	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
80¼	58⅛	RoylD	5.53e	7.0	3	464	78⅝	78⅞	78½	— ⅛
30½	21⅛	Rubbrm	.92	3.1	10	5	30	30	30	— ¼
11⅛	8⅛	RussTog	.88	8.6	5	59	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
25⅛	15⅛	RyanH	1.20	5.6	7	5	21⅝	21½	21½	
27½	19⅛	RyderS	1b	4.0	7	84	25	24⅝	25	+ ⅛
		— S—S—S —								
10⅛	5⅝	SCA	.35t	3.9	10	1052	9⅛	8⅞	9	+ ⅜
32	16⅛	SCM	1.30	5.5	4	136	23⅞	23⅛	23⅝	— ⅛
27⅛	15⅛	SPSTec	.64	2.4	7	74	26½	26⅛	26⅝	+ ¼
60¼	28⅛	Sabine	.56	1.0	36	87	59¼	58¼	58⅝	— ¾
24⅛	8½	Safedin	.32	1.3	17	170	24¼	23⅞	24	
44	33⅛	Safewy	2.60	7.5	6	101	35⅛	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅛
11⅛	7½	SagaCp	.44	4.5	31	149	9⅞	9	9⅜	+ ⅜
34⅛	22	SJoMn	1.40	4.1	9	413	34⅛	33⅛	33⅝	— ⅛
13⅛	10⅛	StJoLP	1.26	12.	8	21	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
60⅜	34⅛	StL SaF	2.50	4.5	8	21	56	55⅛	55⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	8⅞	SPaul	1.03e	11.		92	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
34⅞	27	StRegP	2	6.8	6	54	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	+ ¼
7⅜	5¼	Salant	.40	7.1	7	15	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	— ⅛
11½	5	Sambos				545	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
15⅞	13⅛	SDieGs	1.52	10.	9	113	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	— ⅛
18⅛	12¼	SJuanR	1.45f	9.4	13	184	15½	15⅛	15⅜	— ⅛
34⅜	15⅛	Sanders	.50	1.5	14	281	34⅝	34	34	— ⅜
55½	29⅛	SFeInd	2.60	4.9	7	447	53	52	52¾	— ⅛
15¼	8	SFeIn pf	.50	3.4		13	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
35⅛	18⅛	SFeInt	.72	2.0	60	958	35⅝	34⅞	35½	+1⅛
17⅛	13	SglWel	.88	5.9	7	25	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
9⅛	5⅛	SaulRE				46	7⅛	7	7	
10⅛	5⅛	SavASto			13	219	10½	10⅛	10⅜	— ⅛
13⅛	8¼	SavOnD	.40	3.9	7	62	10½	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
11⅛	9⅜	SavElP	1.20	11.	7	10	11⅛	11	11	
12¼	10	SavE pf	1.28	12.		5	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
19⅛	12	Savin	.70	4.4	4	269	15⅞	15⅜	15⅜	
9⅜	4⅜	Saxon			12	1076	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
6½	2⅞	Schaefer				22	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	
35⅛	27⅛	SchrPlo	1.44	4.6	8	915	31⅝	31⅛	31⅜	— ⅛
13⅛	7⅛	Schlitz	.30l			500	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
100⅞	66⅛	Schlmb s	1.10	1.2	20	885	95⅞	94⅜	95⅛	+1
40½	25⅛	SciAtla s	.18	.5	19	114	36⅛	35⅞	35⅞	— ⅛
27¼	18	SCOA s	1.08	4.6	6	49	23⅝	23¼	23⅜	
5⅝	3⅛	ScotLad	.05e	1.0	7	56	5½	5⅛	5¼	— ⅛
30⅞	22	ScotFet	1.80	8.0	5	136	22⅝	22	22⅝	— ⅛
26	16⅞	ScottF	.80	3.3	8	13	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
20⅞	13½	ScottP	.92	5.0	5	616	18⅝	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
19¾	10	Scottys	.40	2.1	11	19	19⅛	19	19	
21½	17½	Scovill	1.52	7.8	6	77	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
	7⅛	Scudder			19	38	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
9⅜	8⅛	Scud pf	.90e	10.		5	8⅞	8⅜	8¾	+ ⅛
13⅛	9⅜	SeaCA pf	1.46	14.		31	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
25	14⅛	SeaCont	.42	2.5	5	125	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
32⅛	24½	SeabCL	2.20	7.9	3	143	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	+ ¼
18⅛	10	SeaWA	.30l		8	76	10⅝	10⅜	10⅛	
31⅛	24	Seafst	1.12	4.1	6	33	27⅛	27	27⅛	— ⅛
42⅛	25½	Seagrm	1.10	2.8	12	309	39⅞	38⅞	39¼	+1⅜
23	13⅛	Seagrv	.27e	1.5	6	41	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	+ ⅛
19⅛	14	SealAlr n	.44	2.7	9	25	16⅛	16	16⅛	— ⅛
32⅛	19¼	SealPw	1.30	4.7	6	50	27⅞	27⅛	27⅝	+ ⅜
19⅛	11¼	SearleG	.52	2.7	12	1508	u19⅞	19⅛	19⅞	
22	17⅛	Sears	1.28	6.9	7	3794	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	
9⅜	4⅛	Seatrain				96	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
34⅜	25⅛	SecPac n	1.80	6.2	5	80	29	28⅞	29	— ⅛
55½	24⅛	Sedco	.72	1.3	95	240	55⅛	53	55⅛	+1⅛
14	8	SelgLt	1.20	13.	6	15	9⅛	9⅛	9	
10⅛	7⅛	SvCpInt	.34	3.8	5	24	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
14½	7⅝	Shaksp	.52	4.1	8	47	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	
18⅛	11⅛	Shaklee	.80	5.4	4	54	15	14⅞	14⅞	
43⅛	22¼	Shapell	.15	.4	5	13	40⅞	40½	40½	— ⅜
18½	8⅞	ShearH	.48b	2.7	4	32	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
59⅛	30⅛	ShellOil	2.40	4.1	9	1683	59⅛	58⅝	59	— ⅛
33⅛	27	ShellT s	3.27l	11.	4	8	31⅛	30⅞	31⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	7⅛	ShelGlo	.70	8.8	4	119	8⅛	7⅞	8	
17⅛	13	ShelG pf	1.35	9.6		9	14	13⅞	14	+ ½
28⅛	19⅛	Shrwin	.15e	.5	15	52	27⅜	27½	27½	— ⅜
14¼	12	SierPac	1.34	10.	7	22	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
39⅛	19½	Signal	1	2.5	8	544	u39⅞	39⅛	39⅜	+ ⅜
38½	28⅛	Signode	1.72	4.9	6	51	35	34⅛	34⅞	— ⅛
20⅛	11	SimPrec	.28	2.1	10	121	13⅞	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	8	SimpPat	.56	5.9	11	313	9½	9⅛	9½	+ ⅛
16⅛	7½	Singer	.50l			911	8⅞	8⅜	8½	+ ¼
33⅛	24⅛	Singr pf	3.50	14.		29	24⅞	24⅛	24¼	
12⅜	9¼	Skyline	.48	4.0	11	x175	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
22¼	16¼	SmithA	1.40	8.2	3	17	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ½
73¾	42¾	SmithIn	1.12	1.6	13	157	71⅝	70½	71⅛	+ ½
63	38⅞	Smtkln s	1.44	2.4	17	1161	60⅞	60	60⅛	— ⅜
30¼	14½	SmithTr	1	3.3	9	427	30	29½	29⅞	+ ⅜
22⅛	17⅛	Smucker	1.10	5.6	6	14	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
29	20⅞	SnapOn s	.80	3.0	13	151	27	26	26⅞	+ ½
10⅛	6⅛	SonyCp	.10e	1.4	18	66	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
21½	16½	SooLin s	1.79l	9.2	7	24	19½	19¼	19⅜	
5⅛	2⅛	SoAtlFn				16	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
18	14⅞	SCrEG	1.68	11.	8	290	15⅞	15½	15½	— ⅛
21	16⅛	SoJerln	1.74	8.4	8	6	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	
55½	28⅝	Soutdwn	.60	1.1	7	52	53⅝	52⅝	53	+ ⅜
17	11⅛	SoetBk	.80	5.3	5	247	15	14⅝	15	+ ¼
9	6⅛	SoetPS s			5	63	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
27⅛	23½	SCalEd	2.72	11.	5	596	25	24⅞	25	
14⅛	11	SouthCo	1.54	13.	9	1176	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
19⅛	16⅛	SolnGE	1.52	8.6	7	9	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
54⅛	30⅛	SoNRes	1.50	2.9	10	325	51½	51	51⅛	— ⅛
41	33⅛	SNETel	3.60	9.9	6	35	36⅛	36	36¼	+ ⅜
45⅛	36	SoNE pf	3.82	10.		1	38	38	38	— ½
37⅛	25	SouPac	2.40	7.5	5	101	34½	34¼	34½	+ ⅛
58⅛	44⅞	SouRy	3.20	5.9	5	128	55⅞	54½	54⅝	—1⅛
29⅛	24½	SoRy pf	2.60	10.		2	25⅛	25	25	
34	19⅛	SoUnCo	1.92	5.8	8	28	33⅞	33	33	—1
32	25⅛	Soutlad	.84b	2.9	8	231	29⅛	28⅞	29	
63⅛	34⅛	SouRoyl s			29	206	62⅞	60½	60½	— ⅜
26	16⅛	SwtAir s	.28	1.3	6	21	22	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
25⅛	20⅛	SwtBsh	1.40	5.8	6	5	24	24	24	
24	11	SwtFore	.40	2.6	4	186	16⅛	15½	15½	— ¼
13⅛	10	SwtGas	a1.10	10.	8	80	11	10½	10⅞	+ ⅜
14⅛	11⅛	SwtPS	1.28	9.7	9	103	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ¼
24½	10½	Sparton	.80	3.2	9	19	u25⅛	24⅝	25⅛	+ ⅞
37½	19	SpectPh			19	83	36⅛	35½	36	— ⅛
18	12⅛	SperHut	1	7.0	4	5	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
52⅛	41⅛	Sperry	1.56	3.1	7	1288	50⅞	49⅞	50⅜	+ ⅜
18⅛	14	SprngsM	1.20	6.8	4	53	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+ ¼
25½	19⅛	SquarD	1.60	7.1	7	38	22⅛	22⅛	22½	
39⅛	26⅛	Squibb	1.14	3.0	14	618	38⅛	37⅞	37⅞	— ⅛
15⅛	11⅛	StaRite n	.70	5.0	7	17	14	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
33	16⅛	Staley	1	3.3	16	357	30½	29⅞	30⅛	— ⅛
26⅛	21⅛	StBrnd	1.48	5.8	9	437	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
48½	36½	StdBr pf	3.50	9.3		z200	37½	37½	37½	— ⅛
28⅛	19⅛	StBPnt	.64	2.6	9	99	24⅛	24	24½	+ ½
18⅛	11½	StdMotA	.64	5.3	5	151	12½	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
62½	44⅛	StOilCl	3.20	5.6	6	2840	56⅞	56⅛	56⅞	+ ⅛
85⅞	53⅛	StOInd	3	3.7	8	486	81½	80¼	80½	— ⅛
86⅞	37⅛	StOilOh	1.60	1.9	11	568	84	83	84	+ ⅜
12⅛	7⅛	StPacCp	.60	6.0	4	23	10	10	10	
19½	14	Standex	.80	4.6	6	26	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
42⅛	22⅛	StanW	1.24	3.0	10	1544	u43⅛	41½	42	+ ⅜
32⅛	23½	Starret	1.48	4.7	6	2	31⅛	31½	31⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	StMutInv			9	83	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
11	9	StaMSe	1.05a	12.		66	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
25	17⅛	StaufCh s	1.10	5.6	7	286	19⅞	19½	19½	— ⅛
4⅛	3⅛	Steego	.12b	3.3	6	88	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
11¼	9	Sterchl	.68	6.8	4	7	10	10	10	— ¼
9½	6½	SterlBcp	.66	9.3	10	18	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	15⅛	SterlDg	.84	4.5	10	704	19¼	18½	18⅞	+ ⅛
25½	17	Sterndnt	.60	3.4	7	61	18	17⅛	17⅝	— ⅛
15⅛	13	StevenJ	1.20b	8.1	4	171	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅜
41⅛	26½	StewWa s	1.88	5.7	7	42	33⅛	33	33	— ⅛
37⅛	23⅛	StokVC	1.48	5.7	6	25	26⅛	25⅞	26	— ⅛
12¼	9½	StokVC pf	1	10.		z150	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
50⅛	37⅛	StoneW	2.75b	6.4	9	3	43⅛	43	43	— ½
29⅛	10⅛	StonCon	.60	3.1	7	21	19½	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
20⅛	14⅛	StopShp	1.20	7.6	4	68	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	13⅛	StorTec s			11	542	17⅞	17½	17½	— ⅛
26⅛	21⅛	Storer s	.72	2.8	10	121	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
17⅛	12⅛	StridRit	1.08	7.4	6	14	14½	14½	14½	
4⅞	2⅞	SuavSho	.20	5.9	6	22	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
39⅛	16⅛	SubPrG	1.44	4.1	8	391	37⅛	33⅞	34⅛	—2½
25½	23	SunChm s	.60	2.4	5	37	25½	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	18⅛	SunEl	.60	2.6	10	21	23¼	22⅞	23	— ⅛
71	40½	SunCo	3	4.3	7	210	69⅞	69	69½	+ ¼
73⅜	42	SunC pf	2.25	3.1		8	71⅜	71⅜	71½	+1
25	16⅛	Sunbm	1.50	8.5	5	269	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
40	19	Sundstr	1.20	3.0	10	161	39⅞	39	39⅞	
96½	54	Sunds pf	3.50	3.7		1	95	95	95	— ⅜
23⅛	9	SunsM	.40	1.6	13	1087	u25	23¼	24½	+1⅛
23½	15⅛	SperVal	.66	2.9	9	539	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	— ⅛
141	99	SuprOil s	.70	.5	18	618	135½	130½	135	+5¼
19⅛	11½	SupmkG	.48	2.9	6	215	16½	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
40	23½	Supm pf	1.30	3.9		1	33	33	33	
8⅞	3⅛	Supscp				38	3⅝	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
24½	18⅛	Swank	1.40a	6.9	5	24	20⅜	20⅛	20¼	— ½
24⅛	15⅛	Sybron	1.08	6.4	8	117	17⅛	16⅛	16⅞	— ⅛
40	29¼	Sybrn pf	2.40	7.7		11	31	30⅞	31	+ ⅛
		— T—T—T —								
22½	11¼	TRE s	1	5.0	9	434	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
41⅞	33⅛	TRW	2	5.2	6	342	38⅞	38	38⅛	+ ⅞
90	73⅛	TRW pf	4.40	5.2		1	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	+1½
79	63⅛	TRW pr	4.50	6.3		16	72½	71⅛	71⅛	+2
34⅛	18⅛	TaftBrd	.76	2.2	10	108	34⅛	33⅞	34	— ¼
11⅛	1⅛	Talcott				24	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
12½	7⅛	Talley	1	13.	8	129	8⅛	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
12⅛	8⅛	Talley pf	1	11.		23	9	8⅞	9	
19⅛	15⅛	TampE	1.44	8.5	8	162	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
32	17⅞	Tandy			9	393	31⅝	31⅛	31⅜	— ⅛
6⅞	3⅛	Tandycft n			4	182	5½	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
19⅛	9⅜	Tchncolr	.72	3.8	6	193	u19⅛	19	19⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	9⅜	Technicn			14	168	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
64	46	Tektrnx	.84	1.4	13	30	59⅞	59⅛	59⅛	— ⅛
11½	7⅛	Telcom	.70	5.6	4	15	12½	12⅛	12½	+ ⅛
11¼	4	Telecor	6.60c			16	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
154½	91	Teledn	9.92t	7.0	5	484	141⅛	138⅛	141	+2
23¼	11⅛	Telprmt			22	749	u23⅛	21⅞	23⅛	+1½
7⅛	3⅛	Telex			23	264	4⅛	4	4⅛	
41½	29	Tenneco	2.40	6.2	8	2476	39⅜	38⅛	39	+ ⅜
88¼	72½	Tenc pr	7.40	9.7		22	76½	76½	76½	
34⅛	14⅛	Teradyn			16	445	34⅛	33	34½	+1¼
19⅛	7	Tesoro			5	774	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
33⅛	19⅛	Tesor pf	2.16	6.7		91	32⅛	31⅜	32⅛	
32⅛	23⅛	Texaco	2.16	7.4	5	2087	29⅛	28⅞	29	— ⅛
45⅛	35½	TexCm	1.60	3.6	8	150	44⅛	44	44½	
64⅛	33⅛	TexEst	2.70	4.3	10	159	63⅛	62⅛	63⅛	
27⅛	23⅛	TxET pf	2.40	9.9		1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
27⅛	24⅛	TxET pf	2.87	11.		45	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
27⅛	22⅛	TexGT s	1.46	5.5	8	60	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
24½	16⅛	Texind	.60	2.9	4	30	20⅛	20⅛	20½	+ ⅛
101	75⅛	TexInst	2	2.2	13	478	91½	90	91⅛	+1
18	6⅛	Texlnt				6790	u18⅞	17⅛	18⅛	+ ⅜
61⅛	30⅛	TexOGs	.48	.8	13	456	61⅛	59½	60⅛	+ ⅜
78½	44½	TxPcLd	.45e	.6	29	11	u79	77	79	+2⅜
20⅛	16⅛	TexUtil	1.64	8.9	7	734	18½	18⅛	18½	+ ⅛
33	18	TexsgH	1.20	3.7	11	1108	32⅛	31	32⅛	+1½
51⅛	35⅛	Texglf pf	3	5.7		53	u52½	50⅛	52½	+1⅛
11¼	3⅛	Texfi Ind			2	140	4½	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	22⅛	Textron	1.80	7.2	5	239	24⅞	24⅛	24⅞	
32	24½	Textr pf	2.08	8.0		68	26⅛	26	26	— ⅛
26⅛	20¼	Textr pf	1.40	6.4		11	21⅞	21½	21⅞	
48½	28⅛	Thiokol	1.55	3.2	7	17	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	+ ⅛
46⅛	38½	ThmBet	1.52	3.7	11	247	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	8⅛	Thomln	.56b	5.4	5	16	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	20⅛	ThmJW	1.80	6.8	6	58	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
17¼	10⅛	Thrifty	.66	4.8	10	78	14	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
35½	20	Tidwatr	.90	2.6	13	81	35⅛	34⅞	35	— ⅜
27⅛	16½	Tigerlnt	.80	4.3	4	390	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
49⅛	35⅛	Timeln	1.66	3.6	9	644	46⅛	45⅛	46⅛	+1⅛
35⅛	26½	Timl pfB	1.57	4.7		431	33½	33	33½	+ ⅛
37½	28	TimesM	1.44	3.9	8	127	37	36⅛	37	
63½	46½	Timkn	3a	5.7	6	31	53½	53	53	— ⅛
33	19⅛	ToddSh			5	44	32	32	32	+ ⅛
25⅛	13⅛	Tokheim	.60	3.1	9	90	19⅛	18⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	17⅛	ToIEdis	2.20	12.	6	81	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
24½	18½	ToIEd pf	2.36	13.		7	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ½
22½	17⅛	ToIEd pf	2.21	12.		7	18	17⅛	18	+ ⅛
15⅛	8⅛	TonkaCp			23	93	12⅛	12½	12⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	8½	TootRol	.40b	4.4	6	14	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
29⅛	17⅛	ToroCo	.88	3.9	7	67	22⅛	22⅛	22½	+ ⅛
30½	18⅛	ToyRUs n			13	167	29½	28⅛	29½	+1⅛
26	15⅛	Tracor s	.40	1.6	9	158	25⅛	24½	25	+ ⅜
23½	16⅛	Trane s	.92	4.8	9	55	19⅛	19	19	— ⅜
36	27⅛	TranUn	2.36	6.8	8	27	34½	34⅛	34½	
27⅛	13⅛	TW Corp			9	1446	17	16⅞	17	— ⅛
7⅛	4	TW Co wt				163	7	6⅞	7	
21⅛	15⅛	TWC pf	2	13.		4	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
17⅛	13⅛	TWC pf	1.90	14.		39	13⅛	13½	13⅛	
32¾	21⅞	TWC pf	2.66	11.		174	23⅞	23½	23⅞	
20⅛	15⅛	Transm	1.12	6.4	5	597	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	— ¼
21⅞	17½	TranInc	2.04	11.		36	18½	18¼	18½	
44⅞	18½	Transco	1.24	3.0	16	197	40⅞	40⅜	40⅜	+ ½
14½	6¼	Transcn	.60	6.9	10	168	8⅞	8½	8¾	+ ⅜
79¼	60	TrGP pf	6.65	10.		z120	64	64	64	
100¼	86	TrG pf	10.32	12.		z10	88½	88½	88½	+1
97½	79¼	TrGP pf	8.64	11.		z80	79¼	79¼	79¼	
25½	20½	TrGP pf	2.50	12.		14	21⅝	21½	21⅝	
18½	10⅛	TrnsOh	.40b	2.9	4	11	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	
26	19¼	Tranwy	1.80	7.4	5	37	24¼	24	24¼	+ ⅜
40⅞	32⅝	Travlrs	2.08	5.6	4	204	37⅜	37⅛	37¼	— ⅜
20¼	16⅛	TriCon	2.07e	11.		60	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+ ½
4	2¼	TriSoM			4	25	3⅛	3	3	
11⅛	7⅝	Triaind	.35r	4.2	6	19	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	+ ¼
23⅞	14¼	TriaPc	1	4.3	8	35	23¼	23⅛	23¼	+ ⅛
14⅝	7	Trico	.18	1.2	15	572	u14⅝	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
24⅝	16½	Trintyln s	.60	2.6	15	120	23½	23	23¼	
17½	13¾	TucsEP	1.42	10.	7	1046	14¼	13⅞	14	— ¼
46⅛	28⅜	TCFox	1.40a	3.2	7	125	44	42¼	44	+1⅜
22½	17⅛	TwinDs	1	5.4	5	2	18½	18½	18½	
26⅛	16¼	TycoLab	1	3.8	9	496	u26⅛	25⅜	26⅛	+ ½
18⅛	14	TylerCp	.45	2.7	7	172	16⅞	16	16⅞	
50⅛	23⅜	Tymshr			17	37	50½	50	50½	+ ⅜
		— U—U—U —								
34⅜	20⅛	UAL	1	4.3		749	23½	23	23½	
28	16⅛	UGI	1.64	6.1	9	43	27	26⅞	26⅞	+ ⅛
28⅜	22⅛	UGI pf	2.75	12.		x300	23⅞	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅜
18⅛	12	UMC	1.20	8.9	6	34	13⅜	13½	13½	— ⅛
3½	1⅛	UMET Tr				134	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	
29¼	16¼	UNCRes	.50	2.2	6	162	22⅝	22⅛	22¼	+ ⅛
39½	18⅝	UVInd	18c		7	60	29	28⅞	29	
14⅝	10	Unarco	.88	7.3	5	7	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ¼
67¼	56⅞	UniNV	4.27e	7.3	5	1	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	— ⅞
52½	42	UCamp	2.60	6.1	7	87	43⅜	42⅝	42⅝	— ⅜
44½	33⅜	UnCarb	3	7.1	5	630	42⅝	41⅝	42¼	
13¼	7⅝	UnComr	.20	1.8		53	11¼	11	11	
9¼	3⅜	UnionCp	.32t	4.3	7	282	8	7	7½	+ ½
14⅝	11⅜	UnElec	1.44	12.	7	698	11⅝	11⅛	11⅜	
45⅛	34	UnEl pf	4.50	13.		z730	36⅛	36	36	— ½
67½	52	UnEl pf	6.40	12.		z600	51¼	d51⅛	51⅛	—3¼
79¼	62	UnEl pfL	8	13.		z358	63⅛	62⅛	62⅞	
22½	16½	UnEl pf	2.13	12.		7	18	18	18	— ⅛
27⅞	23½	UnEl pf	2.72	11.		114	25⅞	24⅝	25⅛	+ ⅜
79	62½	UnEl pfH	8	13.		4	63	63	63	
49⅜	33	UOilCl s	1.38	2.8	9	1006	46⅞	46⅛	46½	+ ⅛
76¼	50¼	UPacC	2.80	3.8	18	595	72⅞	72⅜	72⅞	+ ⅜
8¼	3½	Uniroyal				1319	4⅝	3⅜	4⅝	+ ¼
64⅝	32½	Uniryl pf	8	23.		z1720	34⅝	32½	34½	+2
12½	7⅝	UnBrnd	.20a	1.7	6	42	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	
13	10⅜	UBrd pf	1.20	11.		8	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
65¼	32	UEnRs	2.48	3.9	8	54	64⅛	63⅞	64⅛	— ¼
32¼	28	UFInCl s	.96	2.8	8	25	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
30⅜	17½	UnGrly	.16	.6	8	215	26⅝	24¾	24¾	—1¼
25¾	21½	Ulllum	2.68	12.	6	21	21⅞	21½	21⅝	— ⅛
21½	17	Ulltu pf	2.20	12.		z400	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	— ⅛
20⅞	13½	Unitind	.90b	4.7	6	4	19½	19¼	19¼	
19¼	9¾	Unitinn	.22	1.1	8	27	u19⅝	18¾	19⅝	+ ¼
12⅝	9½	UJerBk	1.04	10.	4	8	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
7⅝	5	UnMM n				95	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
3⅛	1⅝	UnPkMn				88	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
32⅜	22⅞	UnRefo s	.80a	2.9	4	18	28	27½	28	+ ⅜
20½	14⅛	USFoS	1.58e	8.4		22	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅜
12½	6½	USAir			3	350	7⅝	7⅜	7½	— ¼
26⅝	17⅝	USAir pf	1.87	11.		9	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ¼
41⅜	30	USFld	2.40	6.6	5	36	36½	35⅞	36½	+ ¼
37⅞	25¼	USGyps	2.40	7.3	4	64	32⅞	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
33½	24	USGy pf	1.80	6.1		24	29½	29½	29½	+ ⅛
16⅝	8	USHom	.52	3.2	4	804	16½	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅜
10½	7⅝	USInd	.76	8.3	5	139	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	11⅜	USLease	.52	3.6	6	46	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	US Rty			37	u	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	+ ¼
24	17⅝	USShoe	1.48	8.0	5	121	18¾	18½	18½	— ¼
26⅛	16⅛	USSteel	1.60	9.0	4	1359	17⅞	17½	17¾	+ ⅛
37⅜	30½	USTobc	1.84	5.7	10	29	32⅝	32⅜	32½	— ¼
43¾	35¼	UnTech	2.20	5.1	7	887	43¼	42⅝	42⅞	+ ¼
117	99	UTch pf	7.32	6.3		8	116½	115	116½	+2½
58	47½	UTch pf	3.87	6.8		21	56⅞	55½	56⅞	+ ⅜
27⅝	23	UTch pf	2.55	11.		97	24¼	24	24¼	— ⅛
21⅞	16⅛	UniTel	1.52	8.0	7	246	19¼	18⅞	19	— ⅛
37½	13⅝	Unitrod	.50	1.4	13	145	37	34	34⅝	—2¼
12⅝	6⅝	Univar	.56	4.6	7	41	12⅝	12⅛	12¼	+ ¼
21½	13	UnivFd	.96	6.3	10	44	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
24½	15⅞	UnLeaf	1.20	6.0	7	21	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
50½	40	Upjohn	1.72	3.5	10	183	49	48½	49	
28	17¼	USLIFE	.68	2.8	6	73	24⅞	24½	24½	— ¼
35⅛	27	USLIF pf	3.33	12.		1	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ¼
10⅛	8⅝	UslifeFd	.96a	11.		61	9⅛	9	9⅛	— ½
19⅜	16⅛	UtaPL	1.76	10.	11	244	17⅝	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
29⅞	24½	UtPL pf	2.80	11.		14	25	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅜
		— V—V—V —								
21⅞	16¼	VF Cp	1.60	7.5	6	231	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	
38⅛	16¼	VSI Cp	.60	1.5	10	53	u38⅞	38⅜	38⅞	+ ¼
9	5⅛	Valleyln	.40	6.4	12	54	6⅛	6¼	6¼	
14¾	11⅛	VanDrn	.92	7.1	4	70	13½	13	13	— ¼
29⅜	13½	Varian	.40	1.4	25	106	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
11⅝	7½	Varo	.40	3.4	10	653	u11⅞	10½	11⅛	+1
44½	16⅛	Veeco	.60	1.5	40	101	40⅞	39⅞	40⅞	+1
6⅜	4⅛	Vendo				25	5	5	5	
13½	10¼	VestSe	1.36e	12.		13	11⅛	11	11	+ ⅛
39⅛	24¼	Viacom	.32	.9	16	30	37½	36½	37¼	+ ⅜
14⅛	10⅛	VaEPw	1.40	13.	6	877	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
52	40½	VaEP pf	5	12.		z240	41½	40½	41½	+1
79	60⅛	VaEP pf	7.72	12.		z20	62½	62½	62½	—1
92	70⅛	VaEP pf	8.84	12.		z30	72⅛	72⅛	72½	
99⅞	76½	VaEP pf	9.75	13.		z1380	77	d75½	75½	—1½
28⅛	21⅛	VaEP pf	2.90	13.		2	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
77	58	VaEP pf	7.45	12.		z40	60	60	60	—1
29⅛	7⅛	Vornado	.60	2.5	33	402	24	22⅞	24	+1⅜
15⅛	10⅛	Vulclnc	.75	6.2	4	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
37	27	VulcnM	1.60	4.9	7	3	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	
		— W—W—W —								
19	11⅜	Wabash	.60	4.0	5	8	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
49	41	WabR pf	4.50	11.		z100	42½	42½	42½	+ ⅜
21	15⅛	Wachov	.86	4.4	7	107	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
7¼	3½	WachRty				74	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
36¼	21¼	WalMrt	.30	.9	15	26	35⅛	34⅞	34⅞	—1⅛
32½	24⅛	Walgrn	1.50	4.4	7	170	u34½	32⅞	33⅞	+1¼
47⅛	32¼	WlkrA	g1.60a		8	19	u47½	47	47	+ ⅛
28⅝	22½	WallBus	1	3.6	7	7	28⅛	28	28⅛	
27⅜	18⅝	WalMu	1.60	6.3	4	19	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
35⅞	26¼	WaltJm	1.80	5.7	6	279	32	31½	31½	— ¼
11⅝	9½	WaltJ pf	1	11.		30	9½	9½	9½	
38	27⅞	WaltJ pf	1.60	4.7		1	34	34	34	— ⅜
12⅛	7	WardFd			9	52	7½	7¼	7½	+ ¼
13	8⅛	Warnaco	.35r	3.2	4	106	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
28¼	24⅛	Wrnc pf	1.50	5.6		4	27	27	27	+ ⅜
66¼	21⅛	WarnS	1.80	2.7	10	1209	u67½	65¼	67½	+2¼
49⅞	32⅛	WrnCom s	1	2.1	9	324	49¼	48½	48⅞	— ⅜
128	86½	WrnC pf	1.25	1.0		2	125	125	125	—1¼
26½	17⅛	WarnrL	1.32	6.6	10	1496	19⅞	19⅜	19⅝	
27½	21⅛	WashGs	2.40	11.	14	20	22⅛	22	22	— ⅜
39	22⅛	WshNat	1.40	5.1	6	13	27½	27½	27½	+ ¼
45	30⅛	WasN pf	2.50	7.3		1	34¼	34¼	34¼	+ ⅞
23⅛	19½	WshWt	2.08	10.	8	22	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
41¼	25	WasteM	.78	1.8	14	74	40	39⅝	39⅞	— ⅜
29¼	15	WatkinJ	.40	1.4	18	215	29⅛	28½	29⅛	+ ⅜
6⅛	4⅛	WayGos	.42t			39	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
17¼	12½	WayG pf	1.60	12.		9	13	12⅞	12⅞	
7	4⅛	WeanUn	.20	3.6	26	7	5½	5½	5½	
25⅛	10⅛	WebbD	.20	1.6	12	243	12⅞	12½	12⅞	— ⅛
28½	22⅛	WelsMk s	.80	5.0	8	30	25⅜	25½	25⅝	+ ¼
33⅜	25⅜	WellsF	1.72	6.1	5	171	28⅛	28	28⅛	+ ½
17⅛	10⅛	WelFM	1.35e	8.9	8	26	15½	15¼	15¼	— ½
37½	27¼	WtPtPe	2.80	8.9	6	214	31⅛	31¼	31½	— ½
14	9⅛	WstctT	g.80			8	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	
12	7⅛	WnAlrL	.40	4.4	4	875	9	8½	9	— ¼
30⅛	21½	WAlr pf	2	8.1		262	24⅞	24¼	24⅞	+ ⅜
35	23	WnBnc	1.64	5.3	6	92	31⅜	31	31⅛	
39	27⅛	WnCoNA s	.32	.8	20	142	38	37⅜	37⅞	+ ⅛
31½	24⅛	WnCo pf	2.12	6.9		405	31	30	30⅞	+1
62⅛	31¼	WPacl	23.75e	1.7	6	28	60½	60	60½	— ½
24¼	14½	WUnion	1.40	6.2		181	22⅞	22⅛	22½	— ⅛
54	40½	WnUn pf	4.60	9.6		6	48	48	48	—1
11	8⅞	WUn dpf	1.18	13.		29	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
63	48¼	WUTI pf	6	13.		3	48	d48	48	— ¼
23⅜	18⅛	WUTI pf	2.56	14.		22	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
23	16	WestgEl	.97	5.0	5	580	19⅝	19¼	19⅜	
46	39	Wstg pf	3.80	9.3		130	40⅞	40	40⅞	+ ⅞
35⅜	24¼	Wstvac	1.50	4.8	7	43	31½	31	31⅛	
35½	23½	Weyerhr	1.30	4.2	7	1223	31⅞	30⅞	31¼	+ ⅜
48½	36⅛	Weyr pf	2.80	6.7		144	42⅛	41¼	42	+ ⅜
35⅞	26¼	WheelF	1.20	3.6	9	51	33⅜	33½	33½	+ ⅛
39⅞	29½	WheelF pf	2	5.8		12	34¼	34¼	34¼	— ⅛
24¾	10	WheelPit	1e	6.3	1	20	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
50	43	WhelPit pf	6	14.		z10	44	44	44	— ¼
48	34	WhelPit pf	5	14.		z280	36½	36½	36½	
22½	17¼	Whirlpl	1.40	7.8	7	554	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ¼
27⅞	16⅛	WhitC	1.40	6.0	5	31	23½	23⅛	23½	
8	4⅞	WhiteMt			3	406	6⅜	6¼	6½	— ⅛
19⅛	11	Whittak	.50	2.6	6	1262	u19¼	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅛
17⅞	12½	Wickes	1.04	6.2	5	487	17	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
13⅛	6¼	Wiebldt	.44	5.6	11	58	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
27¼	14⅛	Williams	1	3.6	17	2281	u27¼	26¼	27½	+1¼
13⅛	6⅝	WilshrO	.14	1.0	46	498	13⅝	11⅞	13⅝	+1⅜
33⅛	25½	WinDx	1.68	6.1	8	37	27⅞	27½	27⅝	— ⅛
46	37	WinDx B				8	41½	40½	41½	+ ¾
4½	1⅛	Winnbgo			100	424	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
11⅝	7½	WinterJ	1	13.	18	8	8	7⅞	8	— ⅛
27⅛	22½	WisEP	2.28	10.	6	151	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
103½	79½	WisE pf	8.90	10.		z130	85	85	85	— ½
25⅛	19	WisGas	2.04	9.5	6	25	21⅜	21½	21½	+ ⅛
20⅜	16⅛	WiscPL	1.84	10.	7	34	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
19⅛	16¼	WiscPS	1.72	9.6	6	21	17⅝	17⅞	17⅞	
29¼	19½	Witco	1.40	5.2	6	9	27	26⅞	27	
13⅛	10	WitrR	.80	7.3	8	58	11	10⅞	11	
13⅞	7½	WolvrW	.44	3.5	6	274	12½	12⅛	12½	+ ⅛
24⅞	13½	Womelc	.66	3.0	10	173	22⅝	21¾	22¼	— ¼
38⅛	24	WoodPt	.48	1.3	17	82	37⅜	37	37	— ⅛
32	18⅞	Wolwth	1.60	6.3	5	221	25⅝	25½	25½	— ¼
44	27	Wolw pf	2.20	6.0		6	37	36½	36½	— ⅜
9½	4⅝	WorldAir			6	40	6⅛	5⅞	6	— ⅛
78	63	Wrigly	2.88a	3.8	8	6	76⅞	76½	76½	— ⅜
12⅝	8¼	Wurltzr	.48	5.8	14	21	8⅝	8¼	8¼	
21⅞	11⅛	Wylaln	.80	3.7	12	963	21⅜	20⅞	21½	+ ⅜
10¼	7½	WyleLb s	.40	4.1	5	25	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	
7⅜	3⅞	Wyly			13	132	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
		— X—Y—Z —								
69⅞	50	Xerox	2.40	3.8	9	1171	62⅞	62¼	62⅜	
28⅞	14¼	XTRA s	.64	2.8	4	247	23⅛	21⅞	22¼	— ⅛
19⅜	14⅛	Yates s	.20	1.1	5	42	18⅞	18½	18¾	— ¼
25	15	ZaleCp	1.08	5.4	6	19	20¼	20	20	— ⅛
19¾	12½	ZalepfA	.80	5.0		1	16	16	16	
26⅞	10¼	Zapata	.30b	1.1	12	807	u29	26⅞	28½	+2⅛
14⅜	9⅜	ZavreCp			4	58	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
15½	9⅛	ZenithR	.60	6.4	8	592	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	
23⅞	11⅛	ZeroCp	.48	2.0	10	27	23½	23⅛	23½	+ ⅛
20⅞	14	Zurnlnd	.80	3.9	8	296	20⅞	19⅞	20½	+ ⅜

Sales figures are unofficial

d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last divident meeting. k—Delcared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

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New Issue
December 14, 1979

All these bonds having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND (SECURITIES) Limited

CHRISTIANIA BANK OG KREDITKASSE — DEN NORSKE CREDITBANK — UNION BANK OF NORWAY LTD.

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Alahli Bank of Kuwait (K.S.C.)
Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.
A.E. Ames & Co. Limited
Andresens Bank A/S
Bache Halsey Stuart Shields Incorporated
Banca Commerciale Italiana
Banca del Gottardo
Banca Nazionale del Lavoro
Banco di Roma
Bank of America International Limited
Bank Julius Baer International Limited
Bankers Trust International Limited
Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft Aktiengesellschaft
Bank Gutzwiller, Kurz, Bungener (Overseas) Limited
Bank Mees & Hope NV
Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.
Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur
Banque Générale du Luxembourg Société Anonyme
Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez
Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.
Banque Nationale de Paris
Banque de Neuflize, Schlumberger, Mallet
Banque Nordeurope S.A.
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas
Banque Populaire Suisse S.A. Luxembourg
Banque de l'Union Européenne
Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale
Bayerische Vereinsbank
Bergen Bank
Berliner Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. International Limited
Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations
Chase Manhattan Limited
Chemical Bank International Group
Citicorp International Group
Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft
Copenhagen Handelsbank
County Bank Limited

Creditanstalt-Bankverein
Crédit Commercial de France
Crédit Lyonnais
Credito Italiano
Daiwa Europe N.V.
Richard Daus & Co. Bankiers
Den Danske Bank af 1871 Aktieselskab
Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Deutsche Girozentrale – Deutsche Kommunalbank –
DG Bank Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank
Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation
Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Euromobiliare S.p.A.
European Banking Company Limited
Girozentrale und Bank der österreichischen Sparkassen Aktiengesellschaft
Goldman Sachs International Corp.
Groupement des Banquiers Privés Genevois
Hambros Bank Limited
Hamburgische Landesbank – Girozentrale –
Handelsbank N.W. (Overseas) Limited
Hessische Landesbank – Girozentrale –
Hill Samuel & Co. Limited
The Industrial Bank of Kuwait K.S.C.
Kansallis-Osake-Pankki
Kidder, Peabody International Limited
Kleinwort, Benson Limited
Kredietbank N.V.
Kuhn Loeb Lehman Brothers International
Kuwait Foreign Trading, Contracting & Investment Co. (S.A.K.)
Kuwait International Investment Co. s.a.k.
Kuwait Investment Company (S.A.K.)
Landesbank Schleswig-Holstein Girozentrale
Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited
Lloyds Bank International Limited
Manufacturers Hanover Limited

McLeod Young Weir International Limited
B. Metzler seel. Sohn & Co.
Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited
Morgan Stanley International Limited
The National Bank of Kuwait S.A.K.
The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd.
Nomura Europe N.V.
Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale
Nordfinanz-Bank Zürich
Nordic Bank Limited
Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie.
Orion Bank Limited
Oslo Handelsbank A/S
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N.M. Rothschild & Sons Limited
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Société Générale
Société Générale de Banque S.A.
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Strauss, Turnbull & Co.
Svenska Handelsbanken
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Trinkaus & Burkhardt
Union Bank of Finland Ltd.
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M. M. Warburg-Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co.
S.G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.
Westfalenbank Aktiengesellschaft
WestLB Asia Limited
Dean Witter Reynolds International
Wood Gundy Limited
Yamaichi International (Europe) Limited

SENIOR EXECUTIVE JOB GUIDE

Published at the end of the week, this is a compilation of senior level job opportunities from selected publications. Senior level jobs published by the International Herald Tribune through Tuesday automatically appear in this feature.
To place an advertisement in "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES," contact our office in your country (listed in classified section)
Any questions or comments concerning this feature can be directed to Juanita Caspari in the Paris office.

JOB TITLE	SALARY	EMPLOYER	JOB LOCAT.	SOME OF THE QUALIFICATIONS	CANDIDATES SHOULD MAKE CONTACT WITH	ADVT. Source
ANAGER NANCE & DMINISTR.	Attractive	A major U.S. Corp.	Madrid	Strong bkgd. in bus. & fin. mngt.; min. 5 yrs. in industry or commerce; Eng., Span.	N° 38506, Contesse Publicité, 20 Ave. de l'Opéra, 75040 Paris Cedex 01.	I.H.T. 6-12-79
ANUFACT. RECTOR		Grace	Paris	Several yrs. in production & exp. in chemical & process engineering; Eng., Ger. & Fr. or Ital.	Personnel Manager, Grace Industrial Chemicals, Inc., 5 Rue Martorey, P.O. Box 2072, CH-1002 Lausanne.	I.H.T. 6-12-79
UBLIC ELATIONS ANAGER	Good	Monsanto	Brussels	Sound bkgd. in industrial PR & prof. journalism; Eng. + Fr., Dutch or Germ.; creativity & imagination.	Mr. J. Verlinden, Personnel Manager, Monsanto Europe N.V./S.A., 270 Ave. de Tervuren, 1150 Brussels.	I.H.T. 6-12-79
NANCIAL NALYST		Major Electronic Co.	Paris	E.E.C. citizen (or French working permit holder); 1st-hand exp. in Finance; Eng., Fr. + Ger.	FA/01, Copeplan Selection, Tour de Lyon, 185 Rue de Bercy, 75012 Paris.	I.H.T. 6-12-79
ENERAL ANAGER audi Arabia	Excellent tax free	A British managed transport co.	Jeddah	Proven exp. in senior mngt. within the haulage &/or forwarding industry.	Ref. MA 250, Robert Marshall Advertising, 44 Wellington St., London WC2E 7BD.	Daily Telegraph 6-12-79
NTERNATIONAL EASING	Into five figures	Grindlay Brandts Leasing Ltd.	London	Knowl. of tax, credit, acctg. & legal aspects of leasing; int'l exp.; Eng. + Eur. or Mid. East. or Far East. lang.	R.F.E. Barker, Grindlays Bank Ltd., 36 Fenchurch St., London EC3 3AS.	Financial Times 6-12-79
easurer/Chief oreign Exchange anager		Saudi Arabian Bank.	Saudi Arabia	Exp. banker; have occupied senior & respons. position in Treasury/Foreign Exchange Depts. in Head office.	Box n° 2921, Gould & Portmans Ltd., 55-57 High Holborn, London W.C.1.	Financial Times 6-12-79
HIPPING NANCE		Int'l bank.	Hong Kong	Exp. banker; bkgd. of several yrs. in shipping finance; Asia exp.; record of success, mktg. & mngt.	R.G. Woodrow, Ref. R.1488, MSL, 17 Stratton St., London W1X 6BB. Tel.: 01-629 1844.	Financial Times 6-12-79
NANCIAL/ ARKETING KECUTIVE	According to exp.	Dunn & Hargitt Commodities.	Brussels	Univ. deg., M.B.A. or L.L.B. pref.; must be strong administrator & good organizer.	Dept. F.M.E.-22 ABR, Dunn & Hargitt Commodities, 10 Rue J. Jordaens, Box 6, 1050 Brussels, tel.: 648 3280.	I.H.T. 6-12-79
NANCIAL KECUTIVE	Good	Gulf Development Co. Ltd.		Under 35 pref.; Merchant Banking exp.; previous overseas exp.; languages.	The Secretary, Gulf Development Co. Ltd., 128 Park Lane, London W1Y 3AE.	I.H.T. 6-12-79
ANAGING RECTOR Belgium)	Competitive	Office & Printing Products sale & Service.	Belgium	Aggressive sales/mktg. prof.; strong reprographics bkgd.; Eng., Fr. & Flemish or Dutch.	Mr. Hankinson, Overseas Appointments, 7 Princes St., London W1R 7RB, Tel.: 01-629 7262.	I.H.T. 11-12-79
onsultants für nternehmens-trategie	Entsprechend Anforderungen	The Boston Consulting Group.	Entsprechend Ihren Anforderungen	30 Jahre alt, Examen Wirtschaft/Natur-Wissenschaft, Deutsch, Englisch.	The Boston Consulting Group Maximilianplatz 5, 8 München 2, W. Germany.	I.H.T. 11-12-79

Chicago Futures

December 13, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT					
5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Dec	4.33	4.38	4.29	4.29¼	—.02¾
Mar	4.51	4.55½	4.46	4.46½	—.04
May	4.53	4.57	4.48½	4.48¾	—.04
Jul	4.51	4.54	4.48½	4.48½	—.02¼
Sep	4.64	4.65½	4.60½	4.60½	—.03½
Dec	4.78½	4.80½	4.75	4.75	—.04

Sales Wed. 15,118.
Total open interest Wed. 53,959, up 910 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CORN					
5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Dec	2.71	2.72	2.69¾	2.69½	—.01
Mar	2.87½	2.89	2.86	2.86	—.01
May	2.99	3.00	2.97¾	2.97½	—.01¼
Jul	3.06¼	3.07	3.04¼	3.04½	—.01½
Sep	3.10½	3.11	3.08½	3.09	—.02
Dec	3.12¼	3.13	3.10	3.10¼	—.02¾

Sales Wed. 21,458.
Total open interest Wed. 164,960, up 507 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEANS					
5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Jan	6.67	6.72½	6.64	6.65	—.00½
Mar	6.89	6.95	6.86½	6.88	+.00¼
May	7.10½	7.15½	7.07	7.07½	—.00½
Jul	7.27	7.31½	7.24	7.24½	—.01
Aug	7.33	7.36½	7.30	7.30	—.01½
Sep	7.36½	7.41	7.33½	7.34	+.00¼
Nov	7.44½	7.50	7.41½	7.43½	+.00½
Jan	7.60	7.63½	7.57½	7.58½	+.00¼

Sales Wed. 17,535.
Total open interest Wed. 113,382, up 541 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN MEAL					
100 tons; dollars per ton					
Dec	189.50	190.70	189.10	190.10	+1.40
Jan	190.50	191.50	190.10	190.80	+1.20
Mar	192.00	193.50	191.80	192.10	+ .70
May	195.00	196.80	194.70	194.90	+ .20
Jul	199.00	200.20	198.00	198.10	
Aug	201.50	202.00	200.20	200.30	— .10
Sep	203.50	204.00	202.70	202.70	— .10
Oct	206.50	207.00	205.20	205.40	+ .40
Dec	210.00	211.00	209.50	209.80	+ .80
Jan	212.00	213.80	211.00	211.50	+ .30

Sales Wed. 6,973.
Total open interest Wed. 53,236, off 382 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN OIL					
60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs					
Dec	25.30	25.45	25.10	25.20	
Jan	25.05	25.20	24.95	25.14	+ .13
Mar	25.05	25.22	25.02	25.16	+ .14
May	25.15	25.30	25.10	25.19	+ .11
Jul	25.37	25.45	25.30	25.44	+ .17
Aug	25.40	25.55	25.35	25.47	+ .15
Sep	25.55	25.65	25.50	25.53	+ .13
Oct	25.50	25.65	25.45	25.50	+ .08
Dec	25.64	25.80	25.64	25.62	+ .09
Jan	25.65	25.80	25.60	25.60	+ .08

Sales Wed. 12,590.
Total open interest Wed. 65,336, off 4,208 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
OATS					
5,000 bu; dollars per bu.					
Dec	1.44¾	1.45¼	1.42½	1.42½	—.01½
Mar	1.59	1.60	1.57	1.57	—.02
May	1.67¼	1.68½	1.65	1.65	—.02¼
Jul	1.72½	1.73½	1.70¼	1.70¼	—.02
Sep	.	.	.	1.73½	—.01¼

Sales Wed. 377.
Total open interest Wed. 5,230, up 58 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE BEEF CATTLE					
40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Dec	68.50	69.97	68.30	69.40	+ .63
Jan	70.55	70.80	70.05	70.15	— .32
Feb	71.95	72.10	71.22	71.45	— .42
Apr	73.40	73.50	72.65	72.72	— .55
Jun	74.82	74.82	74.00	74.07	— .45
Aug	73.95	74.05	73.15	73.15	— .62
Oct	72.70	72.70	72.10	72.15	— .35
Dec	73.10	73.10	72.82	72.85	— .15

Est. sales 24,990; sales Wed. 31,068.
Total open interest Wed. 62,733, off 819 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FEEDER CATTLE					
42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jan	85.40	85.40	84.35	84.40	— .85
Mar	86.55	86.70	85.50	85.57	—1.05
Apr	86.90	87.12	86.20	86.35	— .75
May	87.20	87.20	86.30	86.30	— .85
Aug	86.90	87.00	86.10	86.50	— .30
Sep	.	.	.	85.75	— .65
Oct	85.55	85.55	85.40	85.40	— .60
Nov	85.50	85.50	85.50	85.50	— .50

Est. sales 1,952; sales Wed. 2,903.
Total open interest Wed. 13,020, off 366 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE HOGS					
30,000 cents per lb.					
Dec	41.95	42.00	41.15	41.27	— .63
Feb	44.75	45.00	44.10	44.30	— .60
Apr	42.25	42.57	41.70	41.92	— .45
Jun	45.60	45.65	44.85	45.15	— .37
Jul	46.70	46.75	45.70	46.30	— .20
Aug	45.10	45.20	44.50	44.50	— .50
Oct	43.90	44.00	43.60	43.67	— .33

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	44.90	45.00	44.75	44.75	— .25
Feb	45.20	45.20	45.20	45.20	+ .50

Est. sales 6,330; sales Wed. 9,059.
Total open interest Wed. 25,810, up 18 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PORK BELLIES					
38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	51.90	51.95	50.75	51.10	— .55
Mar	52.25	52.40	51.10	51.50	— .40
May	53.80	53.80	52.60	52.97	— .50
Jul	54.95	54.95	53.80	54.12	— .40
Aug	53.50	53.50	52.65	52.80	— .55

Est. sales 7,505; sales Wed. 9,558.
Total open interest Wed. 25,596, up 473 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ICED BROILERS					
30,000 lbs.; cents per lb					
Dec	42.85	43.62	42.80	43.62	+ .72
Jan	44.30	44.72	44.30	44.72	— .12
Feb	44.80	45.00	44.80	45.00	— .15
Mar	43.80	44.10	43.80	44.07	+ .07
Apr	43.75	43.75	43.72	43.72	— .28

Sales Wed. 60.
Total open interest Wed. 783, off 36 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SHELL EGGS					
22,500 doz.; cents per doz.					
Dec	61.70	62.00	61.15	61.75	— .55
Jan	59.20	59.20	58.70	58.70	— .40
Feb	56.05	56.05	56.00	56.00	— .05
Mar	57.70	57.70	56.50	56.50	—1.25
Apr	55.95	55.95	55.75	55.75	— .25

Est. sales 23; sales Wed. 10.
Total open interest Wed. 153, off 4 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LUMBER					
100,000 bd. ft.					
Jan	213.40	216.40	213.40	215.70	+2.90
Mar	220.50	222.40	219.10	221.70	+1.40
May	226.40	227.40	224.00	225.80	— .80
Jul	228.70	229.30	226.00	226.40	—2.90
Sep	227.50	228.50	225.00	225.60	—2.40
Nov	225.20	225.20	224.50	224.50	—2.00

Est. sales 2,148; sales Wed. 2,422.
Total open interest Wed. 10,050, up 34 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLYWOOD					
76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.					
Jan	188.30	190.00	187.30	187.80	— .80
Mar	192.70	194.00	191.30	192.10	—1.10
May	195.50	197.50	195.20	195.50	— .70
Jul	199.50	199.80	198.50	198.50	— .70
Sep	201.00	202.00	199.80	199.80	—1.00
Nov	199.90	201.00	199.50	199.50	
Jan	201.50	203.50	201.50	202.00	
Mar	204.50	204.50	204.50	204.50	— .50

Sales Wed. 362.
Total open interest Wed. 4,157, off 48 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
U.S. TREASURY BILLS					
$1 million; pts. of 100 pct.					
Dec	87.40	87.68	87.30	87.59	+.10
Mar	88.43	88.66	88.27	88.49	+.02
Jun	89.42	89.55	89.21	89.49	+.04
Sep	90.07	90.27	89.86	90.18	+.12
Dec	90.54	90.61	90.35	90.57	+.04
Mar	90.64	90.72	90.50	90.66	+.07
Jun	90.65	90.73	90.53	90.73	+.13
Sep	90.60	90.73	90.54	90.73	+.13

Est. sales 16,479; sales Wed. 14,772.
Total open interest Wed. 41,756, up 432 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GNMA					
(8 pct. $100,000 prin; pts. & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Dec	76-18	77-02	76-08	77-02	+11
Mar	76-10	77-15	76-03	77-13	+22
Jun	76-30	78-00	76-16	77-30	+20
Sep	77-16	78-17	77-05	77-15	+20
Dec	77-17	78-26	77-10	78-22	+24
Mar	77-13	78-26	77-05	78-26	+30
Jun	77-08	78-07	77-03	78-07	+15
Sep	77-01	78-00	77-03	78-00	+13
Dec	76-25	77-30	76-23	77-20	+08
Mar	76-20	77-25	76-15	77-25	+20
Jun	76-14	77-26	76-14	77-26	+27

Sales Wed. 16,358.
Total open interest Wed. 84,242, off 1,235 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LONG TERM TREASURY BONDS					
(8 pct.—$100,000 prin; pts & 32nds of 1 pct.)					
Dec	80-02	80-22	79-24	80-22	+16
Mar	80-12	81-06	80-05	81-04	+16
Jun	80-25	81-24	80-20	81-24	+17
Sep	81-16	82-12	81-10	82-10	+18
Dec	81-21	82-20	81-17	82-19	+19
Mar	81-24	82-22	81-23	82-22	+21
Sep	81-15	82-15	81-15	82-15	+18
Dec	81-11	82-14	81-11	82-13	+18
Mar	81-14	82-12	81-10	82-12	+21
Jun	81-16	82-09	81-07	82-09	+19

Sales Wed. 22,049.
Total open interest Wed. 85,912, off 195 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
90-DAY COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS					
($1 million, annualized discount rate)					
Dec				14.15	— .10
Mar	13.20	13.25	12.95	12.95	— .05
Jun	12.00	12.00	11.70	11.70	— .08
Sep	10.90	10.98	10.60	10.60	.

Sales Wed. 135.
Total open interest Wed. 571, off 7 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
BRITISH POUND, $ per pound					
Dec	2.2000	2.2070	2.1940	2.1955	+ 05
Mar	2.1920	2.2025	2.1860	2.1895	+ 50
Jun	2.1850	2.1935	2.1810	2.1830	+130
Sep	2.1795	2.1800	2.1740	2.1740	+190

Est. sales 4,139; sales Wed. 3,386.
Total open interest Wed. 9,663, off 133 from Tues.
Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CANADIAN DOLLAR, $ per dlr.					
Dec	.8580	.8581	.8557	.8570	—22
Mar	.8606	.8610	.8580	.8601	—14
Jun	.8630	.8635	.8594	.8611	—25
Sep	.8645	.8658	.8635	.8640	—25
Dec	.8655	.8655	.8630	.8630	—60

Est. sales 2,973; sales Wed. 2,267.
Total open interest Wed. 9,609, off 308 from Tues.
Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
DEUTSCHEMARK, $ per mark					
Dec	.5759	.5776	.5757	.5759	+04
Mar	.5845	.5865	.5842	.5848	+10
Jun	.5942	.5955	.5932	.5932	+03
Sep	.6006	.6016	.6006	.6012	+24

Est. sales 2,534; sales Wed. 1,909.
Total open interest Wed. 9,588, off 386 from Tues.
Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.0001.

DUTCH GUILDER, $ per guilder.
No open contracts

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FRENCH FRANC, $ per franc.					
Dec	.	.	.	.24000	
Mar	.	.	.	.24590	

Est. sales 0; sales Wed. 0.
Total open interest Wed. 18, unchanged from Tues.
Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.00001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
JAPANESE YEN, $ per yen.					
Dec	.004145	.004167	.004145	.004146	—69
Mar	.004220	.004246	.004208	.004217	—58
Jun	.004262	.004303	.004262	.004277	—45
Sep	.004375	.004375	.004365	.004365	—30

Est. sales 1,368; sales Wed. 1,703.
Total open interest Wed. 3,110, off 158 from Tues.
Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.000001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SWISS FRANC, $ per franc.					
Dec	.6250	.6285	.6241	.6250	—07
Mar	.6401	.6425	.6380	.6387	—06
Jun	.6540	.6555	.6517	.6520	
Sep	.6670	.6680	.6650	.6652	+07

Est. sales 2,142; sales Wed. 2,164.
Total open interest Wed. 10,027, off 883 from Tues.
Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Jul	100.20	102.60	100.20	102.90	+3.20
Sep	101.00	103.40	101.00	103.90	+3.25
Jan	97.00	98.50	97.00	98.50	+2.00

Est. sales 1,400; sales Wed. 639.
Total open interest Wed. 9,093, up 231 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COTTON, No. 2.					
50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	71.70	72.20	71.50	71.77	+0.37
May	73.10	73.63	72.90	73.21	+0.41
Jul	74.30	74.85	74.00	74.60	+0.60
Oct	73.75	73.90	73.50	73.35	—0.05
Dec	72.65	73.00	72.45	72.70	+0.26
Mar	74.40	74.60	74.40	74.00	—0.10

Est. sales 10,050; sales Wed. 8,144.
Total open interest Wed. 39,991, up 415 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COPPER					
25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Dec	104.50	104.60	103.10	103.10	—00.60
Jan	100.60	100.85	99.30	99.60	—1.10
Mar	101.20	101.80	99.30	99.60	—1.10
May	100.20	100.90	98.30	98.60	—1.15
Jul	100.40	100.90	98.30	98.60	—1.15
Sep	99.95	100.75	98.60	98.60	—1.10
Dec	100.40	100.60	98.70	98.60	—1.15
Mar	100.10	101.10	98.80	98.95	—1.15
May	100.30	100.75	99.50	99.20	—1.15
Jul	101.00	101.00	101.00	99.45	—1.15

Est. sales 8,800; sales Wed. 7,121.
Total open interest Wed. 63,797, up 89 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
N.Y. SILVER.					
5,000 troy oz; cents per oz					
Dec	2050.0	2105.0	2050.0	2100.0	+92.80
Jan	2080.0	2098.0	2080.0	2098.0	+75.00
Mar	2135.0	2150.0	2130.0	2150.0	+75.00
May	2178.5	2178.5	2168.0	2178.5	+75.00
Jul	2207.0	2207.0	2199.0	2207.0	+75.00
Sep	2235.0	2235.5	2226.5	2235.5	+75.00
Dec	2277.5	2277.5	2275.0	2277.5	+75.00
Jan	2292.5	2292.5	2292.5	2292.5	+75.00
Mar	2321.0	2321.0	2316.0	2321.0	+75.00
May	2348.8	2348.8	2348.8	2348.8	+75.00
Jul	2371.5	2371.5	2371.5	2376.5	+75.00
Sep	2399.2	2399.2	2399.2	2404.2	+75.00

Est. sales 9,000; sales Wed. 5,498.
Total open interest Wed. 130,514, off 310 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLATINUM					
50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Jan	571.50	576.70	570.00	574.20	+10.80
Apr	571.00	574.00	569.50	572.80	+ 9.90
Jul	572.00	576.00	572.00	575.50	+10.60
Oct	577.00	577.80	575.00	579.30	+11.40
Jan	582.00	583.00	577.50	581.40	+11.40

Est. sales 1,965; sales Wed. 2,370.
Total open interest Wed. 8,169, up 243 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GOLD 100 troy oz; dollars per troy oz.					
Dec	460.00	464.50	458.50	462.20	+12.30
Jan	467.00	469.00	463.50	466.20	+13.30
Feb	467.00	474.50	466.50	472.00	+12.70
Apr	478.90	486.50	478.00	483.90	+13.50
Jun	490.00	498.00	489.00	495.50	+14.40
Aug	503.00	509.00	499.50	506.60	+15.20
Oct	511.40	520.00	511.40	517.50	+15.90
Dec	521.00	531.50	520.50	528.30	+16.60
Feb	534.00	538.50	532.00	538.80	+17.20
Apr	541.30	548.50	541.30	549.30	+17.80
Jun	552.30	562.00	552.30	559.80	+18.80
Aug	567.00	570.00	567.00	570.20	+19.80

Est. sales 37,500; sales Wed. 28,845.
Total open interest Wed. 225,126, up 2,302 from Wed.

New York Futures

December 13, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
MAINE POTATOES					
50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	6.99	6.99	6.85	6.85	—0.13
Apr	7.90	7.90	7.72	7.75	—0.17
May	8.82	8.82	8.67	8.73	—0.11

Est. sales 670; sales Wed. 254.
Total open interest Wed. 4,975, up 46 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE 'C'					
37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Dec	214.00	214.00	213.00	213.50	+ 2.20
Mar	194.00	193.95	191.50	192.65	+ 0.44
May	182.75	184.50	181.75	183.13	+ 1.74
Jul	180.00	182.00	180.00	181.64	+ 2.30
Sep	180.00	182.00	179.25	181.85	+ 3.03
Dec	176.75	179.00	176.00	178.79	+ 2.79

Est. sales 1,539; sales Wed. 1,625.
Total open interest Wed. 16,536, up 17 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SUGAR NO. 11					
112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jan	14.76	14.85	14.75	15.05	
Mar	14.90	15.55	14.85	15.52	+0.26
May	15.20	15.75	15.18	15.75	+0.38
Jul	15.30	15.85	15.30	15.83	+0.33
Sep	15.40	15.85	15.36	15.85	+0.32
Oct	15.42	15.85	15.38	15.83	+0.28
Mar	15.50	15.90	15.50	15.88	+0.15
May	15.83	15.83	15.75	16.00	+0.17

Est. sales 16,751; sales Wed. 15,009.
Total open interest Wed. 85,558, up 268 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COCOA					
30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Dec	136.00	136.70	136.00	136.30	+1.85
Mar	139.95	140.90	139.40	140.40	+1.45
May	140.50	141.40	140.00	141.00	+1.55
Jul	141.10	142.00	141.00	142.10	+1.60
Sep	142.05	142.95	142.05	143.10	+1.60
Mar	3.150	3.156	3.150	3.130	+0.29

Est. sales 733; sales Wed. 1,000.
Total open interest Wed. 7,014, up 174 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ORANGE JUICE.					
15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jan	97.35	100.95	97.20	100.75	+3.80
Mar	98.40	101.40	98.25	100.85	+3.00
May	99.40	102.00	99.10	101.90	+3.15

Cash Prices

December 13, 1979

Commodity and unit	Thu	Year Ago
FOODS		
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	2.06	1.35
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	0.47	0.44
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	347.00	317.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	227.36	227.36
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	94-95	89½
Lead Spot, lb	57-58	38
Copper elect., lb	103⅝	70⅝
Tin (Straits), lb.	8.2279	6.8878
Zinc, E. St L. Basis, lb	.37½	0.34½
Silver N.Y., oz	20.800	5.849
Gold N.Y., oz	459.85	204.25

New York prices.

Commodity Indexes

December 13, 1979

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,218.70 f	1,210.90 f
Reuters	1,692.30	1,698.50
Dow Jones Spot	N.A.	413.99
D.J. Futures	N.A.	419.78

Moody's: base 100: Dec. 31, 1931. p—preliminary; f—final
Reuters: base 100: Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones: base 100: Average 1924-25-26.

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)

December 13, 1979

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	985.00	987.00	987.00	989.00
3 months	993.00	994.00	991.00	991.50
Cathodes: spot	954.00	956.00	955.00	958.00
3 months	971.00	972.00	970.00	972.00
Tin: spot	7,640.00	7,660.00	7,570.00	7,580.00
3 months	7,450.00	7,460.00	7,370.00	7,375.00
Lead: spot	525.00	527.00	525.00	530.00
3 months	510.00	511.00	513.00	514.00
Zinc: spot	343.00	344.00	338.00	339.00
3 months	352.00	353.00	346.00	347.00
Silver: spot	946.00	949.00	912.00	914.00
3 months	975.00	976.00	939.00	940.00
Aluminium: spot	867.00	873.00	869.00	871.00
3 months	814.00	815.00	819.00	820.00
Nickel: spot	2,810.00	2,820.00	2,800.00	2,810.00
3 months	2,850.00	2,860.00	2,850.00	2,855.00

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Dec. 13

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —							
14⅛	9⅝	AAR .44	3.3	7	28	13¾	13½	13½	— ½
5⅞	3½	AAV .20	4.0	6	16	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
11½	6⅝	AMC Inv .40	3.5	8	3	11½	11½	11½	
9⅞	7¼	APS .44	5.4	6	9	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅜
3⅝	1	ATI			23	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
12⅞	5⅝	AVC		3	54	7½	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅛
8⅝	4	AZL		12	64	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
17	10	AcmeU .34	2.7	12	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
4⅞	2½	Action			36	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
14⅛	8⅝	ActonCp .30b	2.4	8	54	12⅞	12½	12½	— ⅜
20¼	13¼	AdamR s.12	.6	18	74	20¼	19¾	19¾	— ⅜
44¼	16⅞	AdobeO .20	.4	34	252	u44⅝	43¼	44⅜	+1
2¼	1⅛	AegisCp		10	363	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
20⅝	11¾	AeroFlo .50	2.5	4	8	19¾	19½	19¾	+ ⅜
7	2⅞	Aeronca			108	3¼	2⅞	3¼	+ ¼
7	5⅜	AffiCop .10e	1.7		3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
28¼	19¾	AffilPub .80	2.8	9	26	u28¾	26¾	28⅝	+2
7½	5	AfterSix .32	6.4	8	15	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
7½	4⅛	AirExpr n		8	10	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
7½	4½	AlskAir .30r	5.7	9	22	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
5⅝	2¾	AlbaW .10e	2.9	2	5	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
16½	5¼	Alcolac .40	2.7	13	39	15	14⅝	14¾	
30½	16⅝	AllegCp wt			1	23⅝	23¾	23⅝	— ¼
9¼	7	AllianT .73t	10.	8	1	7	7	7	
10	5⅝	AlmySt .20r	3.4	11	6	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
19⅜	6	Alphaln .10e	.6	14	178	18⅝	17⅞	18⅛	— ¾
17	9⅝	Altamil .32	2.3	4	13	14	13⅜	13⅝	— ⅜
1⅞	13-16	Altec		16	57	⅞	13-16	13-16	—1-16
25½	13	AlterFd .50	2.0	8	12	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	+ ⅛
45	38	Alcoa pf2.75	10.		z1500	38¼	d37	37	—1⅜
53¼	16⅛	Amdhl .40	1.6	14	214	25½	24⅝	24⅝	—1¼
16½	8⅝	AmAgro s.20	1.3	15	x52	16⅛	15⅜	15½	+ ⅛
13⅜	6⅝	AmBilt .12e	1.3	5	3	9	8¾	9	+ ¼
12½	7⅛	ABusPd .44	4.0	6	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
3⅜	1½	AmCapCp		10	7	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
16⅜	8⅜	AContrl .56a	4.2	6	5	13½	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅜
19¼	7⅜	AGorPd .34	1.7	8	28	u19⅝	19⅜	19½	+ ⅜
1⅞	1⅜	AIsraeli s		1	1256	u 2¼	1⅞	2¼	+ ½
13½	6⅞	AMzeA .48	3.7	8	73	13⅜	12⅞	13	— ⅛
12¾	7	AMzeB .48	3.8	8	35	u12⅞	12½	12¾	+ ¼
73	34	AmMfg 2e	2.8	10	25	72½	72¼	72½	
12⅝	4½	AMdBld s		15	86	6¾	6⅝	6¾	
17⅝	8⅝	AMotln .30	2.5	5	134	11⅞	11	11⅞	+ ⅜
40½	23½	AmPetf 2.50	6.3	5	15	39⅝	39	39⅝	+ ⅛
8¼	5⅝	AScIE			260	7⅝	6⅝	7⅛	+ ⅜
15¼	10¼	AmSeat .40	3.8		6	10¾	10½	10½	
10⅝	7⅛	AmTec .44	7.4	8	2	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	
14⅛	12	AndrJcb n		16	47	13¾	13⅜	13½	— ⅜
4⅞	2½	Andrea .32	7.8	8	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
21¼	10⅝	AngloC .20e	1.2	8	180	17⅞	17¼	17⅜	— ⅜
12⅛	6⅛	Anthony .44b	4.7	4	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
13⅜	7½	ApIDta .16	1.6	13	161	10⅞	10¼	10¼	
11⅛	3½	ApIdDev		17	130	4½	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
41	17⅛	AqutCd g.47			87	34⅞	34	34	+ ⅛
10⅜	6⅛	ArrowA .20	2.7	5	11	7⅜	7½	7½	+ ⅛
19⅞	13½	Asamer g.40			1446	u19⅞	17⅜	19⅝	+2
4⅝	⅜	AskinSvc			86	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
15⅜	6⅝	Astrex		9	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
1⅛	⅜	Atco Ind			15	¾	11-16	11-16	
3⅜	2	AltsCM .16e	5.3	8	465	3	2⅞	3	
8	3½	AtlasCp wt			8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
7⅛	4⅝	Audiotr .16	2.6	7	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
27⅞	18½	Augat s .40	1.5	14	30	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅜
8⅛	1⅝	AutoTrn			27	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
3⅞	1⅞	AutmRad			7	2⅜	2½	2½	
46⅝	31¾	AutoSw 1.20	2.6	12	18	46	45⅝	46	+ ⅛
10½	4⅝	AVEMC .40	4.4	8	89	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
20¾	16	Avondl 1.20	6.1	6	57	20¼	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
		— B—B—B —							
2¼	13-16	BRT			42	15-16	⅞	⅞	—1-16
13⅝	9	Badger .80	7.6	5	9	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
6	2⅝	Baker .20	4.8		2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
24⅝	17¼	Baldors .20	1.0	12	9	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
8⅛	5⅜	BaldwS .32a	4.4		5	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
21⅜	15¾	BanFd 1.67e	8.1		5	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
2⅜	1¼	Bangor wt			30	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
17⅛	7⅛	Banistr g.37t			765	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
1⅜	1	Barclay			11	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	3½	BarcoCa .12	2.5	15	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
8⅝	5	BarnesE		11	15	6	6	6	— ⅛
14⅛	8⅝	Barnwl .20	1.4		4	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	6	BarryRs .16	1.9	9	106	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
5¼	3¼	BarthS		31	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
16	2⅜	BaruchF		51	122	u16⅝	15½	16⅝	+ ⅜
24⅜	17	BnfStB s.40	2.1	5	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
10⅛	2½	BergEnt		7	8	6	5⅞	6	— ⅛
12¼	6⅞	BergnB .24	2.5	6	28	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
20½	13⅝	BrgB pf1.15	6.4		3	18⅛	18	18	+ ⅛
3⅞	1¾	BernzO			18	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
3⅛	1⅜	Berven			26	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
5⅝	2	BethCp		11	25	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	— ¼
10½	5⅝	Beverly .18e	1.8	11	366	10⅛	9⅝	9⅞	— ⅛
12	8¼	BicPen .48	4.7	8	48	10⅜	10⅛	10¼	— ⅛
2⅜	1½	Bickfrd .05e	3.1	9	39	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
10¼	7½	BigVSp s .24	2.7	6	8	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
26⅞	17⅛	BinkM 1b	5.6	6	1	18	18	18	+ ⅛
9	7	Blessng .54	6.8	4	2	8	8	8	
26	16¼	Blount .64	2.0	6	67	21⅞	20⅝	21⅝	+1⅛
6¼	3⅜	BodinAp			335	u 6¾	5	6	+ ⅞
17⅝	11¼	BoltBer .40	2.3	26	23	17⅜	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
38⅛	17⅛	BowVall g.10			1286	35⅝	34⅛	35	+ ⅞
7⅞	3	Bowmar		44	71	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
24½	17¼	Bowne .60b	2.6	6	46	22⅞	21⅝	22⅞	+1¼
13	6⅞	BradldN .26	2.3	8	115	11⅜	10⅝	11¼	+ ⅝
5⅛	3⅛	Branch .20	5.0	4	5	4	4	4	
13⅝	5¼	Braniff wt			29	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
23⅝	13⅝	Brascan 1.20	6.3	9	65	19⅝	19¼	19¼	— ½
16⅝	7⅜	Breeze .57t	4.3	6	29	13½	13¼	13¼	— ¼
28	12⅝	BristBr .60	2.3	10	9	26½	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅛
4⅝	3⅛	BroDart .20	5.2	11	15	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	— ⅛
2⅜	1⅜	BrodySe			1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
14⅝	10½	BrooksP s.40	2.9	7	3	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
40¼	31	BrnFB 1.24	3.1	12	198	39½	38½	39½	+1
4½	3⅞	BrnF pf .40	10.		4	4	4	4	+ ⅛
14½	7½	Buell .50	5.9	4	6	8½	8½	8½	
4⅜	3¼	Buildex		5	17	3⅝	3⅝	3½	
2⅞	1⅜	Burgess			.56	2⅜	1⅞	2⅛	+ ¼
17⅝	9¼	Burnsln .60	3.3	9	44	u18	16¾	18	+ ⅜
		— C—C—C —							
20½	10½	CK Pet .16	.8	30	761	u21	20¼	21	+ ⅞
11¾	5⅝	CDI		5	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
16⅞	6½	CHB Fd .57b	7.7	5	22	7⅝	7¼	7⅜	
6⅛	3¼	CMI Cp .05e	1.3	6	39	4	3¾	3⅞	
13⅝	9⅝	CRS .36	3.1	5	11	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	
9	3⅜	CagleA .15t		4	33	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
22	17	Caldor s .50	2.5	9	35	20½	20¼	20⅜	— ⅜
12⅞	5⅝	Calcomp			71	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
56½	27¾	CalPtC 2	4.8	6	6	41¾	41¼	41¼	— ⅛
32¼	16⅛	Camco .30	1.0	10	145	32⅛	29½	30	—1⅞
8¼	4⅝	Campoll n		3	37	5½	5½	5⅛	— ⅛
10⅞	4	CmpChb g			220	9	8¾	8¾	
23	7⅜	CdnHmst g			467	22⅝	21¾	22½	+ ⅝
16⅜	6⅞	CdMarc g.46		9	22	16⅛	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
22	13½	CdnMer g			85	20¼	20	20¼	
13	10½	CdnOcc s.24			56	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛

(Continued on Page 15)

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)

December 12, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
Mar	1,423	1,394	1,408	1,409	— 37
May	1,428	1,395	1,414	1,415	— 33
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,418	1,425	— 30
Aug	1,425	1,405	1,414	1,425	— 38
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	1,427	1,435	— 34
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	1,415	—	— 30
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,425	1,445	— 40
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,430	1,460	— 40
980 lots.					
COCOA					
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,315	1,345	— 20
Mar	1,315	1,305	1,317	1,317	+ 1
May	1,310	1,310	1,306	1,310	— 7
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,305	—	— 9
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,325	1,340	— 5
Dec	1,350	1,350	1,336	1,355	— 19
17 lots					

European Markets

(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	24.20
Albert Heijn	76.00
Algemenbank	304.50
Amrobank	65.00
A'Dam Rub	45.00
Fokker	22.30
Heineken	68.20
H.V.A.	45.60
Hoogovens	21.10
K.L.M.	77.00
Nat. Nedder	115.90
Pakhoed	47.70
Philips	20.60
Robeco	163.50
Rolinco	139.50
Rorento	106.50
Royal Dutch	149.20
Unilever	112.10
Van Ommer	224.00
VMF-Stork	36.50

Anp-Cbs Index: 82.90
Previous: 83.50

Brussels

Arbed	2,080
GBL (B.lamb)	1,640
Cockerill	328
Electrobel	6,780
GB-Inno-BM	2,570
Hoboken	2,685
Petrofina	5,680
Ph. Gevaert	1,625
Soc. Generale	1,625
Solvay	2,520
Un. Miniere	776

Bourse Index: 135.50
Previous: 134.93

Frankfurt

A.E.G.	36.90
B.A.S.F.	140.00
Bayer	125.60
Commerzbank	181.20
Cont. Gummi	44.00
Daimler	244.50
Demag	137.00
Deutsche Bnk	254.00
Dresdner Bnk	191.00
Hoechst	123.20
Hoesch	35.70
Karstadt	247.50
Kaufhof	187.00
K.H.D.	204.50
Lufthansa	78.50
Mannesman	129.90
Metallgesell.	260.00
Neckermann	124.50
RWE new	184.20
Schering	207.00
Siemens	257.00
Thyssen	78.10
Varta	161.80
Veba	143.00
Volkswagen	181.00

Siemens Index: 134.22
Previous: 134.86

London

Anglo-Am Cp	$10⅝
Anglo-Am	0.88½
Barclays Bnk	4.15
Beecham Gp	1.18
BICC	0.99
Boots	1.62
Bowater	1.58
BAT Ind.	2.46
BOC Int'l	0.58
Brit. Pet.	3.72
Burmah	1.77
Chartered	1.31
Cadbury Sc.	0.57
Cons. Gold Fds	3.75
Courtaulds	0.76
De Beer D	$8.78
Distillers	2.04
Dunlop	0.52
Free St Ged	42¼
GEC	3.30
GKN	2.58
Glaxo Gp	4.36
Gt Un St	3.48
Guinness	1.73
Hawker-Sidd	1.74
Imp. Chem. Ind.	3.69
Imps	0.78½
Marks & Spen.	0.81
Metal Box	2.46
Plessey	1.12
Rand Mines	$54.00
Rank Org.	1.70
Royal Dutch	35⅜
R.T.Z.	3.14
Shell	3.46
Thorn (A)	3.00
Tube Invest.	2.54
Ultramar	4.16
Union Carb.	$N.A.
Vickers	1.10
War L3½	28⅜
West Deep	$33⅞
West Drief	$69½
West Hold	$48½
Woolworth	0.61
ZCI	0.24

F.T. 30 Index: 421.50
Previous: 423.60

Milan

Bastogi	644.00
ERBA	N.A.
ErcMarelli	N.A.
Fiat	1,880.00
Finsider	77.50
Generali	40,910.00
IFI	2,181.00
Italgas	704.00
Italsider	254.50
LaRinas	95.75
Montedis	171.00
Olivetti	1,360.00
Pirelli	1,817.00
Snia Visco	632.00

BCI Index: N.A.
Previous: 78.31

Paris

Air Liquide	483.10
BSN	895.00
Carrefour	1,625.00
Cim Lafarge	255.00
Cie Bancaire	376.00
CFP	254.50
CGE	330.00
CCF	171.00
Elf-Aquitaine	1,270.00
Ferodo	325.00
Gen Occident	280.00
Imetal	59.90
L Oreal	658.00
Mach Bull	66.80
Michelin	556.00
Moet Henn	504.00
Moulinex	79.50
Paribas	226.80
PUK	101.90
Penarroya	53.00
Perrier	269.00
Peugeot	268.00
Rh Poulenc	135.00
Saclior	22.90
St Gobain	131.50
Suez	267.40
Telemecan	728.00
Thomson	202.10
Usinor	73.00

Agefi Index: 127.69
Previous: 128.16

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,155
Buehrle	2,445
B Boveri	1,715
Clb Geigy	1,245
Cr Suisse	2,275
Fisher	735
HofRochN	6,700
Nestle	3,480
Sandoz	4,150
Sie B. Suisse	394
Sulzer	2,780
U.B. Suisse	3,460

SBC Index: 330.80
Previous: 330.60

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

December 13, 1979

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M.	14⅞-15	9 5/16-9 7/16	6-6 3/16	16⅛-16⅜	13 15/16-14 3/16
2 M.	14 15/16-15 1/16	9 3/16-9 5/16	5⅞-6 1/16	16¾-17	14 1/16-14 5/16
3 M.	15-15¼	9⅜-9⅝	5¾-6	16⅞-17⅛	14 1/16-14 5/16
6 M.	14 7/16-14 9/16	9⅛-9⅜	5¾-6	16⅜-16⅝	13⅞-14⅛
1 Y.	13¾-13⅞	8 3/16-8 5/16	5 7/16-5⅝	15⅛-15⅜	13⅞-14⅛

Selected Over-the-Counter

NEW YORK (AP)—The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices, December 13, 1979

AELInd	7¼	7⅜
AFAProt	6⅝	7¼
AVMCo	3⅝	4⅛
Accuray	4⅛	4⅝
AddisnW	8¾	9½
AdvRoss	4⅝	5⅛
AlexAlex	33¼	34
Alicoinc	32	33½
AllynB	13½	14½
AFinCo	22¼	23¼
AFurn	4⅝	5⅛
AGreet	12⅛	12⅝
AintGp	58⅝	59⅝
AMicros	22⅞	22⅞
AWeldng	24⅝	25⅝
Amterr	3½	3⅞
Aaadite	7⅜	7½
AnheusB	22⅝	23¼
AntoCp	9	9½
ArdenGp	3⅝	4⅛
AsdCoio	20⅝	21½
AtlGsLt	14⅛	14⅝
BairdCp	6⅝	7⅛
BangHE	11⅝	12¼
BkomRt	17	17½
BasicRsg	8⅝	9
BassIFr	18¼	19
BaylsMk	13	13½
Beeline	8⅛	9¼
BetzLab	35⅛	36¼
BibbCo	14½	15¼
BirdSon	21	22½
Birtchr	2⅛	2½
BlkHRIP	24½	25¼
Bonanza	2⅞	3⅜
BrookS	32	37
BrwTom	36½	37¼
Buckbee	7⅜	7¾
Buckeye	22⅜	23⅜
BurnupS	9⅜	10⅛
CalWtSv	31	32½
ConradH	1	1½
CapSwC	14¼	14¾
CapinAir	3⅛	3⅝
CareCp	8⅝	9⅛
CnVIPS	15⅝	15⅞
ChmLea	37	39
ChesUtl	12¾	13
CircleF	5⅞	6⅛
CtzUtA	35⅛	36
CtzUtB	32½	33¼
ClarkJL	28½	30
ClowCp	6	6½
ComClH	25⅛	25⅝
CmiShr	17	19
CmwTel	17½	19½
ConPap	55	56
Crawfd	22	22
CrasTre	30	30½
CullrFed	1⅝	2⅛
Cyclron	13	14
DantyM	23¾	24¾
DiaDes	14⅛	14½
DaytMal	16½	18½
DekibAg	29½	30¼
DeLuxC	34	34¾
DelCanT	11½	12½
DeweyEl	2	2⅛
DioCrys	28½	29½
DixnCro	38	40
Docutel	7½	7⅝
DollrGn	10⅝	11¼
DoylDB	22	22¾
DunkinD	11⅛	11¾
Durlron	15½	16½
EatnVnce	6	6⅛
EconLab	23⅝	24¼
ElPasEl	9⅛	9⅝
ElderBe	6⅝	7½
EleNucl	9⅛	9⅝
ElModul	8	9
EnrDev	9⅝	10⅛
Enlwistl	1⅝	2½
EstOil	52½	53½
EthanAl	45⅛	46⅛
Fabri h	⅝	1⅛
FIBkSys	39⅛	40
FtBosln	18	18⅝
FtEmpS	10⅝	10⅝
FtWnFin	5⅛	5⅝
Flicker	11⅝	12¼
FloatPnt	13	13⅝
FloWatU	⅝	⅞
ForestO	26⅝	26⅞
Formatl	1⅜	2
FrankCp	7⅜	8⅛
FrankEl	15	15⅝
GnRlEst	11	12½
GnReins	97½	99½
GovEFn	10¼	11½
GremM	11½	12
GreyAdv	39½	42½
Gifiatst	14	15½
Gyrodyn	6	6⅛
Hardwke	10⅛	11½
HrpRow	10⅛	11
HarpGp	32⅛	33
HartINt	15⅝	16⅛
HeardF	26¼	27
Holobm	2½	3
Hoover	12⅝	12⅞
HerizRs	2⅛	2⅞
Hyatiint	19	28
Infraind	4⅝	5⅛
IntelCp	69⅛	70½
IntrcEar	4⅝	5⅛
IntnGs	12⅝	13⅛
IntBkWsh	8⅛	8⅝
IwaSaUt	22⅛	23⅛
JamWP h	6	6⅛
Jomsby	17⅞	18½
JiffyFd	½	⅝
JoslynM	13⅛	14
KarsSt pt	16¼	17
Kalvar	2⅛	3⅛
Kaman	18⅝	19½
KmpAm	8⅞	9⅝
KaleGrs	3-16	7-16
Kaysam	4¼	5⅛
KellySv	36	37½
Keoffel	15¼	16⅛
Kimbolt	16	16½
Kinaint	6⅝	7⅝
KnapeV	15⅛	16⅛
Kratos	15½	16½
Lancetn	22½	23¼
LandRes	2⅝	3⅛
LaneCo	25	26
LidStor	6⅛	6⅝
LinBcst	48⅛	49⅛
Logetrn	13⅝	14⅛
MadsGE	14	14½
MagellPet	8½	8 13-16
MairRt	2⅛	2⅝
Mallkrt	30½	31½
MaulLP	25½	27
McCorm	20	20½
McQuay	9⅛	10
MidsxW	18⅝	19⅛
MdlaCap	7	7⅛
MidlRes	1⅝	1⅞
MidlBks	26	27
Millipr	31	31⅛
MissVIG	13⅝	14⅛
Molex	41⅜	42⅛
MonfCal	7⅛	7¾
MoorePd	22½	23½
MorgRes	⅝	1½
Mostek	59⅝	60⅝
MotClub	3⅞	4⅛
Mueller	28⅝	29⅝
NorgCo	27½	29½
NatGOl	16	17⅛
NwldRE	13⅝	14⅛
NJNGas	15⅝	16⅜
NielsnA	24⅝	25⅛
NielsnB	24⅝	25⅛
NoCarGs	14⅞	15⅛
NaEOl un	73⅛	75
NwINGs	16⅛	16⅝
NwstPS	16⅛	17⅛
Noxell	21⅛	21⅝
OgilvyM	21¼	22
OhFerro	18⅝	11⅛
OtterTP	20⅛	21⅛
PCAInt	6⅝	7⅛
PabstB	11	11½
PcGaR	21½	22¼
PauleyP	18⅛	19
PeerMf	8⅛	9
PenaEnt	14⅛	15⅛
Petrolil	39⅝	40⅛
Pettibon	21	22
PierceSS	8⅛	8½
Pinkrtn	37½	37
PionHiB	26	26½
Plastline	1¼	2¼
Possis	6⅛	7
Proprp	⅞	1
PbSvNC	13	13⅛
PurtBen	15	15⅛
PutDCap	10¼	11⅛
QuakrCh	34	35
RagenPr	10⅛	10⅝
Raychm	57	59
Raymnd	23⅛	24⅛
RecgEq	6⅛	7
RoadEx	25	27
RobbMy	46½	48½
Roselon	4	5
Rouse	21	21½
RusStov	16	16½
Sadlier	4	4½
ScanDt	1 13-16	1 15-16
Scripps	54	57
SeisDelt	13⅛	14
Svcmstr	37½	38
Shawmt	34	35½
SolidStS	13⅛	14⅛
SCalWtr	12½	13
SwElSv	14½	15
SwnEnr	32½	33
Standyn	22	23
StdRegs	26	27
StanHP	24	25
SterlSt	6	6½
StrawCl	23	24
SuperEl	10½	11
TIME DC	5½	6
Tamaax	27½	28½
Tandem	41	41⅝
TecumP	62	64
Tennant	30	31
Tiprary	15	15⅛
ToscoCo	19	19½
TricoPd	38	41½
TroyGld g	6⅝	7
TysonFd	12	13
UnMcGil	14⅛	15⅛
USSura	28	29
USTrck	14½	15
UVaBsh	25	25⅝
UpPenP	14	15
VolvGas	12½	13⅛
VanDus	15	15⅛
Velcro g	8⅛	9
VideoCp	5	6
VaNBsh	14	14⅛
WshEnr	15½	16
Weldtrn	2	2½
WellsGo	8	8½
WinMtg	3	3½
WmorC	27⅛	29
WoodLot	23⅛	24½
WWEng	21	21½
WrightW	4	4⅛
ZionUta	23	24

Tokyo Exchange

December 12, 1979

	Yen		Yen
Asahi Chem.	153	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	175
Asahi Glass	392	Mitsubi Chem.	177
Canon	651	Mitsubi Corp.	795
Dai Nip. Print	535	Mitsubi Elec	192
Fuji Bank	363	Mitsui Co.	362
Fuji Photo	567	Mitsukoshi	437
Hitachi	262	Nippon Elec.	427
Honda Motor	638	Nippon Steel	116
C. Itoh	505	Sharp	580
I.H.I.	122	Sony Corp	1,700
Japan Air L.	2,450	Sumitomo Bank	367
Kansai El. Pwr.	850	Sumitomo Chem.	128
Kao Soap	415	Sumitomo Metal	114
Kawasaki Steel	119	Taisho Marine	271
Kirin Brewery	400	Takeda	535
Komatsu	341	Teijin	133
Kubota	361	Tokyo Marine	638
Matsu El. Ind.	701	Toray	202
Matsu E. Wks	540	Toyota	877

New Index: 453.02; Previous: 453.56
Nikkei-DJ Index: 6,492.63; Previous: 6,501.26

European Gold Markets

December 13, 1979

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	458.75	458.80	+12.55
Zurich	457.00	459.00	+12.50
Paris (12.5 kilo)	460.05	459.77	+ 2.64

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

December 13, 1979

	Sales	Close	Chg.
Texas Intl	679,000	18⅛	+ ⅜
Am Cyan	416,400	32⅝	+1¼
Kmart	394,100	24	
SearsRoeb	379,400	18½	
IBM s	328,800	64⅝	— ⅜
Colum Pict	283,200	35⅝	+2⅝
Exxon	274,500	56½	+ ¼
AmerT&T	272,000	53	— ⅛
Arlen Rlty	250,600	3⅝	+ ½
Tenneco	247,600	39	+ ⅜
Pennzoil Co	236,100	56	+3
StdOil Cal	234,000	56⅝	— ⅜
Wlms Cos	228,100	27½	+1¼
Gen Motors	222,800	51⅞	+ ⅜
GenDynams	212,000	59⅛	+2⅜

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	36.77	39.52
Advanced	699	742
Volume Up (millions)	18.40	17.85
Declined	777	774
Volume Down (millions)	13.07	12.81
Unchanged	440	418
Total issues	1,916	1,934
New highs	92	79
New lows	30	16

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	833.70	840.53	830.03	836.09	+0.42
20 Trn	253.07	254.38	250.43	252.78	—1.16
15 Utl	108.25	109.27	107.61	108.73	+0.20
65 Stk	298.38	300.63	296.54	298.98	—0.21

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	61.68	61.43	61.68	+0.10
Industrials	69.78	69.45	69.78	+0.20
Transp.	50.39	50.28	50.39	—0.03
Utilities	37.29	37.25	37.25	—0.11
Finance	63.02	62.84	62.91	—0.17

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
December 12	134,911	335,226	1,609
December 11	140,212	352,423	1,976
December 10	136,819	356,647	1,798
December 7	135,828	348,357	1,501
December 6	122,241	324,075	2,172

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
HouOilM	274,800	22½	+1¼
Instrum Sys	213,000	1⅛	+ ⅛
IntrCtyGs g	177,800	18½	+1
AsameraO g	144,600	19⅝	+2
Champ Ho	140,900	1¼	+ ⅛
BowValley g	128,400	35	+ ⅞
GulfCan g	126,400	93¼	+1¾
Amisraeli s	125,600	2¼	+ ½
DomePetr gs	107,300	41¼	—1½
Earth Rsrcs	103,800	31⅝	+1⅜

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	5.92	5.62
Advanced	301	323
Volume Up (millions)	3.75	3.50
Declined	313	283
Volume Down (millions)	1.37	1.37
Unchanged	237	252
Total issues	851	858
New highs	N.A.	40
New lows	N.A.	11

AMEX Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
239.34	236.99	238.72	+1.40

Thursday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—92

ASA	Gamb 1.75pf	NucorCp s
AVXCp s	GenDynams	PanhEPL
Acme Clev	Gearce	Patrick Petl
Airbn Frt	GiddLewis	Pennzoil Co
AlcanAlum	Global Mar	Rapid Amer
Amal Sug	HarrisCp	Reliance Grp
Am Cyan	HarteHnk	RelGrp pfB
Ametek wi	HeathTecna s	Rowan
Arlen Rlty	Hecla Mng	Searle GD
BanCalTr	Heublein	SignalCo
BauschLb s	HiShear	Sparton Cp
BlueBell	Humana	StanleyWk
BrushWell s	Inexco Oil	Sunsh Mng
Callah Mng	Keystint s	Technicolr
Centex Corp	LoaferBP s	Telepromp
ChespkVa s	LearPetrl n	Texas Intl
CoastSt Gas	Lfemark s	TexPac Ld
Colum Pict	Litton Ind	TexstI 3pf
CoreInd s	Littnpfc pf	Trico Ind
Crompt Kn	Litton pfA	Tyco Labs
DomeMn gs	Lockheed	Unit Ians
Engelh Min	Macy RH	USRlty Inv
EngMinCh wi	Madisn Fd	VSICp
Entex s	MaryKay	Varo Inc
Fairchild s	Medtron	Walgreen
FedExpress	MesaPet n	WalkerHA g
FedPapBd	MesaRoy n	War Swasey
FePa 1.20pf	Midld Mtg	Whittakr
FstMiss Cp	Monarch s	Wlms Cos
FreeprtMin s	Nat Stand	Zapata Cp
Gamb Skog	Newark Res	

NEW LOWS—30

AlaP 9.44pf	CnPw 2.23pr	MoPS 2.44pf
AlbdnyInt s	DaytPL pfE	NYS 8.80pf
AlgLud 2.19pf	Damys Inc	Ohio Edison
AmCan pf	EvanP 2.10pf	OhEd 8.64pf
BAVLadCp	GulfStaUt	PaPL 8.40pf
Cert-teed	Interst Pw	RltyRef Tr
CmwEd wtB	Jeff Pilot	RelGrp pfC
CwE 8.38pf	Kirsch Co	UnEl 6.40pf
CwE 7.24pf	LearPetrl n	VaEP 9.75pf
ConnNG	LiggGrp 7pf	WnUn 6pf

Margin Debts Fall on NYSE

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 (Reuters) — The New York Stock Exchange said that the margin debt of member firms declined to $10.92 billion in November, down $390 million from the previous month.

The exchange said in its November stock-market credit report that record interest rates during the month were a factor in the decline. It said that collateral securing debt rose 4.6 percent to $30.79 billion, reflecting rising stock prices.

Margin debt in accounts under 40 percent equity during November dropped to 17 percent of total debt from 27 percent in October.

FUTURES DOW JONES

Through New York Industrial Index Fund
Prices in U.S.$

Maturity	bid/offer quotes Dec. 13 14.00 hrs. Lt.	Business done last week low/high
Dec. 27	831/837	830/840
Jan. 31	830/838	828/840
Feb. 28	829/839	826/842

PIERSON, HELDRING & PIERSON N.V.
Herengracht 214, AMSTERDAM.
Tel. 211188 Telex 12016

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

December 13, 1979

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (I)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:
—(d) Baerbond ..... SF 683.85
—(d) Conbar ..... SF 683.85
—(d) Grobar ..... SF 634.00
—(d) Stockbar ..... SF 741.00

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:
—(d) CSF Fund ..... SF 16.18
—(d) Crossbow Fund ..... SF 3.74
—(d) ITF Fund N.V. ..... $ 18.34

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:
—(w) Universal Dollar Trust ..... $ 7.39
—(w) High Interest Sterling £0.87*

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:
—(w) Capital Int'l Fund ..... $ 20.43
—(w) Capital Italia S.A. ..... $ 11.74
—(w) Convertible Capital S.A. ..... $ 27.17

CREDIT SUISSE:
—(d) Actions Suisses ..... SF 295.00
—(d) Canasec ..... SF 478.00
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds ..... SF 57.75
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l ..... SF 60.00
—(d) Energie-Valor ..... SF 96.50
—(d) Ussec ..... SF 454.00
—(d) Europa-Valor ..... SF 111.50

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
—(d) Concentra ..... DM 19.10
—(d) Int'l Rentenfond ..... DM 66.10

EARNEX Fd, Box N 1965, Nassau, Bahamas:
—(d) Earnex Fd ..... $ 4.13

FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:
—(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets ..... $ 30.45
—(d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr. ..... $ 67.31
—(d) Fidelity Far East Fd ..... $ 20.76
—(w) Fidelity Int'l Fund ..... $ 29.30
—(w) Fidelity Pacific Fund ..... $ 59.52
—(w) Fidelity World Fd ..... $ 17.94

FIDELITY POB 195, St Helier, Jersey C.I.:
—(w) Fidelity Sterling A ..... £ 4.16
—(w) Fidelity Sterling B ..... £ 8.25
—(w) Fidelity Sterling D ..... £ 17.80

G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:
—(w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. ..... $ 42.48
—(w) G.T. Asia Fund ..... HK$ 11.09
—(d) G.T. Bond Fund ..... $ 13.99
—(w) G.T. Dollar Fund ..... $ 8.28
—(d) G.T. Technology Fund ..... $ 11.29

JARDINE FLEMING:
—(r) Jardine Japan Fund ..... $ 64.90
—(r) Jardine S.East Asia ..... $ 22.71

LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438 GENEVA 11
—(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth ..... SF 420.50
—(w) Lloyds Int'l Income ..... SF 281.50

ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):
—(w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd ..... $ 9.78

ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGTM (CI):
O.C. Dir Commodity Tr. ..... $ 40.48

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA
—(r) Parfon Sw. R Est ..... SF 1,500.00
—(r) Securswiss ..... SF 1,299.00

SWISS BANK CORP.:
—(d) America-Valor ..... SF 326.50
—(d) Intervalor ..... SF 50.25
—(d) Japan Portfolio ..... SF 321.00
—(d) Swissvalor New Ser ..... SF 232.50
—(d) Univ. Bond Select ..... SF 60.75
—(d) Universal Fund ..... SF 70.29

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
—(d) Amca U.S. Sh. ..... SF 22.25
—(d) Bond Invest ..... SF 58.00
—(d) Convert-Invest ..... SF 61.25
—(d) Eurit Europa Sh. ..... SF 126.50
—(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh. ..... SF 100.75
—(d) Globinvest ..... SF 50.25
—(d) Pacific Invest ..... SF 64.75
—(d) Romaleo-Invest ..... SF 322.00
—(d) Safit South Afr Sh. ..... SF 272.00
—(d) Sima Swiss R Est ..... SF 189.00

UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt
—(d) Unirenta ..... DM 35.42
—(d) Unifonds ..... DM 15.56
—(d) Unirak ..... DM 48.34
—(d) Unigiobal ..... DM 56.67
—(d) Unispecial I ..... DM 58.42
—(d) Europafonds ..... DM 23.42

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund ..... $ 9.57
(r) Arab Finance I.F. ..... $ 1,021.72
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF) ..... $ 12.77
(w) Austral. Select Fd ..... $ 1.42
(w) Bondselex-Issue Pr. ..... SF 118.80
(w) CAMIT ..... $ 10.23
(w) Capital Gains Inv. ..... $ 15.22
(d) Capital Rentinvest ..... LF 1,365.00
(d) Carbico Open-End Fund. $ 249.51 rr
(w) Citadel Fund ..... $ 2.59
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd. ..... $ 1,013.29
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs. 7.02
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs. 14.11
(w) D.G.C. ..... $ 15.79*
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.) ..... $ 0.13
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l. ..... $ 18.98
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent ..... $18.90 rr .1 70
rr (d) Euro e Obligations ..... LF 1,115.00
(w) First Eagle Fund ..... $ 5,757.00
(w) F.I.R.S.T. ..... $ 296.99
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr ..... SF 146.65
r (w) Formula Selection Fd ..... SF 60.86
(d) Fonditalia ..... $ 14.76
(d) Franid.-Trust Interzins ..... M 41.45 r (d)
Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.) ..... $ 0.30
1 (d) Global Int'l Fund ..... DM 5.88
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV ..... $ 368.41
(I) H.O.L.T. Hobet. ..... $ 31.25
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A 117.3
r (d) Indosuez Multibonds B ..... $ 12.08
(d) Interfund S.A. ..... $ 11.02
(w) Intermarket Fund ..... $ 168.47
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey) ..... $ 23.71
(r) Int'l Securities Fund ..... $ 7.44
(d) Investa DWS ..... DM 32.00
(r) Invest Atlantiques ..... $ 58.53
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund ..... $ 10.85
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. ..... $ 9.78
(w) Japan Selection Fund ..... $ 74.42
(w) Japan Pacific Fund ..... $ 39.30
(d) KB Income Fund ..... LF 1,376.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F ..... $ 13.79
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F ..... $ 30.33
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold ..... $ 60.14
(w) Luxfund ..... $ 31.21
(m) Maple Leaf Growth N.V. ..... Can$ 9.29
(d) Medlolanum Sel. Fund ..... $ 12.09
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund ..... $ 3.64
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund ..... $ 1.74
(w) Nippon Fund ..... $ 14.61
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund ..... $ 5.42
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd ..... $ 4.73
(w) N.A.M.F. ..... $ 81.59
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund ..... $ 32.61
(d) Rento Fund ..... $ 60.80
(d) Rentinvest ..... LF 761.00
(d) Safe Fund ..... $ 4.12
(d) Safe Trust Fund ..... $ 9.77
(w) Samurai Portfolio ..... SF 53.80
(w) Sepro (N.A.V.) ..... $ 15.99
(w) SMH Special Fund ..... DM 87.00
(w) Soros Fund ..... $ 844.00
(w) Talent Global Fund ..... $ 12.36
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea) ..... $ 47.78
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. ..... $ 65.58
(w) Transpacific Fund ..... $ 31.76
(d) UNICO Fund ..... DM 49.35
(r) Unilife Assurance O'seas ..... $ 1.36
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund ..... $ 3.01
(m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd ..... $ 105.39
(d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd ..... $ 12.79
(w) Western Growth Fund ..... $ 7.94
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd ..... $ 472.92
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd ..... $ 14.59
(w) Worldwide Securites ..... $ 58.37
(w) Worldwide Special ..... $ 1,822,335/5

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; ** — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs. SF - Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices, a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit; S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated: • — • - Redempt price-Ex-Coupon.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices, December 13, 1979

Dollar Bonds

Alcoa 10-89	90¼	91¼
Argentina 9⅝-84	88¾	89¾
Ashland 7½-82	92½	93½
Australia 8⅝-91	83½	84½
Australia 8¼-92	80	81
Avco 10¼-87	82	84
BTokyo 7⅝-84	86	87
Barclays 8½-92	83	84
BCHyd. 7¾-85	84¼	85¼
Bell Can 7¾-87	81½	82½
Beneficial 9¾-87	90¼	91¼
BFCE 8⅝-83	91¾	92¾
Canpac 9¾-89	90	91
Carter H.H. 9¾-86	89½	90½
Cdn NatlR 8⅛-86	84¼	85¼
Charbongs 8½-81	94	95
CNT 9½-86	90¼	91¼
Comalco 10¼-91	90½	91½
Cons. Foods 7½-91	79¼	80¼
Continental 9⅝-86	90¼	91¼
Dome Pet. 10-94	89	90
Dominion 10¼-84	94¾	95¾
Dow Chem. 9⅝-94	87¾	88¾
DSM 8¾-88	85¼	86¼
E E C 8¼-82	92½	93½
E E C 7¾-84	86½	87½
E C S 9-93	85¾	86¾
E C S 8¾-97	78½	79½
EdF 9⅝-86	91	92
E I B 8-84	87	88
E I B 8¾-93	80¼	81¼
Esso 8-86 (Nov.)	86½	87½
Eurofima 8½-83	91¾	92¾
E D C 9¾-84	92¾	93¾
Finland 9½-86	89¼	90¼
Genstar 10-89	89	90
GMAC 9¼-86	89¼	90¼
Gotaverken 8½-87	84½	85½
Gould 9¾-85	92	93
GTE 9¾-89	88¼	89¼
GulfWest 9¼-84	89	91
Home Oil 9½-86	87	89
Hudson Bay 10-94	89¾	90¾
ISE Cnda 9-82	89	91
I T T 9½-89	86	87
Kennecott 9½-86	87	88
Kidde W. 8½-85	83¼	84¼
Kockums 8-83	91	92
Manitoba 8¾-83	91¾	92¾
Manitoba 9½-89	87¾	88¾
Michelin 10-94	88¼	89¼
Midld Intl 8¾-86	90¼	91¼
NatWest 9-86 (Jly)	92¼	93¼
NBrunswick 9-83	92	93
NBrunsw. 9¾-94	86½	87½
Newfoundld 10-94	90¼	91¼
NZealand 8½-83	92	93
Norskhyd 8½-92	82¾	83¾
Norway 9½-84	92½	93½
NScotia 9¾-89	88¼	89¼
Occidental 10¼-84	93¾	94¾
Ontario Hyd 8-87	82¾	83¾
Penney JC 8½-83	89¾	90¾
Pennwalt 9¾-84	92½	93½
Pepsico 9¼-84	92½	93½
Portland 10-84	91½	92½
Queb. Hyd. 10-99	87½	88½
Queb. Pro. 9-95	78½	79½
Saabscania 8½-89	81	82
Shell 8-86	88	89
Shell 7½-87	82½	83½
Stind 8¾-88	88	89
StatOil 9⅝-89	89¼	90¼
Sweden 9¾-84	92½	93½
Transocean 8-86	89	90
Unilever 9¼-87	88	89
UnOil 7½-87	86	87
UnBis 9-89	84¾	85¾
Utah 8-87	87	88
Vwagen 7¾-87	81¼	82¼
Warner L. 9-84	91	92
BroadHale 4¾-87	66½	68½
Canon 6¾-94	100½	101½
Carnation 4-88	64	66
CIBA G. 4-94	87	89
Coke Bott. 6¾-93	73½	75½
Cr Suisse 4¼-91	129	—
Cr Suisse 4¾-93	106	108
Cumm Int 6¼-86	75	77
Dartind 4¾-87	72½	74½
EastKodak 4½-88	72½	74½
Ford 6-86	77½	79½
Ford 5-88	67	69
Galveston 8¾-94	106	108
GenElec 4¼-87	72½	74½
GenFoods 4½-82	90	92
Gillette 4¾-87	65	67
GulWestn 5-88	90	92
Honda 5½-89	100	101½
Honneywell 6-86	82	84
ICI 6¾-97	97¼	98¾
INA 6-97	96½	98½
ISE 6¼-89	85	87
ITT 4¾-87	69	71
Lear 8-89	99½	101
MorganJP 4¼-87	83½	85½
Nabisco 5¼-88	94½	96½
OwensIll 4½-87	96	98
PenneyJC 4½-87	65	67
RCA 5-88	67½	69½
Revlon 4¾-87	111	113
Sperry 4¼-88	96	98
Squibb 4¼-87	76	78
Texaco 4½-88	73½	75½
Texas 7½-93	68½	70½
Tyco 8½-88	117½	119½
UBS 5-89	107	109
UnCarb 4¾-82	89	91
WarnLamb 4½-87	67½	69½
WarnLamb 4¼-88	63	65
Xerox 5-88	66½	68½

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	70½	72½
BBC 4¼-93	90½	92½
Beatrice 6¼-91	91	93
Beatrice 4½-92	78	80
Beecham 6¾-92	97	98½
Boots 6¾-93	87½	88½
Borden 6¾-91	86½	88½
Borden 5-92	76½	78½

Bondtrade—Index

Basis Dec. 31, 1966 = 100)

	Med.	Long.
Thursday	91.034	81.563
Previous	91.022	81.560

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the December 13, 1979 closing interbank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers (These rates do not take into account bank service charges):

	$	£	DM	FF	L.It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	1.9105	4.214	110.25 *	47.02 *	0.2358	—	6.776 *	119.51 *	35.585 *
Brussels (a)	28.21	62.185	16.28325	6.939	3.4785 *	14.78	—	17.66675	5.253
Frankfurt	1.7341	3.822	—	42.67 *	2.136 x	90.82 *	6.15 *	108.80 *	32.30 *
London (b)	2.20675	—	3.8215	8.979	1,793.00	4.20575	62.12	3.5215	11.825
Milan	812.80	1,788.50	468.14	199.46	—	424.71	28.731	507.50	151.02
New York	—	2.1955	0.576	0.246	N.A. z	0.523	N.A.	0.624	N.A.
Paris	4.066	8.9605	234.36 *	—	5.0115 x	212.92 *	14.4125 *	254.30 *	75.70 *
Zurich	1.59725	3.51825	92.08555 *	39.28925 *	0.19655	83.64315 *	5.6619 *	—	29.7587 *
ECU	1.42931	0.649393	2.48129	5.81874	1,161.60	2.72713	40.346	2.2869	7.69185

Dollar values: Belgian financial franc: 28.80; Canadian $: 1.1652; Danish krone: 5.3645; Escudo: 49.813; Fin. mark: 3.7237; Hong Kong $: 4.9615; Irish £: 0.471; Israeli £: 31.345; Norw. krone: 4.9705; Peseta: 66.57; Schilling: 12.485; Singapore $: 2.166; Swedish krona: 4.1755; Yen: 239.90.
£ Sterling: 1.03575 Irish £.
(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (z) In U.S. cents
ECU: European Currency Unit, as quoted in Brussels.
Closing rates or official fixings for European centers; 2 p.m. EST rates for New York.

New Issue
December 14, 1979

All these bonds having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

Caisse Nationale des Télécommunications

DM 100,000,000
7⅞% Bonds due 1987
– Private Placement –

guaranteed by the
French State

WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE

هكذا من الأصل

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Dec. 13

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Continued from Page 14)

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
	58⅝	CdSupO s			22	178	174	178	+6
	2⅝	CapitlFd .20	5.7	6	26	3⅝	3½	3½	—⅛
	2⅛	Caresso .05e	1.7	6	30	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
	21⅞	Carnof 1.50	6.3	7	267	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	—½
	17⅝	CaroEn s		7	5	19	18⅝	18⅝	—¼
	44⅝	CaroPL pf 5	11.		y300	46	44¼	46	+1½
	3⅝	CarrolDv .05e	1.3	8	6	4	4	4	
	14⅝	CastlAM 1b	6.3	4	15	16	16	16	+⅛
	18⅝	CasFd 2.58e	13.		1	19⅝	19½	19½	—⅛
	7⅝	Covitrn .10e	.8	20	11	12⅝	12½	12½	—⅛
	1⅜	CelluCft		4	15	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
	29⅝	CenM pf3.50	12.		z50	30	30	30	
	5⅝	CentSe .70e	10.		7	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
	4	CtryFa .10e	1.5	6	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+¼
	14	Cenvill 1.20	5.2	6	44	23⅝	23	23	—¼
	3⅝	Celec .12	2.5	8	23	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
	6⅛	ChadMl .60	9.6	5	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
	1	ChampHo			1409	1⅜	1⅛	1¼	+⅛
	13⅝	ChartM s		7	3	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	—⅛
	6	ChrtM pf.75	12.		1	6½	6½	6½	+⅛
	6⅝	Chmplst .28	3.0	8	9	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
	17⅝	ChiRv 1.60	9.1	12	17	18	17⅝	17⅝	—¼
	18⅝	ChiefDv g s			321	31¼	29⅝	29⅝	
	8	ChildWld		6	53	10⅜	10	10	—⅝
	14⅝	CircleK 1.20	5.2	8	67	23¼	23¼	23¼	+⅛
	8¼	Citation .56	6.3	5	7	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
	22¼	CitBkNJ 2	8.9	4	1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	—⅛
	11	CityGas .92	4.4	9	7	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	+⅛
	3	Clopir .18b	4.5	7	5	4	4	4	+⅛
	3⅝	ClarkC .29e	4.8	5	8	6	6	6	+⅛
	13⅝	Clausng s.88	4.4	8	24	20	19⅝	20	—⅛
	7⅝	Clopay .32	3.9	12	40	8⅛	8	8⅛	+⅛
	2⅝	CohenHat		6	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
	3	Cobu .16e	3.0	9	9	5½	5⅜	5⅜	—⅛
	13⅝	Colemn 1	6.7	6	100	15¼	14⅝	15	—⅛
	⅝	ColCmt		70	97	7⅛	6⅞	7	—⅛
	7⅝	Colwell .60	3.4	20	29	18⅛	17½	17⅝	—⅜
	25⅝	Cominco 3			77	39½	38½	39⅛	—⅛
	16½	ComAll .50	2.1	8	4	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	—⅛
	12⅛	ComA pf1.60	12.		2	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+⅛
	11	ComMtl .60b	2.7	4	29	22½	22¼	22½	+½
	24	Comdint s		11	97	41¼	40⅞	40⅞	—⅞
	1½	ComdrCp		17	28	2⅝	2⅝	2½	
	6⅝	Compo s.20	2.8	8	28	7⅝	7	7⅝	
	3⅝	CompuD		5	113	5	4¼	5	+⅜
	2	Complnv		4	12	2⅝	2¼	2¼	+⅛
	11½	Conchm .80	5.6	5	35	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	—⅛
	2¼	ConcrdF			27	2⅞	2½	2⅞	+⅜
	8⅝	Condec .33t	2.5	7	39	13	13	13	
	6	ConrHm 1.53t	12.	5	9	12½	12⅜	12⅜	—⅛
	3⅝	Conroy .16	3.6	4	62	4⅝	4⅝	4½	+¼
	6⅝	ConsOG			184	22½	21⅞	22½	—⅛
	8⅝	ConsRef .80	6.7	7	6	12	11⅞	12	
	3⅝	ContMtl		5	24	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
	5¾	Cookln .20e	3.1	6	25	6⅝	6½	6½	—⅛
	2⅝	CoopJr			1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
	14⅝	CoreLb .28	1.0	23	16	28	27¾	28	—¼
	14⅝	Cornilus .80	4.6	8	64	17⅝	16⅝	17⅝	+⅜
	1⅝	Courtld .17e	9.4	6	8	1 13-16	1 13-16	1 13-16	—1-16
	1½	Cramer			24	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
	1⅝	CrestFo		4	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
	9½	CrestOil s.16a	.9	27	155	18½	18⅛	18⅛	—⅛
	21	Crompt 1.80	5.8	4	2	31¼	31⅛	31⅛	—⅛
	23	CrossAT 1.40	4.0	11	35	u35½	34½	35	+½
	6¼	CrowlM .50	5.2	6	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
	30⅝	CwnCP s.80	1.8	3	151	45⅝	44⅝	44⅝	—⅝
	3½	CrownC .20	4.7	8	10	4¼	4¼	4¼	
	5⅞	Crownln s.28	3.9	7	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
	12¼	CrutcR .36	1.9	36	334	u18⅝	17⅝	18⅝	+⅞
	16½	CrystlO s.36	1.0	22	216	35⅞	34⅞	35	—½
	13⅝	CubicCp .60	3.6	6	26	16⅞	16⅝	16½	—⅛
	16⅝	Curtice 1.10b	4.6	7	4	u24⅛	24	24	
	1⅛	Cyprus			65	2⅝	2½	2½	
	12⅝	Cyprus pf1.70	13.		7	13¼	13¼	13¼	—⅛
		— D—D—D —							
	3⅛	DCL		7	19	5¼	5¼	5¼	
	2⅛	DWG .29t	9.3	6	122	3⅛	3	3⅛	+⅛
	2⅝	DamonC		6	5	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
	7⅝	Damson			691	21⅝	20½	20⅝	+⅜
	5⅝	DataAc n.73t	8.0	7	79	9⅛	8¾	9⅛	+⅛
	12⅝	Datapd .30	1.6	14	705	19⅝	18⅞	19⅜	—⅛
	9⅝	DayMn .75e	2.6	15	432	u28⅝	25½	28½	+4
	1½	DeRose			3	1½	1½	1½	
	2¼	Decorblr .24	10.	9	x21	2⅝	2¼	2¼	+¼
	12⅝	DelLabs .48	3.6	11	12	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	
	4⅝	DelhiO .10e	.4	30	251	u29⅝	28⅝	28⅝	—¼
	8⅝	DevCpA		3	15	20⅝	19⅝	20	—⅛
	14½	DevonGp s		5	z600	u21¼	21⅛	21¼	+¼
	3⅝	Diglcon		26	113	9	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
	8½	Dillard .40	2.7	5	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—⅛
	1	Diodes			30	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
	1⅛	DisFab		5	4	1½	1½	1½	
	29	DomeP g s			1073	42⅞	41¼	41¼	—1½
	19	Domtr g1.80a			27	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+⅜
	17½	DorcGs n.20	.8	9	450	26⅛	25⅝	26⅛	
	6½	DghtyB n.30b	4.4	7	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
	6½	Downey s.32	3.7	4	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
	7	DrFair .40	3.7	22	80	11	10⅞	10⅞	+⅛
	1-16	Dunlop .09e	7.6	7	4	1⅛	1 3-16	1 3-16	+1-16
	15⅞	DplxPd 1	3.8	5	43	27	26¼	26⅞	+⅛
	9	DurTst .40a	3.6	11	16	11⅛	11	11⅛	—⅛
	3	Dynlctn		80	622	11⅝	11	11¼	+⅛
	14⅝	Dyneer s.56	3.4	7	3	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
		— E—E—E —							
	3½	EAC .36	7.6	16	33	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+⅛
	10	EECO .28	1.7	12	53	16⅝	15⅞	16⅛	+⅛
30	13½	EarthRes 1	3.2	10	1030	u32¼	29⅝	31⅝	+1⅜
3⅜	1¼	Edmos			131	1⅜	1¼	1¼	—⅛
16⅝	12¼	EDO s		10	159	u17⅜	16½	17⅜	+⅞
14⅞	7	Ehrhn .10a	1.3		54	7⅞	7½	7⅝	—⅛
4¾	2¼	ElAudD		34	27	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
28½	15⅝	Electrog 1	5.1	6	9	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	—⅛
37	25½	ElecAm 1.40	4.5	6	2	31½	31¼	31¼	
16⅝	7⅝	Elsinor n		18	184	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
17⅛	6⅝	EmrRd		9	37	12⅞	12½	12⅞	+½
14½	5⅞	EngyRs .24	1.9	24	54	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+⅛
10¾	6⅝	Espey .20e	2.2	12	26	9	8¾	9	+¼
7⅞	3⅝	EtzLav .20e	3.6	4	9	5⅝	5½	5½	
21⅝	12⅝	EvansAr .40b	2.9	8	16	13⅞	13¾	13¾	—⅛
8⅝	3⅝	Execlve		6	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
		— F—F—F —							
16¾	7¼	FPA .40	3.5	2	2	11½	11½	11½	
6⅝	3½	FSF Ind .12	3.1		81	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
12	9⅝	Fabind s.40	3.6	3	12	11¼	11⅛	11¼	—⅛
6	3	FairTex		6	46	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
1⅜	11-16	FairfNob			5	1	⅞	⅞	
8½	2½	FairmC .15	4.3		32	3½	3¼	3½	+¼
3⅝	2⅝	FamRc		6	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—¼
12⅝	8⅝	FayDrg .24b	2.3	7	6	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
19½	12½	FedMart .30t			4	13½	13¼	13½	+¼
9⅝	5⅛	FedRes		23	114	7¼	7	7	
53¾	23½	Felmnt .25	.5	23	25	u53⅞	53	53⅝	+⅝
20⅛	12¼	FinGen .40b	2.3	8	6	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	
9⅞	7⅝	FtConn 1a	13.	6	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
24⅝	15¼	FtSLSh 1b	5.7	4	2	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+⅛
4½	2⅝	Fstmrk			13	3⅛	3	3	—⅛
15⅛	8⅝	FischrP 1t	10.	9	66	10	9⅝	10	
21⅛	15⅝	FitchGE 2	11.	5	9	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	—¼
9¼	3⅛	Flagg		15	6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—¼
5⅝	3¼	FlanEnt		31	11	3½	3⅜	3⅜	—⅛
29	17⅞	FlightSf s.16	.6	20	29	27⅞	27⅛	27¼	—½
4⅝	2	FlaCap			1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
17⅝	7⅝	FlaRck .24	1.6	7	x22	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	—⅛
29½	10¾	FlowGen		19	29	28	27¾	27¾	—⅜
13¼	10⅛	Flowers .46	4.1	7	5	11¼	10⅝	11⅛	
24	15⅝	FlukeJ s		14	68	22	21	22	+⅞
7⅝	4½	Foodrm .50t		4	15	5½	5¼	5¼	
13⅝	6	FooteM .20e	1.9	12	17	10¾	10½	10½	—¼
48	28⅝	Foote pf2.20	6.1		2	35⅞	35½	35⅞	—⅜
63	41	FordCan g3.75t			z500	45½	45	45	
19⅝	9⅝	ForestC .10	.6	19	24	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+⅜
14½	3¼	ForestLab			4	12	12	12	
13⅝	4⅝	FrankRt .06e	.5	48	32	11	10⅝	11	+½
10⅝	7¼	Franks .36	4.2	6	8	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
7½	4⅝	Friedm .24b	3.4	4	62	7⅛	6⅞	7	
13⅝	3⅝	FriendFr			61	4¾	4½	4½	—¼
13	7¼	Frionas .40	4.4	4	50	9¼	9	9⅛	+⅛
7⅝	5½	Frischs .30b	5.3	4	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
15⅛	9	FrontA .20b	1.7	5	64	12⅛	12	12	—⅛
7⅛	3⅝	FrontA wt			6	5⅛	5	5	
		— G—G—G —							
3	1¼	GIExpl		6	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6½	2¼	GIT			10	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
7½	3¼	GRI .30t		23	25	4	3⅞	3⅞	
3¾	1¼	GTI		9	48	3⅜	3	3⅛	—⅜
6⅝	4	Galaxy .06t	1.5	5	10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
9¾	6¾	Garan .80	8.4	5	13	9½	9¼	9½	+⅜
3⅝	2⅝	Garland			4	2¼	2¼	2¼	
31¾	15½	GatLjet .40b	1.3	15	360	31	29¼	30½	+⅜
3¼	2⅛	Gaylrd .05e	2.1	4	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
26¾	17½	GelmSc n		21	54	25⅞	24⅝	25⅝	+¼
10½	3½	GenExp			131	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
3½	2	GnHous		4	68	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
5⅝	2¾	Genisco		6	42	5	5	5	—⅛
45⅝	13¾	GerbSc .20	.4	18	15	45⅛	44⅞	45⅛	+½
19⅝	15⅝	GiantF s 1	5.6	5	7	17⅞	17¾	17¾	—¼
14⅛	8¼	GntYell g.65e		10	310	13	12⅝	12¾	+¼
21⅛	5	Glasrock .10	.5	31	80	19⅝	18⅝	19¼	+⅜
34⅝	23½	Glatfltr 1.20	4.4	5	3	27¼	27	27	—¼
32¾	19½	Glnmr .88b	2.8	8	5	31⅞	31¾	31¾	—⅜
12⅝	7¾	Globeln .70	7.3	13	36	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+⅛
11½	8	Glosser .44	4.6	6	7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
4⅝	2½	Gldblatt			10	2½	2½	2½	—⅛
31¼	12½	GldNugt .08t	.5	43	44	17¾	17½	17½	—⅛
11½	7	GoldWH .64	5.6	8	35	u11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	—⅛
1⅞	⅝	Goldfield			299	15-16	⅞	⅞	
1-16	1-64	Goldfld rt			1017	1-32	1-64	1-64	
2¾	1	GoodLS			40	1⅛	1	1⅛	
2⅛	⅝	Gdrich wt			7	1	1	1	
25½	19	GormR 1.20a	5.2	7	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	
10½	6½	GrahMf .20	3.0	10	31	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
13⅛	7⅝	GrandAu .34e	3.2	4	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
12⅞	7⅝	GrndCtl .50	5.8	7	8	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	—¼
14	6⅝	GrangrA		93	42	9¼	9	9¼	+⅜
11⅞	6	GtAmInd		4	11	8½	8¼	8¼	—⅛
18⅝	4⅝	GtBasinP		123	499	18⅝	17⅞	18⅝	+½
39¼	21½	GtLkCh .32	.8	15	11	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	
3⅛	1¾	Greenmn		13	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
27⅝	18⅝	GrossT 1.44	6.0	7	2	24	23⅞	24	+⅜
14¾	9⅝	GuardC .60b	6.2	6	11	9⅞	9¾	9¾	—⅛
15¼	13¼	Guilfrd s		3	8	14⅞	14½	14½	—⅜
100¾	29½	GlfCan g1.60			1264	94¾	90	93¼	+1¾
15⅞	5¼	Gulfstrm		7	165	11½	11⅛	11⅜	+⅛
		— H—H—H —							
22½	9¼	HallsM .90	4.2	7	34	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛	—⅛
7⅞	4¼	Hamptn .65t	13.	3	8	5	5	5	+⅛
37¼	22½	Harland 1	2.7	13	25	u38	37½	37½	+¼
5¼	2¼	Harvey		3	44	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+⅛
8⅝	3¾	Hasbro .05t		6	11	6¾	6½	6½	—½
13½	8¾	Hasting .60	5.3	6	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
7	3½	HawaiA			11	4⅝	4½	4⅝	—¼
7⅝	3⅝	HlthCh		23	55	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+⅛
10¼	6	HelthM .30	3.6	4	12	8¼	8	8¼	+⅛
10¼	7⅝	HeinWr .39e	4.5	7	4	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+¼
18⅝	3⅛	Heinick .10	1.2	14	38	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	—⅜
3⅝	1¼	HelmMtg			28	2	1⅞	1⅞	
10⅝	6	HIGInc .12r	1.3	8	37	9	8⅞	9	+¼
14⅞	4¾	Hiptrnic .20	1.4	16	55	14¾	14⅛	14¾	+¾
4¾	2⅝	Hofman .20	7.0	9	11	3	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
14⅝	6⅝	HollyCp		16	351	13¾	13	13⅛	—⅜
85½	35½	HmeOA g1.30			30	83½	82¼	83½	—1½
85¼	33½	HmeOB g1.30			5	84	83	83	—2
39	15	Hormel 1.68	4.9	6	5	34½	34½	34½	—¼
21⅝	9⅛	HornHar		22	105	u21⅞	20⅝	21⅞	+⅜
14	8¼	HospMt .60	5.8	17	53	10½	10¼	10⅜	—⅛
20¾	15⅝	Hotel 2.10e	11.	9	22	19¼	18⅝	19¼	+¼
8⅛	5	HousRon .50b	8.3	4	11	6	6	6	
5⅛	2⅝	HouseVl		8	18	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
23⅝	15	HouOM .80	3.6	14	2748	22½	21¼	22½	+1¼
23½	17½	HouO pf1.69	7.6		167	22¼	21	22¼	+⅝
41⅞	7¼	HowelC .40b	1.0	7	91	u42	40⅞	40⅞	—⅛
5½	2⅛	Howell .10e	2.7	23	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
33⅝	24	HubellA 1.70	5.7	7	5	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	—⅛
34	23⅝	HubellB 1.70	5.4	7	46	31¾	31¼	31¾	+⅜
25¾	21½	Hubbl pf2.06	8.4		11	24½	23⅝	24½	+⅜
21⅛	11⅜	HuckMf .32a	1.6	7	3	19½	19½	19½	—⅛
11½	7⅝	HudsnGn		4	8	8⅝	8⅝	8¾	+¼
86	42⅝	HudBO g2.30			30	u89¼	85¼	89¼	+4½
8½	4¼	HuntH .20	2.5	8	34	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	—¼
66⅝	35½	HuskyO g 1			91	65¼	64¼	65	+1
		— I—I—I —							
7⅝	3½	ICH .20	2.7	5	131	7⅝	7	7⅜	+⅜
14½	7¾	ICM .50e	3.6	16	23	14	14	14	+⅛
7½	3½	IFS Ind .18	3.2	5	11	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
10⅞	7	IRT Pr .57e	5.8	15	24	9⅞	9¾	9¾	—⅛
1	⅝	ITI		34	12	⅝	11-16	11-16	
2 5-16	9-16	ImpGp .12e	6.4	6	11	1⅞	1 13-16	1⅞	+¼
7½	4⅛	Imperind s.05t	.8	4	32	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	—½
39½	19½	ImpOilA g1.20			434	38⅝	37⅛	37⅛	—⅝
1⅞	⅝	InflightSv			12	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
27⅝	14¼	Instron .40	1.5	6	41	27⅛	26¼	26½	—½
1½	⅞	InstrSys		19	2138	1⅛	15-16	1⅛	+⅛
14½	9⅝	InsSy pf.25t	2.2		41	11⅛	9½	11⅛	+1½
14¾	5⅞	IntegRes		9	379	13¾	12⅛	13⅝	+1¼
19⅝	6½	IntCtyGs g.32			1778	18½	17¼	18½	+1
12¾	10⅝	Intrmk s.16	1.3	4	3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+¼
3⅝	2¼	IntBnknt		6	447	2⅞	2½	2¾	+⅛
8⅞	5½	IntCtrls n		8	164	u 9	8⅝	8⅞	+⅜
1⅞	⅞	IntFdSvc			80	15-16	⅞	15-16	
36⅞	18	IntGenl 1.40	4.8	4	17	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	+⅜
7⅝	4⅞	IntProt .30	5.5	4	87	5½	5¼	5½	+¼
8¼	5¾	IntSeaw .60	10.	6	72	6	6	6	
1⅝	⅞	IntStrtch		13	19	1⅛	1	1	—⅛
16¾	8⅛	Intplast .40	2.3	14	13	u17¼	17⅛	17¼	+½
3½	1½	InvestFla			3	2	2	2	
28¾	17½	Ionics		11	13	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	—⅜
34½	11½	IroqBrd .36	2.4	9	37	15	14⅝	14¾	—⅛
5¼	2⅝	IrvinInd .10	2.5		1	4	4	4	
		— J—J—J —							
5½	4¼	Jaclyn .40b	8.2	6	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
16½	10½	Jacobs .50b	3.5	8	16	14¼	14	14⅛	+⅛
9⅝	4½	Jensen 1.50t	29.	5	40	5¼	5	5¼	+¼
4½	1⅝	Jetronic		5	97	2½	2¼	2⅜	—⅛
6¾	3½	JohnPd .36	8.7	52	42	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+⅜
13¼	2⅝	JuniperP		78	204	12¾	12⅛	12½	+½
18½	7⅝	Jupiter		2	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
		— K—K—K —							
8½	3⅝	KTelin .30e	4.1	7	50	7½	7¼	7⅜	+¼
2⅞	1⅝	Kaisin .75c			55	2⅛	2	2	
7½	5¼	Kalistad n		17	40	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
1⅜	1-16	KaneMil wt			135	⅛	⅛	⅛	
6⅝	3½	KapokT		20	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	—⅛
16¾	11½	KayCp .60	4.8	6	9	12½	11⅞	12½	+⅜
23⅛	8½	KenaiCp		22	242	u23½	22⅝	22⅝	—¼
5	3⅝	Ketchm .17t	3.7	14	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
6⅝	3⅞	Key Co .30	6.3	4	21	4¾	4¾	4¾	—⅛
21	8⅝	Key Ph n.03b	.2	89	75	19¾	19¼	19½	
2⅝	¾	Kidde wt			18	1	1	1	
4¼	2½	KinArk		10	36	3½	3⅜	3⅜	—⅛
25⅞	15¾	KingRd s.32	1.4	6	29	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	—⅛
45⅞	17¼	KirbyEx		11	123	45⅝	43⅝	44⅞	+1½
5	2¼	Kit Mfg		19	13	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
21⅛	14¾	Knogo n		12	40	20⅞	20½	20⅞	
5⅝	3⅝	KuhnStr		3	12	4⅛	4	4⅛	
		— L—L—L —							
2⅜	1⅜	LaBarge .06	3.7	15	13	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
7¾	3⅝	LaMaur .20	4.1	7	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
3¼	2¼	LaPnt		10	25	2⅝	2½	2½	+⅛
4 7-16	2 1-16	LakeSh g			223	4¼	4	4¼	+1-16
11	4⅛	Landmk		83	42	10	10	10	+⅛
11½	5¼	Laneco .20a	1.8	5	10	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
16¼	10⅝	LazKap n.40	2.8	6	63	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+¼
24	15⅝	LeaRnl s.60	2.9	8	16	20¾	20¼	20¾	+⅝
6½	3	LeePh		9	7	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
17	12	LehighP		4	2	16¼	16⅛	16¼	
6¼	2¼	LeisureT		3	49	2¾	2½	2¾	+⅛
8⅝	5	LibtyFb .56t	8.8	4	4	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	
8⅝	6	LillIAnn .24	3.4	10	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
10½	4⅛	LincAm		10	23	8½	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
3⅞	1¾	LloydsE			36	2½	2⅛	2⅛	—⅜
3½	2¼	Lodge .18e	2.7	10	295	u 3⅞	3⅜	3⅜	+⅜
28	17½	Lohmn 1.20	4.8	11	102	24⅞	22½	24⅞	+2⅜
37¾	13	LoewT wt			74	30¾	29⅞	30¼	—⅞
17⅝	10½	Logicon		10	8	17½	17⅜	17½	+⅛
26⅛	16¾	LaGenS 1.05	4.1	7	9	25½	25⅜	25½	—¼
8½	3¾	LundyEl		7	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
11¾	7¼	Lydall .70	9.3	5	12	7½	7¼	7½	
5¼	2⅛	LynchCp		2	5	4⅝	4¼	4¼	
3	1½	Lynnwear		4	2	1½	1½	1½	
		— M—M—M —							
6½	3⅝	MPO		8	1	4½	4½	4½	
7	5	Macks .20	3.4	4	7	6	5⅞	5⅞	—⅛
2½	1¼	Macrod		33	185	1¾	1½	1⅝	
15¾	6⅛	ManrC .60	4.0	8	16	15	15	15	
1 15-16	¾	Marindq		6	639	1 3-16	1 1-16	1⅛	+1-16
21⅞	18⅝	Marm pf2.25	12.		18	18¾	18¾	18¾	
4⅞	2⅝	MrshF		2	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
14⅛	4¼	Marshln		20	51	u14¼	13⅝	14⅛	+½
17⅛	8¾	MartPr .40	4.2	6	8	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	—⅜
13½	6⅝	Masind .20	2.5		25	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	—⅜
41⅛	16¼	MtlRsh s.20	.5	20	33	u42⅛	40½	42⅛	+1⅝
17¾	9½	Matrix s		14	12	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	—⅛
4⅝	2¾	MaulTec .14	3.1	90	131	4½	4⅜	4½	—⅛
10⅝	3⅝	McCulO		9	612	10	9½	10	+⅜
15½	13⅝	McDow n.13t	.9	19	8	15½	15¼	15¼	
5¼	2⅝	McKeon		2	47	3⅛	3	3⅛	—¼
23½	14⅛	Means 1.20	6.1	7	21	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	—⅝
11¼	8¼	Medals1 .56	5.7	4	5	9⅞	9¾	9¾	
7⅞	3⅝	MedalnGp		16	32	6¾	6½	6¾	+½
27⅝	18⅝	MedlaG .72	2.7	8	22	27	26¾	26¾	—⅛
19⅛	10½	Meenan n.24	1.3	7	107	18	17¾	18	+1⅛
11⅞	7⅞	Megaint .28	2.9	3	33	9⅝	9½	9½	—¼
17¼	12	MEMCo 1	7.1	6	7	14	13⅞	14	+¼
13⅝	8½	MercSL .50b	5.3	4	6	9½	9⅜	9⅜	—¼
12	7⅛	MetPro .15	1.5	8	12	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+¼
13⅝	9	Metex .40	3.8	6	11	10½	10⅛	10½	+⅜
37⅜	19¼	Metpth .32	1.3	56	32	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	+½
5¾	2½	Metrocar		24	1	5	5	5	
2¾	1⅝	MichGen		15	15	2	2	2	
17¼	6¼	MchSug .40	3.8	7	53	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+½
10⅜	6	MidldCo .30	3.0	4	13	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
23¼	9¼	MidlGls .40b	3.9	11	44	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	
51	42⅛	MinP pf 5	12.		z100	44	43	43	—1
8	2⅞	MissnIT		6	76	6⅛	6	6	—⅛
33¾	20	MitchlE s.20	.6	16	338	u34⅝	32⅞	33⅝	+⅞
24½	12⅞	MiteCp .60	2.7	8	15	22	22	22	—⅛
45	34½	MonP pf4.40	11.		z100	38½	38½	38½	+1
19⅝	13⅝	Moog .40b	2.4	8	11	16⅝	16⅝	16¾	
18½	6⅝	MtgGth .86e	9.1	13	6	9½	9¼	9½	+¼
27	16¾	MtVMil 1.20b	4.9	4	5	24½	24½	24½	
13¼	8⅞	MovStr .60	5.6	4	7	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	
7¾	2⅛	Movielab .52t	10.	5	228	5¼	5	5⅛	—⅜
18¾	11	NFC n .20	1.3	11	135	15⅞	15¼	15¼	—1⅜
11⅝	4⅝	Nardo .24	2.3	9	19	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	—¼
14⅝	10⅝	NCnvSt n.60	4.1	10	8	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
12¾	5¼	NatEdu .68t	6.0	5	3	11¼	11⅛	11¼	
20⅛	12⅝	NtHltE		9	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+¼
6⅞	1¾	NKinney			167	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+⅜
10½	5	NtPatent			533	7½	6⅞	7½	+⅜
7½	5	NtSecR .60a	8.6	7	12	7	7	7	+⅛
5½	4⅛	NtSilvr .15e	3.4		4	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	—⅛
14⅞	3⅞	NelsLB .72t	8.0	8	58	9¼	8¾	9	+⅜
3⅝	1⅞	NestLM .05e	1.5	30	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	
2⅛	1⅜	Nidrla .06e	3.7	8	52	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
23½	10⅝	NMxAr .30e	1.5	51	7	20	20	20	
11	7⅝	NPinRt s.84	9.3	10	54	9¼	9	9	+⅛
8⅞	6⅛	NProc .55e	7.9	7	71	7	6⅞	7	+⅛
29¼	20⅝	NYTim .90	3.9	10	17	23⅝	23⅛	23⅜	
12½	5⅞	NewbE .50	5.1		3	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	—⅛
14⅝	10¼	Newcor s.56	3.8	7	11	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
9-16	3-16	Newcrp wt			3	¼	¼	¼	
5	3	Nexus		5	15	3⅝	3½	3⅝	—⅛
30⅝	18⅝	NiagFSv .94	4.1	6	4	23	22⅞	22⅞	+⅛
6¼	3⅝	Nichols .05r	1.4	3	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
2⅛	1¼	Noelind			5	1¾	1¾	1¾	
5⅞	3	Nolex		13	60	3⅛	3	3⅛	+⅛
12¾	7½	Norin .60	5.5	4	30	11	10¾	11	+⅛
13	10⅝	Norl pf 1.50	13.		1	11¼	11¼	11¼	
13⅝	6½	Nortek .08	1.0	5	46	8⅛	7⅞	8	
23⅝	15	NoARoy .24	1.2	8	24	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	—⅜
19⅝	8½	NoCdO g		29	201	19⅝	19	19⅛	+⅛
13¼	10¼	NoetBk n1.08	9.7	5	7	11½	11⅛	11⅛	
46	39½	NIPS pf4.25	11.		z50	39½	39½	39½	
19⅛	9⅝	NuclDla		8	16	13⅛	12½	12¾	—⅛
41⅝	21	Numac g.07t			528	40⅝	39⅝	40	+⅜
9⅝	2⅝	OEA .20e	2.6	14	21	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
17⅛	9⅛	Oakwd .12b	.8	6	30	14½	14⅜	14⅜	—⅛
8	4¼	OhArt .24	4.8	6	12	5	5	5	
10	5⅞	Oilalnd .40e	4.6	7	7	8½	8⅝	8⅝	
48	25	OOklep		21	z800	44½	43½	43½	—1½
14	7½	OrioleH .40a	3.6	4	4	11¼	11¼	11¼	
4	2⅛	Ormand		7	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
18⅝	13⅝	OSullvn .80	5.6	5	31	14⅝	14¼	14¼	—¼
7⅝	2½	OxfordFt		3	29	5	4⅝	5	+⅜
7¾	4½	OzarkA .15e		5	291	5⅝	5	5¼	—¼
3⅜	⅞	PF Ind			280	2⅛	1¾	2	
16¼	12⅝	PGEpfA 1.50	11.		13	13¼	12⅝	13¼	+⅛
13⅝	10	PGEpfD 1.25	12.		27	11¼	10⅝	10⅝	
14	10	PGEpfE 1.25	13.		13	10¾	10	10	—1½
13⅝	9⅝	PGEpfG 1.20	11.		2	10¾	10¾	10¾	—⅛
27½	20	PGEpfW 2.57	12.		17	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
25½	18¼	PGEpfV 2.32	12.		102	20⅜	19¼	19¼	—½
27¼	19¾	PGEpfT 2.54	12.		26	23½	21½	21½	—¾
29⅝	20⅞	PGEpfS 2.62	12.		9	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+⅛
12½	8¾	PGEpfH 1.12	11.		17	10⅛	10	10⅛	+½
25¾	19⅛	PGEpfR 2.37	11.		9	20¾	20¾	20¾	
21⅞	16	PGEpfO 2	11.		166	17½	16⅝	17½	+⅛
21½	15	PGEpfM 1.96	12.		3	17¼	17	17	—¼
24	17½	PGEpfL 2.25	12.		9	20	18¼	18¼	—¾
24⅝	18	PGEpfJ 2.32	12.		2	18⅞	18¾	18¾	—¼
12¼	8¾	PGEpfI 1.09	11.		20	10⅛	9½	9⅞	
45¾	34	PacLt pf4.36	11.		z60	38¼	38¼	38¼	—¼
46⅞	34	PacLt pf4.50	12.		z270	38½	38½	38½	
50	38	PacLt pf4.75	11.		z590	42	41½	41½	—⅛
29	13⅞	PacTrst 1.20	5.5	11	6	22⅛	22	22	
54	46	PacPLpf 5	10.		z100	49	49	49	
22	14⅛	PageP g n			637	u23	21¾	23	+1⅜
46¼	27⅛	PallCp .52	1.2	18	47	45½	45⅛	45⅛	+⅛
2	1¼	PalomrF			151	2	2	2	+⅛
25¼	13⅝	Paradyn n		24	307	24½	23¾	24⅝	
6¼	3⅛	ParaPk			25	4½	4⅛	4¼	+⅛
9⅛	3⅝	ParkEl		8	13	9	8¾	8¾	—¼
31½	22	Parsons s 1	3.2	11	18	u31⅝	31⅜	31⅝	+¼
6¾	5¼	PatFash .10e	1.9	3	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
14	7⅝	Patogon		5	32	11⅝	11¼	11¼	—⅝
11⅞	5⅛	PeerTu .32b	2.9	8	9	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
2	⅝	PenDix wt			3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
20⅝	10½	PenEM .80a	4.1	7	31	19¾	19¼	19¾	+¼
4¾	2⅝	PECo .55t	18.	19	125	3¼	3	3	—¼
24¼	15⅝	PenRE 1.65	7.4	10	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	+¼
6¼	3½	PenobS .20	4.2	6	5	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+⅛
14¼	10⅝	Penril n .15	1.1	13	39	14	13⅝	13⅝	—¼
1½	1	Pentron		7	16	1⅛	1	1	
32⅝	25⅝	PepBoys 1b	3.3	5	2	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝	+¼
23⅞	13	PepCom .80	5.2	6	27	15⅝	15¼	15½	
14⅝	9½	Perini .40	3.0	8	5	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+⅛
18⅞	13⅛	PetLew s		14	293	18⅛	17⅝	17⅞	+⅛
13⅞	10	PetLe pf1.65	13.		20	12¾	12⅝	12¾	+⅛
4¼	2	Phoenix			23	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
16⅝	7⅛	PicNPay .32	2.5	7	12	12⅞	12¾	12¾	—¼
6⅞	3⅝	PlonrSys		23	124	5⅝	4⅞	5⅜	+⅜
3¾	2½	PionTx .20t			19	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
6⅞	5	PitWVa .56	11.	6	11	5	5	5	—¼
38½	24⅞	Pittway 1.65	5.3	7	2	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+⅛
7⅝	4⅛	Pizzaln n		12	36	5¾	5¼	5¾	—⅛
10	5⅛	Plantlnd		24	70	8¾	8½	8¾	+⅛
9½	7⅛	PlyGm .40b	4.6	4	16	8¾	8½	8¾	+⅛
2	⅞	Poloron		2	44	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	+⅛
24	14¾	PostCp n .50	2.7	9	2	18½	18½	18½	+¼
25⅜	12⅝	PrairleO g		25	28	25	24¼	24¼	—⅜
14⅝	10⅝	PrattLmb 1.10	8.2	6	12	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	—⅛
29	23⅝	PrtLpf 2.25	8.6		1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	—⅜
27	20⅝	PrenHa 1.48	6.5	8	37	23⅛	22¾	22⅞	—⅜
5¼	3	PresRtA		1	10	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+⅜
4⅞	2⅞	PresRtB		1	49	4	3⅞	4	+⅛
22	15⅛	Preston g.90		6	3	u22½	22¼	22½	+½
8	3⅞	PrudBld .24	5.2	13	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
47½	36½	PSCol pf4.25	11.		z125	37	36¾	37	—1⅛
24¾	19⅝	PaSP pfC2.34	12.		3	19⅝	19½	19½	—⅛
26⅛	21⅝	PaSP pfD2.34	10.		38	23¼	23	23	—⅛
16⅛	7⅝	PulteH s .32	2.4	3	9	13½	13⅜	13⅜	—¼
10¼	4¾	PuntaG		6	66	7⅝	7½	7½	—⅛
13⅝	9½	Punta pf1.10	11.		5	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	+⅛
8⅞	6⅛	Qualinn n.50	6.2	3	42	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
11	6¾	Quebcr g.25e	2.2		7	u11⅜	11	11⅜	+⅜
5¼	2⅛	REDM		7	188	u 5⅞	5⅛	5⅞	+⅝
3½	1¾	RET			37	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
18	9	RHMed .20a	1.2	10	50	17¼	16¾	17¼	+⅝
2½	1½	RPS		7	7	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
3⅝	2¼	RSC .10	3.3	13	32	3	2⅞	3	
8	5	Ragan .15e	2.3	7	23	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	+¼
25	13⅛	RnchEx .30e	1.2	8	171	24¾	23½	24⅛	—⅝
43	11⅝	RangrO g			344	u43⅞	43¼	43¼	+¼
22⅛	19⅝	RangrO wt			298	u22¼	21¾	21¾	+¼
23⅝	21½	Ransbrgs 1	4.1	8	20	u24¼	23⅝	24¼	+⅞
4⅛	2	RapAm wt			248	4⅛	4	4⅛	+⅛
5⅝	2	RathP			13	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
24¾	14⅝	Raylnd .40	1.8	15	42	22	21⅝	22	—⅛
5⅜	2¼	Reading			5	2½	2½	2½	+¼
21¾	15	REInv 1.60	7.8	10	5	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	—⅛
12⅝	7½	RltlncT 1.25e	17.		53	7½	d 7⅛	7¼	—¼
2⅛	1⅛	Rediaw			7	1⅜	1¼	1¼	—¼
5⅝	2½	ReevesT		11	2	4½	4½	4½	—⅛
6¼	4	RefgTr .32	6.4	3	14	5¼	5	5	
17⅛	8⅛	RegalB .72	4.2	9	2	17	17	17	+¼
23½	14⅝	RemAr 1a	4.5	6	3	22	22	22	+½
9½	5⅝	RepGyp s.24	4.0	3	6	6⅛	6	6	—⅛
44⅛	34¼	RepNY 2	5.4	5	5	36¾	36½	36¾	+½
24¼	19½	RNY pf 2.12	10.		15	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+⅜
19½	11⅝	ReshCot .24	1.4	10	480	16⅝	14⅝	16⅝	+2⅛
54⅞	20½	Resrt A		4	554	29⅞	28⅝	29½	+⅝
22⅝	11¼	Resrt wt			47	14½	13⅝	13⅝	—1
83¾	27	Resrt B		5	z250	39	38½	39	
4⅞	2⅛	RestAssc		5	22	2⅝	2¼	2¼	—⅛
13⅜	5½	RexNore		8	64	6½	6	6⅜	—¼
31⅞	14¾	RialOil n		23	107	u34¼	31⅞	34	+2¼
9⅝	4	RibletP .12	2.1	4	88	6	5⅝	5¾	
8¼	3⅞	Richton .44	9.3		45	4¾	4½	4¾	+⅛
34¼	21¾	RioAlgo g1.50			6	28¼	27½	27⅞	+⅝
13¼	5½	Robntch			106	7¼	6¾	7¼	+¼
8⅝	4¾	Roblin .12	2.1	5	31	5¾	5½	5⅝	
28⅛	18	Rogers s.12	.5	14	13	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	+⅛
3¾	2⅝	RoncoT		18	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
6¼	4¼	Rossmr		8	19	6¼	6¼	6¼	
3⅞	1¾	RoyPalm			15	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
8⅝	7	Rudick .42e	5.9	4	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
8½	6¾	Rudick pf.56	8.1		1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
3	1⅛	Rusco			30	1⅝	1½	1½	
5¼	2⅜	RBW Cp		4	44	3¼	3	3¼	+⅛
16¼	10	Russell .56	5.1	4	33	11⅛	11	11	
6¼	3½	SFM .24	6.0	8	15	4	4	4	—⅛
12¼	8¼	SGL .30b	2.7	6	3	11¼	11¼	11¼	—⅛
3⅛	1¾	SMD		3	12	2	2	2	
6	4	SSP			7	5¼	5¼	5¼	—⅛
18⅝	9⅝	Salem .40a	2.4	10	1	17	17	17	
3¼	1⅞	SCarlo .07e	3.1		30	2¼	2¼	2¼	
97	76	SDgo pf9.84	13.		z100	78¼	78¼	78¼	
72	55	SDgo pf7.20	13.		z100	57½	57½	57½	—1
24½	18¾	SDgo pf2.47	13.		10	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	
26¼	20⅝	SDgo pf2.68	12.		11	22¼	21½	22¼	+1⅛
24⅝	18¼	SFrRE 1.76	7.5	16	11	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜	—½
3	9-16	SFRE wt			1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
14¾	5½	Sandgte .40	4.8	6	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+⅛
9	7	SoundrL s.30	3.5	7	5	8½	8½	8½	—⅛
6⅝	3¼	SchelbE .42t		18	60	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+¼
20⅝	13⅝	Schmull 1a	5.1	4	5	19½	19¼	19½	+½
7⅝	4⅛	SchoolP .40	5.9		1	6¾	6¾	6¾	—¼
4	2½	Schradr .04t		29	17	3	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
9⅞	6⅜	Schwab n.30	4.1	7	8	7½	7¼	7¼	—⅛
4½	2¾	SciMgt .10	3.2	7	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
59¾	20¼	ScurryR g		10	8	57	56	57	—½
20⅝	16	SbdAM .40	2.3	5	14	17⅝	17⅜	17½	—⅛
15⅝	5⅞	Sealctro .94t	5.9	8	52	15⅞	15¼	15⅞	+⅜
1½	⅞	Seaport			5	⅞	⅞	⅞	
6¾	3	Searsind		7	19	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
4⅞	3	SecMig		11	62	3½	3⅜	3½	
9¼	6¼	Selas .36	5.2	8	x1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
1⅞	1⅛	SeligAsc		6	6	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
7¼	5⅛	Semtch .20b	3.3	9	20	6	5⅞	6	
8	4⅞	Srvisco .40	5.8	4	4	7	6⅞	6⅞	
5	2¾	Servo			21	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	—⅜
15½	9⅛	SetonCo .50b	4.1	4	4	12¼	12	12¼	+¼
8¼	4½	ShaerS .40e	5.7	5	48	7	6⅞	7	+½
12⅝	7½	Sharon s.50	4.3	7	22	11⅜	11½	11½	—⅜
6¼	4⅝	Shawin .40	8.4	5	52	4¾	4½	4¾	+⅛
4⅞	2½	ShelterR		5	58	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	—⅛
7	3⅝	Shopwell		7	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
29¾	18⅛	Showbt 1	5.3	6	15	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	—⅜
30⅝	16¼	Sierrcin .30	1.0	14	14	29⅝	28¼	29⅝	+1⅛
8⅞	6⅝	Sifco s .28	3.6	7	9	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+⅛
20½	10¼	Sigma .40	2.7	7	38	15½	15	15	—½
9¼	5½	Sikes A .45e	6.5	3	9	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
7⅛	3⅞	Silvrcst		53	8	6	5⅞	5⅞	—⅛
7⅜	3	Solitron		13	75	5¼	5	5⅛	—¼
29¼	23⅜	SonderB .40	1.4	9	62	28¾	28⅜	28¾	+⅛
8⅝	6	Soundsn .40	5.9	3	18	7	6¾	6¾	
12¼	8¼	SCEd pf1.06	11.		10	9¼	9¼	9¼	—¼
13	9	SCEd pf1.08	11.		34	10¼	9⅞	10¼	+⅜
13⅝	10	SCEd pf1.19	11.		23	10¾	10	10¾	+½
28	24½	SCEd pf2.48	9.7		z50	25½	25½	25½	
16¾	12⅝	SCEd pf1.45	12.		12	12⅝	12½	12½	—⅛
19⅞	17⅛	SCEd pf1.30	7.2		3	18	18	18	—⅛
25¾	19	SCEd pf2.30	11.		11	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+⅛
25	18¾	SCEd pf2.21	11.		4	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	—⅝
85⅝	64	SCEd pf7.58	11.		13	71	69	71	+¾
100	76	SCEd pf8.96	11.		1	80	80	80	—1½
9⅞	7¼	SwFlBk .50	6.3	5	67	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	—⅛
25⅛	22⅝	SwFIB pf2.18	9.5		8	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	—⅛
13⅝	9	SpectyR		5	5	12	12	12	
15	6⅛	Spector .43e	4.8	3	13	9⅛	9	9	—⅛
6	3½	Spectro .19t	3.9		35	5	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
6⅝	4	SpedOP .20r	4.2	8	6	4¾	4⅝	4¾	—⅛
6¼	3⅝	Spencer .16	4.1	7	7	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+⅛
5¼	4½	Splentex .24	5.1	8	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
18⅛	6⅛	StdMetl		183	90	16½	16	16½	+⅝
26⅛	16¼	StProd 1.52	9.0	5	3	17	16⅞	16⅞	—¼
33	20¾	StdShr 1.22t	4.4	6	6	27½	27½	27½	
9⅞	5⅝	Stange .20	3.1	8	42	6⅝	6½	6½	+¼
14⅛	10⅝	StanAv .50r	4.3	6	14	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+⅝
5⅝	3¼	Stanwd		4	24	4⅝	4¼	4¼	—⅛
15⅛	11⅛	StarSup s.80	5.6	4	3	14¼	14¼	14¼	—⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Stardust			13	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
9¼	3½	StarrtHo .30	6.3	5	16	4⅝	4⅝	4¾	+¼
8⅞	4¼	Steelmt .24b	3.5	4	25	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	—⅜
23½	16¼	StepnCh .92	4.4	7	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	+⅛
2⅛	⅝	SterlBcp wt			3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1⅝	1	SterlEl		7	22	1⅜	1¼	1¼	—⅛
3¼	2¼	SterlExt .05t			4	2⅛	d 2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
26	6¾	StrutW .30b	1.2	23	41	24⅛	24	24⅛	+⅛
3½	2⅝	SueAnn .24	8.0	5	7	3	3	3	
17⅞	8⅞	Sunair .60a	4.5	7	28	13¾	13¼	13⅝	—⅜
51¾	15⅝	Sundnc .16b	.3		257	51¾	49⅝	49⅞	—⅛
9½	5½	SunshJr .40	4.4	6	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
16¾	10¾	SupFdS .40b	3.6	6	26	11⅛	11	11	—⅛
12¼	5	Suplnd s.25	4.8	4	133	5¼	5	5¼	+⅛
11½	6½	SupSurg .32	4.5	5	8	7⅛	7	7⅛	+¼
49	29½	Supron s.24	.5	30	54	48⅞	48⅝	48¾	—⅛
7¼	3½	Susqueh		8	262	4⅝	4	4⅝	+½
10½	8⅛	Susqh pf 1	12.		7	8⅞	8½	8⅞	+¼
8	3⅝	Synlov .30b	3.8	11	51	u 8¼	7⅞	8	
44¼	30⅝	Syntex 1.10	2.8	11	387	40⅝	39⅝	39⅞	—¾
24¼	18¼	Sysco s .40	1.8	8	70	22½	22	22½	+½
18⅞	10⅝	SystEng		14	229	18⅝	18¼	18¾	+½
6¼	3⅝	SysPln .20	4.4	3	92	4½	4⅜	4½	+⅛
		— T—T—T —							
9⅛	5⅝	TEC .40	6.4	7	5	6¼	6¼	6¼	—⅛
3½	1¾	TFI		6	34	3⅜	3¼	3¼	—⅛
19⅛	9¼	TabPd .20	1.2	7	8	16⅞	16½	16⅝	—⅛
14	8	TandB .40	3.2	6	15	12⅝	12¼	12½	+¼
9½	5¼	Tannet .28b	4.5	5	10	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+¼
14⅝	10	Tasty 1.20b	12.		12	10¼	10	10	—¼
4	1¼	TechSym		10	24	3	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
13⅝	4	TechOp		9	13	12	11¼	11⅝	—⅜
4⅛	1¾	TechTp .52t	28.		85	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+⅛
6½	3⅝	Tectrol .24	4.3	5	10	5¼	5⅝	5⅝	—¼
84¼	27	TelonR		77	62	82⅝	80⅛	80¾	—1¼
32	15⅝	Telitex .40	1.5	11	11	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	—⅛
22¼	13⅞	Telscl .60	3.8	11	17	16⅝	16	16	—½
7¼	3⅝	Tenney s		8	6	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+¼
10⅛	4⅝	TerraC .10t			137	9¼	8⅞	9¼	
13¼	5¼	TetraT			16	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—½
13⅝	7½	TextAir .16	2.0	7	107	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
1	½	ThorCp			11	11-16	11-16	11-16	
5⅛	2⅝	Thorofar .04e	1.0	5	8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
4¾	3¼	ThreeD .20b	4.7	4	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	
7½	3	Tidwell		5	15	6½	6¼	6⅜	+⅛
8¾	4⅝	TobKtz n.25	5.0	3	17	5⅛	5	5	—⅛
42	32	TolEd pf4.25	12.		z750	36⅞	36	36	—⅞
10⅛	4⅝	ToppsG .21t			81	4½	d 4¼	4¼	—⅛
17⅝	10⅝	TorinCp .80	6.0	5	8	13⅝	13¼	13¼	—⅜
27¼	12⅞	TotlPet g.32			487	26	25½	25½	
19¼	6⅛	TotPet wt			124	17⅝	17½	17¾	+¼
3⅝	2¼	TownCtry		8	79	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
26⅞	16⅛	Towner n.01e	.0	57	14	24⅞	24½	24⅞	+⅜
8½	4⅝	TrnsLux .10e	1.6	7	17	6¼	6	6¼	+¼
14⅝	7¾	TransOll .05e	.4		95	12⅞	12⅝	12¾	—⅛
7	5⅛	TrnsTec n.24	3.6	10	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	+⅛
7⅞	4⅝	Tredwy .20	3.0	8	15	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
9⅝	7	TriSM .80	9.0	4	9	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	
18⅛	9¾	TriaCp .20	1.7	8	19	12¼	11⅞	12	+⅛
14⅝	8½	TritOil n			145	13⅜	13⅛	13¼	
24½	22¾	TritOil pf1.96	8.0		77	u24¾	24	24½	+¼
10⅝	6¼	TuboMx s		11	355	7⅞	7½	7⅝	+½
7⅝	3½	TwinFr .20	5.0	6	27	4⅛	4	4	—⅛
		— U—U—U —							
12½	7⅛	U&I		51	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
6⅝	3⅛	UIP .24	3.6	11	141	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	+⅛
7⅛	2⅛	UNA .20	3.5	4	48	6	5¾	5¾	—¼
8½	5¼	URS .40b	4.5	22	62	u 8⅞	8½	8⅞	+⅜
8¼	5¼	Unimax		12	27	6⅜	5⅝	5¾	—⅛
19⅝	12½	UAirPd .64b	3.3	10	17	u19⅝	19¼	19¼	—⅛
17⅛	11	UnCosF .72	5.8	7	9	12⅝	12	12⅜	+⅛
2½	1⅝	UnFoods .10e	5.3	38	13	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
5⅝	2½	UNatCp			19	4½	4⅜	4½	+⅛
¾	1-16	UNatCp wt			4	⅛	⅛	⅛	—1-16
8½	6¼	UNtCp pf			1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
8	5	URepln .23r	6.3		1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
6⅛	2⅞	USAir wt			19	3⅝	3½	3½	—⅛
40½	27¾	USAir pf 3	11.		1	28	28	28	
16¼	9⅞	USFlltr .36	2.6	8	89	14	13⅝	14	+¼
11⅝	7⅝	UnRltT .87e	9.0	11	17	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+⅛
⅛	1-64	UnRltT wt			70	1-64	1-64	1-64	
4	2⅛	USRdium		14	15	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
20⅝	14	USRbR 1a	5.5	9	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	
11⅝	6½	UnityB		7	2	9½	9⅜	9⅜	—⅛
7⅝	3⅞	UnivClg .05	.7	5	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
26½	12⅛	UnivRs .32	1.3	23	126	25	24½	24⅝	—⅜
11⅝	8⅞	UnivRu .72	7.8	5	x9	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+⅛
10	4⅝	Valle's .81t	17.	14	4	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	—¼
16	7⅝	Valmac .80	6.5		176	12¾	11	12¼	+1⅜
8⅝	5½	Valspar .36	4.6	6	8	7⅞	7¾	7¾	—⅛
3⅛	2¼	ValueL .06e	1.9		57	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
2⅞	1⅝	Verit		5	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
9¼	5	Vernitrn .10	1.3	6	206	7¾	7⅜	7⅝	+⅛
6½	3	Veriple		5	10	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
9½	1½	Vesely		213	21	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+⅜
2½	1½	Viatech			3	1½	1½	1½	
12⅝	6¾	Vishay .53t	5.1	8	17	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	—⅜
6⅝	4¼	VisualG .16	3.1	9	15	5¼	5	5⅛	
5¾	2⅛	VolMer .12e	2.7	4	3	4⅜	4¾	4⅜	—⅛
13⅞	8⅛	Voplex .52	5.9	4	6	9	8¾	8¾	
7⅛	3⅝	VulcCp .20a	3.4	4	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	—⅛
		— W—W—W —							
7½	2½	WTC .02t		55	21	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+⅛
9⅛	6½	Wackht .40b	5.2	6	16	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+⅛
3⅝	2¼	WadelEq			12	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+⅛
29½	18⅞	Wainoco s.12	.4	50	364	28⅞	27¾	28⅛	+¼
21	13⅝	Walbr n.05e	.3	8	54	20⅛	19⅝	19⅞	—½
25	18	Walco .80b	3.6	6	5	22½	22⅛	22½	+⅜
9⅝	4	WallcS .12	2.0	10	159	6¼	6	6	+⅛
34¾	17	Wang B s.16	.5	24	239	31⅛	29⅞	30⅞	—¼
32½	18⅝	Wang C s.06	.2	23	51	30½	29⅞	29⅞	—¾
13½	8⅞	WardsCo .20	2.1	3	8	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+¼
2¾	1½	WshHm		5	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
26¾	18¾	WshPst s.36	1.9	6	14	19⅞	18⅞	19⅞	+¼
31⅝	21	WRIT 2.12	7.9	14	3	26¾	26¾	26¾	—¼
8⅝	5	Walsco .30	4.7	7	6	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	+¼
22⅛	14⅝	Wthfrd n		17	165	u22⅝	21⅜	22⅝	+¾
3¾	2⅝	Welman			6	3½	3½	3½	
25¼	8⅝	WeldTu .30b	1.2	8	98	24½	23⅝	24½	+½
10	6½	WescoFn .38	4.6	5	11	8¼	8¼	8¼	—⅛
49⅛	43⅛	WTex pf4.40	10.		z10	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	+¼
26⅞	15⅞	Wstbrn g s.70	2.7		166	26	25⅝	25⅝	
38¾	13¼	WstFin .52	2.2	3	36	24⅛	23¾	24⅛	+¼
15⅛	9	WPacRR n		2	65	10⅝	9¾	10	—¼
12¾	3⅞	Whippny .20	2.0		26	10¾	10	10	—¾
7½	4	WhitCbl .20	5.0	3	29	4⅛	4	4	—⅛
7⅛	4⅞	Whitehall		7	35	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
13	3¼	Wichita .45t	3.5	43	80	u13⅝	12½	12¾	—¼
2¾	1⅛	WillcxG n		3	7	1¾	1¾	1¾	—⅛
20	9⅝	Wmhous .70	3.9	10	7	18	18	18	+¼
3⅛	1⅜	WilsnB .15t			32	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
22⅝	11½	Wincorp .40	2.0	50	10	19⅞	19½	19⅞	+⅛
10½	7½	Winkim .44	5.0	5	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
49	41¾	WisP pf4.50	10.		z160	44½	43½	44½	+1
3	2	WolfHB .10e	5.0	7	30	2⅛	2	2	—⅛
14½	7⅝	Wdstrm n .60	7.4	4	15	8⅛	8	8⅛	+¼
11½	5⅛	WkWear .40	4.2	6	11	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
20	11½	Wrathr .05e	.3		54	19¼	18½	19¼	+⅝
1 11-16	¾	WrightH g			151	1 11-16	1⅝	1 11-16	+⅛
17¾	11	Wynns s .48	3.1	7	19	15⅝	15	15¼	+½
15	11⅛	WymBn .72	5.4	6	8	13¾	13⅛	13¾	+⅛
6⅞	2½	Xonics			6	3⅛	3	3	
11½	6½	Zimmer .36	5.1	3	30	7⅛	7	7⅛	—⅛

SOGEN INTERNATIONAL FUND, INC.

AVIS AUX DETENTEURS DE CERTIFICATS AU PORTEUR REPRESENTATIFS D'ACTIONS "SOGEN INTERNATIONAL FUND, INC.", EMIS PAR LA SOCIETE LUXEMBOURGEOISE DE CONVERSION.

Conformément aux dispositions des paragraphes 4 et 9 des "Terms and Conditions of Bearer Depositary Receipts" (dont le texte, publié au Mémorial C - Journal Officiel du Grand Duché de Luxembourg - Recueil Spécial des Sociétés et Associations - N° 114 du 6 juillet 1970, est reproduit in extenso au verso des certificats au porteur représentatifs d'actions "SoGen International Fund, Inc." émis par la Société Luxembourgeoise de Conversion), notification est ici donnée des décisions suivantes prises le 8 novembre 1979 par le Conseil d'Administration de la Société Luxembourgeoise de Conversion :

— démission de la Société Luxembourgeoise de Conversion de ses fonctions de dépositaire d'actions nominatives "SoGen International Fund, Inc.", les dites fonctions de dépositaire exercées par la Société Luxembourgeoise de Conversion étant définies dans le document intitulé "Additional Statement to the Prospectus of "SoGen International Fund, Inc." relating to Bearer Depositary Receipts-including "Terms and Conditions of Bearer Depositary Receipts" - representing shares of "SoGen International Fund, Inc." issued by Société Luxembourgeoise de Conversion S.A., guaranteed by Société Générale Alsacienne de Banque", dont la version la plus récente date du 31 janvier 1975;
— l'arrêt, à compter du 8 novembre 1979, de l'émission par la Société Luxembourgeoise de Conversion de certificats au porteur représentatifs d'actions "SoGen International Fund, Inc.", étant entendu, toutefois, que sera poursuivie, jusqu'à la date de prise d'effet (ci-après définie) de la démission de la Société Luxembourgeoise de Conversion de ses fonctions de dépositaire d'actions "SoGen International Fund, Inc.", l'émission des certificats correspondant aux actions qui résulteraient de distributions effectuées par le fonds au bénéfice des actions actuellement immatriculées au nom de la Société Luxembourgeoise de Conversion;
— le dépot, auprès des autorités de la Bourse de Luxembourg, d'une demande de radiation de la cote de la Bourse de Luxembourg des certificats au porteur représentatifs d'actions "SoGen International Fund, Inc." émis par la Société Luxembourgeoise de Conversion.

Si, d'ici l'expiration d'un délai d'un an - courant à partir de la date de parution au Mémorial C de la présente notification au public de la décision de démission de la Société Luxembourgeoise de Conversion de ses fonctions de dépositaire d'actions "SoGen International Fund, Inc."-, la Société Générale Alsacienne de Banque (en sa qualité de garant des actes accomplis par la Société Luxembourgeoise de Conversion dans le cadre de ses fonctions de dépositaire d'actions "SoGen International Fund, Inc.") ne trouvait aucune personne disposée à succéder à la Société Luxembourgeoise de Conversion dans ses fonctions de dépositaire d'actions "SoGen International Fund, Inc.", notification en serait donnée au public.

Cette seconde notification - diffusée par deux fois, à trente jours d'intervalle, par les mêmes voies que la présente - aviserait le public et les détenteurs de certificats au porteur représentatifs d'actions nominatives "SoGen International Fund, Inc." émis par la Société Luxembourgeoise de Conversion

— de l'arrêt définitif, dès l'expiration d'un délai de 90 jours courant à partir de la date de première publication au Mémorial C de cette seconde notification de toute émission par la Société Luxembourgeoise de Conversion de certificats au porteur représentatifs d'actions nominatives "SoGen International Fund, Inc.";
— de la suspension définitive, dès l'expiration de ce délai de 90 jours, des services assurés jusqu'alors par la Société Luxembourgeoise de Conversion (notamment en matière de paiement de dividendes ou de toutes autres distributions effectuées par le fonds, de notification aux détenteurs des certificats au porteur émis par elle des convocations d'assemblées d'actionnaires du fonds et de leur représentation aux dites assemblées) et de la dénonciation de facto, à cette même date, du "Voting Agreement" conclu le 20 avril 1970 entre la société et le fonds et des contrats de service financier conclus par la société avec divers établissements bancaires;
— de la prescription au profit de la Société Luxembourgeoise de Conversion, dix ans après la date d'expiration du délai de 90 jours dont il est fait état, des actions nominatives "SoGen International Fund, Inc." correspondant aux certificats au porteur émis par elle qui ne lui auraient pas été restitués et des produits distribués par le fonds dont les détenteurs de dits certificats ne lui auraient pas réclamé le paiement.

D'ores et déjà il est quasiment acquis qu'aucune personne ne se manifestera pour prendre la succession de la Société Luxembourgeoise de Conversion dans ses fonctions de dépositaire d'actions "SoGen International Fund, Inc.".

Il est, en conséquence, vivement conseillé aux détenteurs de certificats au porteur représentatifs d'actions nominatives "SoGen International Fund, Inc. émis par la Société Luxembourgeoise de Conversion de demander, dès à présent, à la Société Luxembourgeoise de Conversion - soit directement, soit par l'intermédiaire de l'un des établissements avec lesquels celle-ci a conclu des accords de service financier -

— l'échange de leurs certificats au porteur contre des actions originales "SoGen International Fund, Inc." immatriculées à leurs noms ou contre des actions du dit fonds immatriculées aux noms de nominées et comptabilisées en comptes courants d'actions et
— le paiement des produits distribués par le fonds auxquels il auraient droit et qu'ils n'auraient pas encore perçus.

Les établissements suivants sont habilités par la Société Luxembourgeoise de Conversion à assurer à leurs guichets, aux adresses ci-après indiquées, le service financier des certificats au porteur représentatifs d'actions "SoGen International Fund, Inc." émis par elle:

- SOCIETE GENERALE — 29, Boulevard Haussmann, PARIS 9e - FRANCE
- SOCIETE GENERALE ALSACIENNE DE BANQUE — 15, Avenue Emile Reuter, LUXEMBOURG, Grand-Duché de Luxembourg
  - 8, rue du Dôme, STRASBOURG - France
  - 17/19 Unter Sachsenhausen, COLOGNE - République Fédérale d'Allemagne
  - 1, Bleicherweg, ZURICH - Suisse

Luxembourg, le 10 décembre 1979

Société Luxembourgeoise de Conversion
15, Avenue Emile Reuter
LUXEMBOURG

Société Générale Alsacienne de Banque
Succursale de Luxembourg
15, Avenue Emile Reuter
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(Continued from Page 17)

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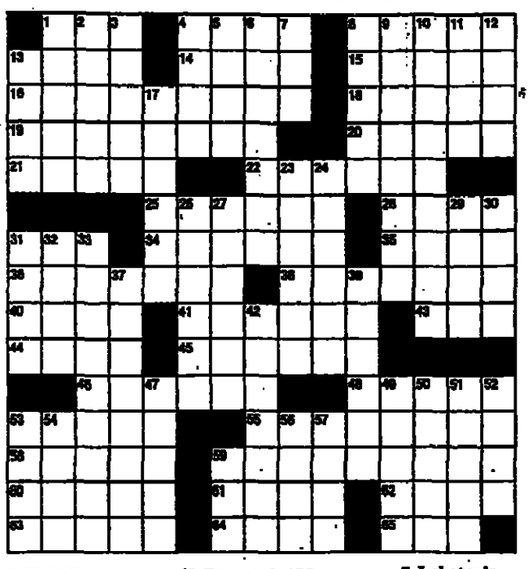
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PAGES 18 & 17 FOR MORE CLASSIFIEDS

CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Jungfrau is one
4 River in Czechoslovakia
8 Floral tidbit
13 —— Pea, Popeye's adoptee
14 Costume for Lakmé
15 Buffalo's—— Theater
16 Boone threw the dice
18 Triangular insert
19 Carney goes to market
20 Notre Dame niches
21 Button for a bowler
22 "Men—— angels": Browning
25 Siouan Sooners
28 Vet on the wet
31 Sunken part
34 Least furnished
35 Site of many eerie mishaps
36 Frogs, chicks or voyeurs
38 One of the men behind bars
40 Where Vulcan forged
41 Strike out
43 Dowson's "Non ——Qualis Eram"
44 British target on D-day
45 Seasons
46 O. Henry's "The—— of Red Chief"
48 Scoutmaster's charges
53 One of the Bahamas
55 Windbag buys a gun
58 Type of print, for short
59 O'Toole comments on a turkey
60 Curved moldings
61 It might be cast or wrought
62 "——a Song Go . . ."
63 Oldfangled
64 Basic verb for Virgil
65 Ecole—— Beaux-Arts

DOWN

1 Sentient
2 Latvians who sound willing
3 Intrinsically
4 City about the size of Boston
5 Lobster's feeler
6 Foretell
7 Partner of abet
8 He wrote "The Dragons of Eden"
9 Tom Watson becomes a model
10 Skelton makes his debut
11 Arrow poison
12 The mob's erasers
13 U.S.C.G. member
17 "——in England . . .": Browning
23 Kid napping
24 Villa
26 Capital of ancient Lydia
27 Insecticide ingredient: Comb. form
29 Stead
30 Six years in the Senate
31 Guesswork, for short
32 Group on Bataan
33 Littler ranks high
37 Greek god is in pain
39 What mudsilks do
42 Moves heavily and noisily
47 Part of a springe
49 Expeditious
50 Cape for John Paul II
51 All: Stage dir.
52 Attention-getting sound
53 Skewed
54 Track nickname
56 Group in Nebraska
57 Tenor Kollo
58 Bird allied to a jay

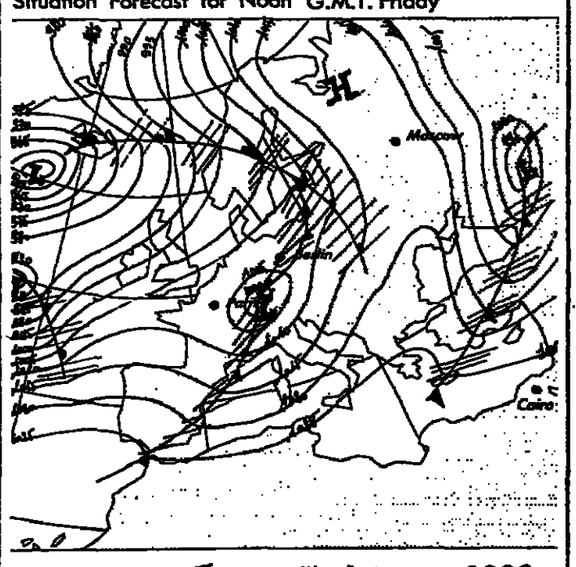
Solution to Previous Puzzle

A	N	D	S		E	D	O	M		O	S	A	S	E
S	O	T	E		N	O	P	E		L	I	B	Y	A
T	O	R	E		C	O	U	G	H	D	R	O	P	S
A	K	I	M	B	O		S	A	H	L		U	S	E
	S	N	E	E	R	S		L	O	I	S			
		G	R	E	E	N	M	O	U	N	T	A	I	N
E	A	R		N	S	I	A		R	E	A	L	T	Y
A	B	A	C	I		P	E	S		S	N	I	T	S
S	A	L	I	V	A		G	A	S	T		M	Q	E
P	A	L	M	E	T	T	O	S	T	A	T	E		
		A	S	H	E		H	A	T	I	N	G		
B	O	G		T	O	E	D		T	E	S	T	E	R
A	L	O	H	A	S	T	A	T	E		S	A	R	O
R	E	B	U	T		E	R	A	L		U	R	I	S
B	O	I	T	E		R	E	L	I	T		E	Y	E	S

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	17	63	Overcast	MADRID	9	48	Rain
AMSTERDAM	10	50	Foggy	MIAMI	27	81	Cloudy
ANKARA	5	41	Rain	MILAN	7	45	Cloudy
ATHENS	11	52	Cloudy	MONTREAL	—10	14	Cloudy
BEIRUT	19	66	Cloudy	MOSCOW	—15	5	Snow
BELGRADE	0	32	Cloudy	MUNICH	3	37	Cloudy
BERLIN	—1	30	Overcast	NEW YORK	4	39	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	9	48	Overcast	NICE	15	59	Overcast
BUCHAREST	0	32	Overcast	OSLO	—12	10	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	1	34	Fair	PARIS	10	50	Foggy
CASABLANCA	15	59	Overcast	PRAGUE	—2	28	Overcast
COPENHAGEN	0	32	Overcast	ROME	14	57	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	16	61	Foggy	SOFIA	—3	27	Overcast
DUBLIN	7	45	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	—2	18	Foggy
EDINBURGH	7	45	Overcast	TEHRAN	11	52	Cloudy
FLORENCE	11	52	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	20	68	Fair
FRANKFURT	4	39	Rain	TOKYO	8	46	Fair
GENEVA	4	39	Overcast	TUNIS	17	63	Cloudy
HELSINKI	—14	7	Fair	VIENNA	1	34	Fair
HOUSTON	22	72	Rain	WARSAW	—5	18	Foggy
ISTANBUL	2	36	Snow	WASHINGTON	10	50	Rain
LAS PALMAS	20	68	Overcast	ZURICH	4	39	Overcast
LISBON	16	61	Overcast				
LONDON	11	52	Fair	(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)			
LOS ANGELES	21	70	Fair				

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Friday



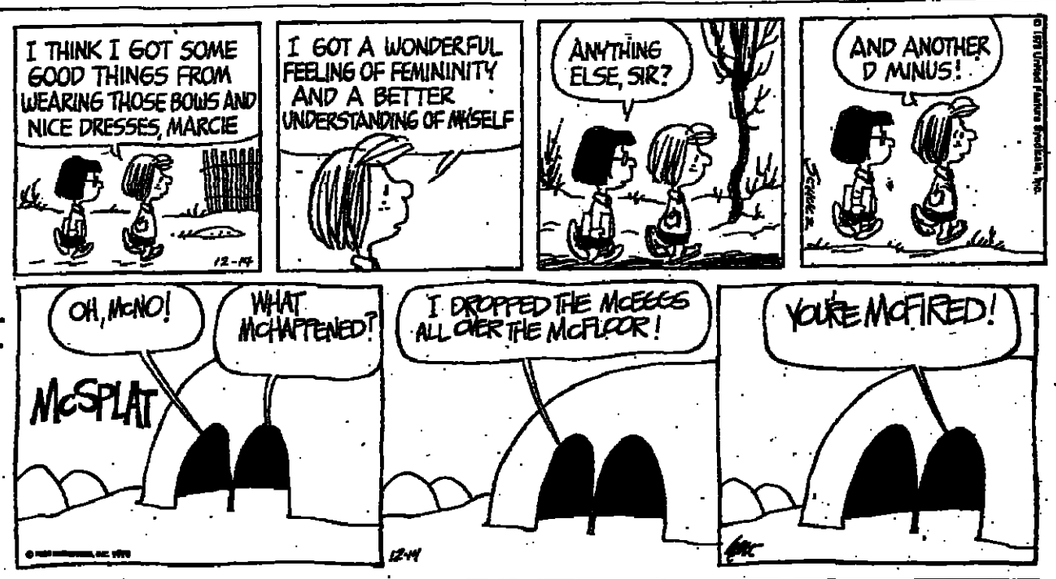
U.S. Study of Elevated Outhouse Moves Senator to Award 'Fleece'

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (UPI) — Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., today awarded the "Golden Fleece" to the Department of Energy for spending $1,200 to build and test an elevated outhouse. The nonexistent trophy is given monthly by Sen. Proxmire for the "biggest, most ironic or most ridiculous example of wasteful government spending."

The DOE funds went to an unidentified Missouri inventor who, according to his application, would build an outhouse with a seat about five feet off the ground, an arrangement he claimed would result in energy savings as compared to indoor plumbing.

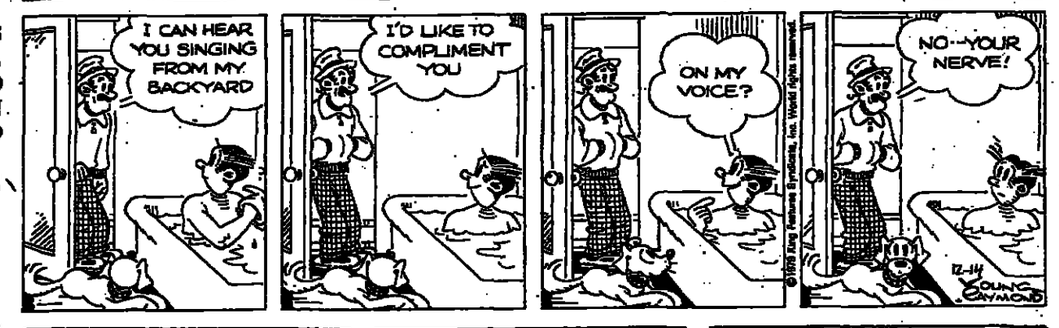
The proposal was one of 257 evaluated by a Missouri citizens committee that recommends for DOE grants people who submit ideas to save or produce energy.

PEANUTS



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BLONDIE



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ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



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JUMBLE® — THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

BARIB

SCUFO

RENUDE

LAFBLE



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: ○○○ FOR ○○○○○○

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: SOLAR LEAKY VALISE HECKLE
Answer: Might have contributed towards his bankruptcy—A LACK & A LASS

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

DENNIS THE MENACE



"THE THING MARGARET DON'T BELIEVE IN MOST OF ALL IS TAKIN' CHANCES."

BOOKS

MOVIOLA

By Garson Kanin. Simon & Schuster. 446 pp. $12.95.

Review by Anatole Broyard

IT'S common knowledge that Hollywood directors shoot dozens of hours of film for every one that shows on the screen. Garson Kanin's novel, "Moviola," reads like an uncut version of a 1940s "spectacular." Here's the movie industry from Thomas Edison to Warren Beatty. Everybody makes a cameo appearance: It's a cast of thousands, each one a star. Reading "Moviola" is a bit like having the sky fall on you.

The basic story, which is hardly more than a parking lot for the digressions, concerns B.J. Farber, a 92-year-old movie pioneer and studio head who is thinking of selling his "dream factory" to a New York-based conglomerate. Guy Barrere, a real Hollywood name if there ever was one, is a young hotshot sent out to talk Farber into a deal.

As a preliminary to the negotiations, Farber tells Guy his life story, for the studio is his life and the story is an inventory of its assets. Before he will sell, Farber must satisfy himself that the conglomerate has a soul.

Farber's life story seems to be made up of scraps of everybody else's. Thomas Edison is stately, D.W. Griffith pontifical, Mack Sennett raucous, and so on. Chaplin comes across as dull.

Greta Garbo arrives in Hollywood with her director, Mauritz Stiller, and good fun is had by all, as Stiller mispronounces the word orange. We see Garbo and John Gilbert locked in a kiss after the director has shouted "cut," and no one has the presence of mind to turn a fire hose on them.

When Gilbert is jilted at the altar by Garbo, Louis B. Mayer uses infelicitous language in attempting to console the groom and "Moviola" shows Gilbert going berserk and attacking Mayer in the bathroom. This did not hurt his career as much as the fact that, in his first sound film, his voice inexplicably came through as soprano.

Describing the competition to determine who was going to play Scarlett O'Hara in "Gone With the Wind," Kanin presents Tallulah Bankhead and Miriam Hopkins in a hair-pulling contest. Carole Lombard "belts" Joan Crawford. Jean Harlow sensibly says that she would be terrible as Scarlett. Katharine Hepburn abstains. Vivien Leigh's anonymity wins the part.

The melancholy saga of Marilyn Monroe is brought out of the closet and we read once more about her insecurity, her promiscuity and her "magic." We see her being driven to publicity and demanding top billing in her film with Sir Laurence Olivier.

Kanin does not forget to keep the home fires burning, at regular intervals, in Farber's house. There's a lovely chicken sandwich in the study, dear, if you want it," his wife Willa says. Farber makes some crotchety, old-fashioned Anna Held remarks. Guy Barrere inevitably falls under the spell of Hollywood. After Farber dies, the 42-year-old Guy will propose to the 73-year-old Willa, as an inadvertent nod to the for the emotional power of the industry. What happens to the studio is a surprise too heart-warming to give away here.

There are grim stories about novelists who went to Hollywood and were ruined by it. Kanin is not one of this tragic fraternity, for his talent is of a sort that cannot be ruined. Perhaps he is the ideal man to write "the ultimate Hollywood novel," as the dust jacket calls "Moviola." Even if Hollywood is not beyond irony, Kanin knows that it has no box-office appeal.

Anatole Broyard is on the staff of The New York Times.

THE WAR, THE WEST, AND THE WILDERNESS

By Kevin Brownlow. Knopf. Illustrated. 602 pp. $27.50.

FLESH AND FANTASY

By Penny Stallings with Howard Mandelbaum. St. Martin's Press. Illustrated. 286 pp. $9.95.

Reviewed by Janet Maslin

FILM historians who approach their subject without benefit of strict theoretical guidelines are likely to wind up functioning as anthropologists, intrigued as they are by a medium that always reveals more than it means to. And as both these books illustrate, the results of such scrutiny can be even more entertaining than the films from which they derive.

Kevin Brownlow, author of "The Parade's Gone By" and one of America's most enterprising and distinguished film historians, set out to study documentary filmmakers who worked during the first two decades of this century and to celebrate their spirit of exploration; along the way, he turned into an adventurer in his own right.

Penny Stallings, sifting through flotsam issued by the movie studios' publicity departments, has compiled her own testament, ironic yet also appreciative, to the days when the movies' process of deliberate distortion was in full swing.

As its title indicates, Brownlow's "The War, the West, and the Wilderness" is divided into three major sections, each of which includes biographical sketches, movie synopses, well-chosen anecdotes and beautiful photographs, many of them rare. There is an element of the detective story to Brownlow's research, since he sought to study factual footage from a period when no such thing as the documentary film really existed.

It was not uncommon for fictional films to include what we would now regard as documentary footage, nor was it unusual for cameramen shooting ostensibly "real" records of World War I to restage battles after the fact. Brownlow, a superb bloodhound, illustrates time and again how readily artificial footage has been accepted as the stuff of authentic newsreels. He also indicates that the confusion is not entirely accidental, contending that when the real thing is, by nature, less dramatic than the manufactured item, film editors choose the material that plays best.

Brownlow's sections on the war and on film crews in faraway places suffer slightly from their diversity; his "Wilderness" section from Robert Flaherty's "Nanook of the North" to Thomas' hounding of Lawrence in Arabia. But the [illegible] cowboys feels complete because the same phenomenon repeated itself so often. But presents a keen glimpse of process that turned the real West the movies' West almost overleading to the creation of cowpokes like Tom Mix, examined here in particularly detail. One of the book's [illegible] of pictures shows the same Hoxie, dressed in the clothes he used for his [illegible] real cowboy and the ranch outfit he wore as a tra.

Stallings, whose emphasis entirely playful, needs very to augment photos that strangely for themselves witty juxtapositions, her fers a sense of the importance repetition in Hollywood. Which star begat which copy? Stallings presents seven of stars matched with their successful knockoffs (Grace Kelly side Tippi Hedren and Doris rill; a whole page of Mari What did Bette Davis' photographs look like before touching? At the height whimsy, Stallings doctors indicate, for example, what "A Is Born" would have looked had it starred Marlon Brando.

Stallings has a tendency to as when she devotes a section to stars whose only bond is that they are dead. does, however, provide composite chapters on made up as Indians (Young?) or in blackface, dressed as women, or vice of which have an air of lunacy. The book's oddest series of behind-the-scenes stills, showing stars on tween takes, supposedly When Joan Crawford fell ting, her stand-in knitted

Janet Maslin is a movie the staff of The New York

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

OUTSTANDING defensive play on the diagramed deal enabled East-West to defeat a three no-trump contract. After a Stayman auction in which North searched in vain for a major suit fit, West led a spade.

South could see eight tricks, and he needed a trick from the heart suit for his ninth. He won the opening lead of the spade three with the king and led a heart to the ten. West won with a jack and shifted to a low club, praying that his partner held an honor.

South won the ten with the ace and led a low heart out of his hand, but East avoided the trap. If he had routinely won with the heart nine, the game would have been unbeatable. But after half a minute's contemplation he won with the ace, preserving his partner's entry.

He then played clubs, establishing two tricks in the suit for his partner, and the defense took five tricks before South could win a ninth.

NORTH
♠KQ98
♡8743
♢A2
♣832

WEST
♠85432
♡KJ5
♢9
♣QJ76

EAST
♠7
♡A92
♢QJ10643
♣954

SOUTH
♠AJ10
♡Q106
♢K875
♣AK9

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

East	South	West	North
Pass	1 N.T.	Pass	2
Pass	3		Pass
Pass	Pass	Pass	

West led the spade three.

Ruel Named to Coach Team Through Season

Geoffrion Quits as Canadiens' Pilot

ONTREAL, Dec. 13 (UPI) — Bernie (Boom m) Geoffrion, the favorite son who came e to take over the Montreal Canadiens from y Bowman, resigned as coach of the NHL last night and was replaced by assistant h Claude Ruel.

e Canadiens' managing director, Irving dman, announced that he had accepted frion's resignation and that Ruel, who ed the team team in the late 1960s and ear- 70s, would take over for the balance of the n.

el was thought to be the top candidate for oaching post before the season started. An ant under Bowman, Ruel turned downed dman, saying that he did not want to be coach. It was then that Geoffrion was ght in.

offrion had given up previous coaching jobs ew York and Atlanta because of health lems and came to Montreal under intense ure, having to maintain Montreal's great ing tradition. The Canadiens, defending ey Cup champions, have been struggling, ing only one of their laast six games and g to win a road game since Nov. 17.

Too Much Advice?

season there have been reports that Geof- had been accepting advice from too many es, including Ruel, and was not running the his own way.

The final blow for Geoffrion apparently occurred Tuesday night, when the club dropped a 4-1 decision to the New York Islanders. After the game, Geoffrion said that only two players — Guy Lafleur and Bob Gainey — were giving him solid efforts every night.

Geoffrion, 48, and Grundman met all afternoon and well into the evening yesterday behind locked doors at the Forum.

"I feel it is necessary in the best interests of the club and my family that I don't coach the Canadiens any longer," Geoffrion told reporters before leaving Grundman's office.

The Canadiens, who have a 15-9-6 record and the third-highest point total in the NHL, were to leave today on a four-game road trip that begins in Edmonton. They do not return to Montreal until Dec. 22, when they meet Vancouver.

'Record Speaks'

"The record speaks for itself," Grundman said when asked about the club's problems. "We have a good team, good players. There's nothing wrong to feel disappointed."

Geoffrion conceded after signing a three-year contract with a possible three-year extension that it would be tough to follow Bowman, who left Montreal after eight years — and five Stanley Cups — to become coach and general manager of the Buffalo Sabres.

Early in the season, Lafleur was critical of the advice his new coach was receiving from different sides. Lafleur said that Ruel was meddling in Geoffrion's business but Geoffrion answered the report by defending Ruel, saying: "If Claude goes, I go."

Geoffrion, the 16th coach in Montreal's history and the recognized inventor of the slapshot, began his playing career with Montreal at age 20 and won the league's Calder Trophy as the Rookie of the Year. He still ranks 14th on the all-time NHL scoring list.

All-Star Player

In 14 years with the Canadiens and two with the Rangers, he was named to three all-star teams, won two Art Ross Trophies as the league's top scorer and was named the Hart Trophy as the league's Most Valuable Player in 1961.

He was the second player to score 50 goals in one season and was fifth on the NHL scoring list when he retired in the 1967-68 season with 393 goals.

He became coach of the Rangers for the 1968-69 season but was forced to resign because of ulcers. He moved to Atlanta as the Flames' first coach in 1972 and coached there for 2½ years until his health failed him again. In 281 regular-season games as an NHL coach, Geoffrion's teams were 114-119-48.

Geoffrion was elected to the Hall of Fame in 1972.



United Press International

Boom Boom Geoffrion: The pressure was too much.

UEFA Soccer

5 West German Clubs Reach Quarterfinals

LONDON, Dec. 13 (UPI) — Dieter Hoeness rescued Bayern Munich with two late goals against Red Star Belgrade last night to send his team into the UEFA soccer cup quarterfinals, which have been transformed into virtually an all-West German preserve.

West Germany now has five teams among the last eight including FC Kaiserlautern, which reproduced its impressive league form to dump Diosgyori Miskolc of Hungary, 6-1, to rack up an 8-1 aggregate, and VFB Stuttgart, which blanked Grasshoppers Zurich, 3-0, to run out 5-0 winners on aggregate.

The Diosgyori goalkeeper, Vereb, was sent off in the 90th minute for fighting after the referee awarded Kaiserlautern a penalty for handling. The Kaiserlautern keeper, Josef Stabel, stepped up to take the kick but made no mistake in sliding the ball past the substitute keeper.

Defending champion Borussia Moenchengladbach squeezed past University Craiova of Romania, 2-1, after the two legs and Eintracht Frankfurt lost, 1-0, to Feyenoord in Rotterdam but still went through 4-2 on aggregate to complete a champagne night for West German soccer, which on current form is the strongest in Europe.

Not as Happy

In a less happy encounter three players were sent off when Lokomotiv Sofia beat Dynamo Kiev on the away goal rule after an unusually ill-tempered match to book its place in the last eight.

Red Star, last year's losing finalist, sliced one goal from the 2-0 first leg deficit through Yugoslav international Savic. Petrovic added a second just before half time then Repcic sent the 95,000 crowd wild when he made it 3-0 in the 49th.

But Red Star's hopes were short-lived as Hoeness rallied his team and scored twice in five minutes to put the West Germans through on a narrow 4-3 margin.

Lokomotiv was always likely to be hard pressed defending its 1-0 first-leg lead and the tension boiled over shortly before half time.

The Hungarian referee, Karoly Palotai, gave Kiev's Ivan Khapsalis and Sofia's Jordon Stoikov their marching orders when the two players began trading punches after Khapsalis scored his team's second goal from what looked like a marginally offside position.

Blokhin had put Kiev ahead, 1-0, in the 41st minute. But Esko Doychev scored a crucial 73d-minute goal for the Bulgarians to bring the team level on aggregate before he was sent off five minutes before the final whistle for time-wasting.

In the event of a tied aggregate in European club tournaments away goals count double.

Zbrojovka Brno Wins

Standard Liege, facing an uphill fight after losing, 2-1, at home in the first leg, took an 18th-minute lead against Zbrojovka Brno in Prague when Edstroem clipped home a cross from Graf. But just before halftime Brno's Krupa picked up a Svoboda cross to lay on a chance for Jarusek, who equalized from close range.

Standard hit back in the second half, when De Matos headed home a cross from Onal in the 55th minute to put the Belgians ahead.

But Kroupa rammed home a loose ball in the 65th minute and three minutes later Janecka wrapped up the scoring after renewed Czech pressure to give Brno a 3-2 victory and a 5-3 aggregate passage to the last eight.

Borussia, sitting on a 2-0 home victory in the first leg, had its packed defense to thank for victory, conceding only a single goal when Camataru scored in the 76th minute.

Red Smith

Campbell Can Build His Own Church

EAST RUTHERFORD, N.J. (NYT) — Rich mpbell, quarterback at the University of Califor- , is a many-splendored tower of gristle who nts to play professional football and save souls, hat order.

A junior majoring in religious studies, he has an- er season of undergraduate play ahead of him d if he gets through that in one piece he will questionably be grabbed in the first round of the draft. That will give him a bankroll big enough endow his own church.

"I want to play pro ball first," he said here this ek, "but sometime in my life I want to be a min- er. I'm a Christian, no denomination."

The young man — he'll be 21 a week from Friday is here with his coach, Roger Theder, to help mote Saturday's second annual Garden State wl game between California and Temple. As the se Bowl in Pasadena, the Orange Bowl in Miami, Sugar Bowl in New Orleans, the Cotton Bowl in llas and the Gator, Tangerine, Fiesta, Peach, e Bonnet and Sun Bowls are all promoted to nulate tourism and real estate sales in the Sun t, so the Garden State Bowl is designed to cele- te the scenic grandeur and invigorating climate his winter resort in the Jersey Meadows.

Goodwill Gesture

With 55,000 tickets already sold, the festival is ected to draw a crowd of 60,000, including more 10,000 crapshooters of tomorrow. To gain dwill among future clients, the Atlantic City bling casinos have bought 10,000 tickets and ributed them to football players in 205 Jersey h schools. In addition, proceeds from last June's rden State Bowl pro-am golf tournament went ard purchase of 4,000 tickets for boys' clubs.

he kids will see a match between a team that is bably the best Temple ever had and what may the best one in America with a won-lost record -5. Temple (9-2) is coached by Wayne Hardin, bridges a football epoch from the Minnesota to the Wishbone Formation. He played at the ege of the Pacific under the pious pioneer, s Alonzo Stagg, coached Navy against Army's less Red Blaik, and developed quarterbacks Roger Staubach and Joe Bellino at Annapolis.

Stanford and California, Theder helped polish skills of Jim Plunkett, Steve Bartkowski, Vince agamo and the late Joe Roth. He ranks Camp- with the best of them, and the quarterback's tistics support him. With a year to go, Campbell already broken Craig Morton's career records California for most pass completions and most rds gained. He has also set a hatful of one-season ords for the university.

He is the archetypal Pacific Coast sun god — slightly over 6-feet-5, 215 muscular pounds, with dark brown bangs, comely features and admirable self-possession. He expects to marry in June.

"I can imagine," a man told him, "that a kid with good size growing up in San Jose might have boyhood dreams of playing quarterback in Berkeley."

"We didn't live in San Jose until I was in high school," Rich said. "My father was in the Navy for 22 years and we lived all over. I was born in Florida. I think we lived in Hawaii about two years just after that. We lived in Guam two years. In San Diego, San Jose — pretty much all over.

"I had dreams of playing quarterback somewhere. The Miami Dolphins were my team those two years they were in the Super Bowl. I liked Bob Griese. Then I got lucky. In Santa Teresa High in San Jose my coach was Chon Gallegos, who was Jim Plunkett's coach in high school."

As a high school senior, Campbell said, he was approached by "almost every school in the nation."

"I narrowed it down to Stanford and California," he said. "I visited around in a few places to get to see some of the country, but I had it down to those two."

In his freshman year at Cal he wasn't altogether happy with his choice. Freshmen were eligible for the varsity but under Mike White, the coach, Rich was the fourth-string quarterback. His season consisted of eight plays against San Jose State. "From the time I started," he said, "I knew I was going to stay at California and get my degree. I never thought of quitting the team. But sometimes I wondered if I shouldn't have gone to Stanford.

"The next year there were still two quarterbacks ahead of me but Coach Theder had the courage to make me the starter. I respect him for that."

Among the six starting players whom California lost before this year's first game were two wide receivers, Floyd Eddings and Holden Smith. Eddings, whom Theder describes as "another Wes Walker," had undergone surgery on a knee last year, reinjured it between seasons and was lost. Smith developed an infection that took him off the squad.

"It was frustrating," Campbell said, "because all summer I had dreams of throwing long to those two, both 9.5 sprinters."

So he threw instead to Matt Bouza and Mike Buggs, wide receivers; the fullback, Paul Jones; the tight end, Joe Rose, and John Tuggle, a freshman back.

"Rich has a great touch," his coach said, "and a great arm. He's strong, can bench-press 325 pounds. He's the guy who can run a very sophisticated offense. He could run any passing offense. Physically I'd class him with Bartkowski, who was the best I've been around."

Baseball Goodwill Tour Creates Bad Will

By Joseph Durso

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 (NYT) — As if things weren't bad enough on the international scene, we now hear that the recent goodwill tour of Japan by two teams of U.S. baseball "all-stars" created some bad will on both sides of the Pacific Ocean.

The most blunt criticism comes from some of the players, but it is aimed at the American officials who organized the trip, not at the Japanese hosts. The players complain that they expected to make extra money from endorsements and other commercials and did not.

And, in a more diplomatic tone, some of the Japanese baseball people who attended the sport's business convention in Toronto last week agree that the trip fell short of expectations. Their fans paid up to $25 a ticket to watch two teams with plenty of mixed talent — some stars, some spear carriers — and then they got caught in the middle of the Americans' whining about money.

That sort of bickering may happen every day in economic affairs between nations, and it will probably happen every day in sports in the Olympic year of 1980. But it should not happen when the United States is supposedly are trying to sell baseball, not just commercials, to the Japanese. Not after years of encouraging them to aspire to become "big leaguers."

The United States has a tendency to wash its laundry in public, and the Japanese baseball people got a good look at the tendency last week in Toronto, just as they did last month in Tokyo. They saw the California Angels and the New York Mets trying to close a trade; the trade fell through at the last minute, and then Buzzie Bavasi of the Angels began shouting that the Mets had reneged.

Nobody knows whether they reneged or not, or whether Lorinda de Roulet flew into New York and simply vetoed a questionable plan to trade Craig Swan, the Mets' best pitcher. After all, the Angels were trying to land him for Willie Mays Aikens, who has had one solid season in baseball but who tore up his knee doing it. Not only that, the Mets are being sold, and this is no time to trade away the corporate assets. It is too bad the deal got as far as it did, and the Mets should not have let that happen. But until they shook Bavasi's hand, they had every right to reconsider.

The Angels, who lost Nolan Ryan last month in the free-agent market in another celebrated squabble, also played a leading role in the public laundering in Tokyo.

Their star first baseman, Rod Carew, quit the tour and went home after four games, griping that "I had some concrete promises." Dave Kingman of the Chicago Cubs wanted to leave the same day, but was persuaded to stay. Not one of the seven games was a sellout, nor were the two played against a team of Japanese stars. And some of the biggest names who were advertised in August did not make the trip in November, including Jim Rice, Tom Seaver, George Brett, Carl Yastrzemski, Willie Mays, Bruce Sutter, Dave Winfield, Kent Tekulve, J.R. Richard and Lee Mazzilli.

Plenty of American teams have visited Japan since John McGraw and Charles Comiskey led two groups of stars around the world in the fall of 1924. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle even wrote a letter to the editor of The Times of London asking sympathy for the ambassadors of baseball when they reached Britain and predicting: "I believe it would sweep this country, as it has done in America."

He was wrong. But baseball did sweep Japan, and U.S. teams have played before enthusiastic crowds for years. The goal supposedly was to encourage the rise of the Japanese teams toward major league status or toward some kind of intercontinental competition. The day, we are told, is not far off.

Now comes the 1979 all-star tour, organized by the Major League Promotion Corp., which licenses and sells products, emblems, team logos. That is, it exports baseball commercially. It has good ties with Japanese companies, naturally, especially those that wanted to sponsor this particular tour to promote their businesses. But isn't that a little like letting the Commerce Department run foreign policy instead of the State Department?

One of the things exported earlier this year was television: games from the United States were carried in Japan, sort of like the game of the week. But the ratings proved to be low, feeding the suspicion that the Japanese public was not yet ready to sit and stare at two American teams in prime time or in the ball park. When you call the teams "all-stars," charge up to $25 for a ticket and then bicker over the spoils, you are pushing your luck.

One-Time Deal

The Americans were disappointed because Pete Rose had gone to Japan with the Cincinnati Reds a year earlier and come home with a $100,000 deal for endorsing baseball gloves and other products. But nobody else got a deal like that. The National Leaguers on the tour got $11,000 each for winning the most games, the American Leaguers got $8,000 apiece for next-best. But Carew thought he had something else coming, and Madlock of the Pittsburgh Pirates said: "We had been led to believe that there would be ways to pick up extra money. It just didn't happen."

"There were problems," conceded Sandy Hadden, the lawyer for the two major leagues, who was watching the store this week while Commissioner Bowie Kuhn was vacationing in the Caribbean. "There was a dual aspect to it, a baseball exhibition on the one hand and some commercial activity on the other. We learned something from it. We don't know exactly what, but we won't try the same kind of trip again."

That might improve the international climate, right there.

Suspension of N.Y. Boxing Urged

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 (AP) — The state legislative commission investigating the death of middleweight Willie Classen called today for an immediate suspension of all fights in New York state under the supervision of the state athletic commission until a six-point protection program is enacted by the commission.

The New York State Senate Committee on Investigations, chaired by Sen. Roy Goodman, a Republican, called Classen's death a preventable tragedy "which provides a glaring indictment of an archaic and inadequate system of boxing supervision."

Goodman said, among other things, that the state has failed to properly screen fight physicians, that physicians and referees are not properly trained to prevent serious injury or death, that prefight examinations given to fighters are very incomplete and that there is not adequate postfight treatment available or given.

Included in the six-point program called for by Goodman and the committee are mandatory eight-hour neurological training courses for all ringside doctors, referees and supervisory officials; 90-day suspensions for all fighters who are knocked out; the development of an emergency ringside procedure to be carried out in case of injury and various changes in prefight and postfight medical supervision.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	22	7	.759	—
Boston	22	7	.759	—
New York	14	16	.467	8½
Washington	11	14	.440	9
New Jersey	11	18	.379	11

Central Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	19	13	.594	—
Houston	15	13	.536	2
San Antonio	15	14	.517	2½
Indiana	14	17	.45r	4½
Cleveland	14	17	.452	4½
Detroit	9	20	.310	8½

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Milwaukee	19	13	.594	—
Kansas City	17	14	.548	1½
Denver	11	20	.355	7½
Chicago	10	20	.333	8
Utah	7	21	.250	10

Pacific Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Seattle	21	9	.700	—
Los Angeles	20	10	.667	1
Phoenix	18	13	.581	3½
Portland	16	16	.500	6
San Diego	14	18	.438	8
Golden State	11	20	.355	10½

Wednesday's Results

Seattle 112, Indiana 107 (G. Williams 27, Shelton 22; Edwards 21, Hassett 17).

Atlanta 114, New York 102 (Johnson 21, Drew 19, Roundfield 19; Cartwright 29, Richardson 18, R. Williams 18).

Houston 118, San Diego 107 (Malone 28, Murphy 24; Free 29, Smith 20).

Detroit 114, Golden State 96 (Lane 30, Lanier 29; Short 28, Cooper 16).

Philadelphia 112, Milwaukee 91 (Erving 24, Dawkins 17; Bridgeman 19, Winters 17).

Kansas City 124, Portland 85 (Birdsong 38, Wedman 30; Washington 16, Owens 15).

Boston 116, New Jersey 102 (Cowens 24, Bird 21; Robinson 20, Natt 15).

College Basketball

East

Harvard 95, Brandeis 88
Princeton 53, Fordham 43
Villanova 91, Baltimore 70
Wesleyan 61, Clark 55

South

Ala.-Birm. 86, Washington St. 67
Ga. Tech 68, Prsbytrn 53
Georgia 64, Mississippi 62
Tennessee 61, Auburn 58

Midwest

Kentucky 57, Kansas 56
Missouri 64, Butler 60
Michigan 85, Detroit 72
N. Dakota 79, Tenn-Martin 64
S. Dakota 69, Yankton 63
Wisconsin 69, E. Michigan 57

Southwest

NE Oklahoma 56, Central St. 57
Texas A&M 85, E. Texas St. 42
Texas-Arl. 94, Okla. Science 71

West

Colorado 81, Adams St. 71
Colorado St. 89, N. Colorado 67

Transactions

BASEBALL

American League

CHICAGO WHITE SOX—Purchased Bill Atkinson, pitcher, from the Montreal Expos.

National League

SAN FRANCISCO GIANTS—Signed Rennie Stennett, infielder, Milt May, catcher, and Jim Wohlford, outfielder.

FOOTBALL

National Football League

LOS ANGELES RAMS—Placed Sid Justin, cornerback, on the injured reserve list. Signed Ken Ellis, cornerback.

NEW ENGLAND PATRIOTS—Activated Bob Golic, linebacker, and Dick Conn, safety. Placed Sam Cunningham, fullback, and Dwight Wheeler, offensive tackle, on the injured reserve list.

HOCKEY

National Hockey League

EDMONTON OILERS—Announced the retirement of Bill Flett, right wing, and said he would remain with the club as a scout.

MONTREAL CANADIENS—Announced resignation of Bernie Geoffrion, head coach. Named Claude Ruel head coach for the remainder of the year.

During Club's Rejuvenation

ord's Quiet Consistency Paces Celtics

By Carrie Seidman

TON, Dec. 13 (NYT) — In ing the Boston Celtics' rejuve- from a team with a 32-50 ost record last season to a club 22-7 record, tied for the best National Basketball Associa- his season, there are plenty of s to point to.

e say the difference is Larry the Celtics' rookie passing Some single out Nate Archi- ow recovered from the inju- at plagued him for the last easons and taking over the aking responsibilities with re- fervor. Others say Dave ns, relieved from his coaching nsibilities of last season, has free to provide his normal al tenacity at center.

t to be forgotten is M.L. Carr, by the Celtics as a free agent y, who is rapidly making good outstanding Boston tradition "sixth man."

overlooked in the shared ht of the Celtics is one of players who is so often de- d as "underrated" that it be- a contradiction. Chris Ford, came to Boston from Detroit trade for Earl Tatum at the of last season, has been so qui- onsistent since joining the Cel- hat each additional good per- nce from him tends to look le.

d finished last season as one few bright spots in the Cel- dismal season. He averaged than 15 points a game, his t average in seven years in the , and led the team in steals 15.

season, teamed with a healthier Archibald in the backcourt, Ford is averaging 3.5 assists a game, ranks in the league's top 20 in steals with 52, and is making nearly half his shots from the floor and 70 percent from the foul line to average just over 12 points a game.

In addition, he leads the league in the newly instituted 3-point basket, having converted 25 times in 53 attempts from behind the red line.

Ford attributes the consistency of his last two seasons to having joined the Boston organization, even though it was in a state of turmoil when he came here.

"Actually, it was just like I never left Detroit," he said, referring to his former, also troubled, franchise. "I was used to problems. But I was very happy with the trade. The Pistons had never done anything to right themselves and I knew that Boston, especially with Red Auerbach running the show again and with the new owner, Harry Mangurian, could turn things around. Going to Boston gave me a new outlook."

"The problem last year was that you had individuals who just didn't want to be with the Celtics," he said. "Now you have 11 guys who all want to be wearing the uniform. And that includes me. I'd like to finish my career here, and of course, win a championship."

That possibility has turned to probability now, with Ford seemingly unstoppable from the outside as well as in tandem with Archibald ("It's easier to work with Tiny this year because he's always smiling now," Ford jests.)

With Ford in the corner, the spot from which he takes most of his long shots, the Celtics have an advantage in end-of-the-game situations that depend on the outside basket. Without him, the Celtics make only 23 percent of their 3-pointers; with him, the amount rises to more than 35 percent.

"That's what happened in Detroit, recently," Ford recalls. "We were down by 3 with seconds to go and M.L. hit one to send the game into overtime, and then I hit one in overtime to win the game. If it's used properly, it can help."

However, Ford says, his 46-percent average (before last night) on the shot does not surprise him any more than does his game consistency. ("I took the same shot many times last year. Only then it only counted for 2 points.")

"I know what I can do," he said. "And the fans here appreciate me for it like they never did in Detroit. That's enough for me. I've never expected star billing."

's Lose Collins

LADELPHIA, Dec. 13 (UPI) ug Collins, a guard for the elphia 76ers, said last night e will undergo surgery for a fracture in his right foot and lost to the NBA team for the

FISA Sanctions Formula-1 Race At Watkins Glen

PARIS, Dec. 13 (UPI) — The International Auto Racing Federation today voted to hold a U.S. Grand Prix at Watkins Glen, N.Y., but switched the original Oct. 12 date to April 13 as a replacement for the proposed Mexican Formula One race.

Jean-Marie Balestre of France, president of the FISA executive board, said: "The Mexican circuit does not come up to the minimum safety standards and we have put off staging another Grand Prix there until 1981. No guarantees have been given that the circuit would be improved in the next few months."

Last month, the Formula One commission voted unanimously to drop racing at the Glen because of a lack of safety standards.

French driver Jacques Laffite said prior to the board's decision: "If there is a Grand Prix at Watkins Glen next year the drivers will not be there. It's an awful track, full of bumps and an insult to any driver. Its not a question of organization. It's a question of safety and Watkins Glen isn't safe."

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Patrick Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Philadelphia	18	1	7	43	121	83
NY Rangers	14	13	4	32	120	117
Atlanta	12	12	4	28	98	95
NY Islanders	10	13	5	25	102	100
Washington	5	20	5	15	83	121

Smythe Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Vancouver	12	11	7	31	99	95
Chicago	8	10	10	26	73	84
St. Louis	9	16	5	23	84	108
Winnipeg	9	17	4	22	80	118
Colorado	8	16	3	19	88	102
Edmonton	6	14	7	19	91	120

WALES CONFERENCE

Norris Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Montreal	15	9	6	36	111	98
Los Angeles	13	11	5	31	125	117
Pittsburgh	11	8	8	30	99	95
Hartford	8	12	8	24	93	101
Detroit	9	12	5	23	82	85

Adams Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Buffalo	19	6	3	41	110	68
Boston	16	7	4	36	99	78
Minnesota	13	6	7	33	114	90
Toronto	13	11	3	29	98	91
Quebec	11	14	4	26	89	100

Wednesday's Results

Quebec 5, Winnipeg 0 (Plorek (9), Cloutier (19), Hart (2), Leduc (9), Brackenbury (2)).

New York Islanders 3, Pittsburgh 3 (Kallur (7), Nystrom (5), Tonelli (7); Kehoe (13), Libett (8), Hughes (5)).

New York Rangers 5, Chicago 2 (Beck (4), Hedberg (18), Johnstone (4), Esposito (14), Greschner (4); Mulvey (12), Bordeleau (4)).

Toronto 5, Colorado 3 (McKechnie 2 (4), Ellis (8), Williams (12), Butler (4); Pierce (9), Vaillquette (11), Hickey (6)).

Atlanta 5, Edmonton 5 (Russell (4), Chouinard (5), Vail (14), Houston (8), Bennett (1); MacDonald (19), Mokkonen (1), Hicks (3), Messier (2), Price (6)).

Los Angeles 7, Hartford 4 (Carlson 2 (3), Palmer (2), Dionne (23), Simmer (26), Murphy (11), Goldup (3); Douglas (9), Rogers (13), Keon (5), Allison (8)).

Minnesota 5, Washington 4 (Young 2 (11), Fidler (2), Younghans (3), Payne (20); Kaszycki 2 (3), Jarvis (4), Mulvey (41)).

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(Continued from Back Page)

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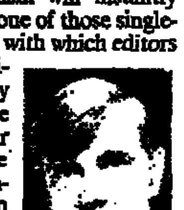
PAGES 18 & 15 FOR MORE CLASSIFIEDS

Observer

Going Home

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — The story was datelined Liverpool and said, in its entirety, "Ambrose Massey and his wife, Eulalia, were surprised to return home from the movies and *find a stork in their parlor*." Students of journalism will instantly recognize this as one of those single-sentence "fillers" with which editors pad the early editions of Sunday newspapers while waiting for their ponderous-prose artists in Washington to churn out something suffocating about the gross national product.



Baker

I read these snippets with far more attention than I give the latest reports on oil-import statistics and political oratory, because the predicaments they describe so often parallel the predicaments we all encounter.

* * *

Reading about Massey's return from the movies, for example, I sympathize with him, because I once returned home from the movies myself and was surprised to find a strange adolescent in the parlor. He had been placed there by an adolescent to whom I was closely related, and cross-examination disclosed that he had been told he could live in the guest room for a few weeks, or until the police and his parents tired of searching for him.

I know the chagrin the Masseys experienced during the next several weeks while the stork refused to bathe, lectured his hosts on the holiness of natural body aroma and vegetarianism, ran up stupefying long-distance telephone bills and stayed abed deep into the afternoon filling the air with weedy smoke.

A more arresting incident was reported recently from Skinned Bluff, Kan. "Mrs. Constance Flimber," said the story, "went out to dinner one night and came home three years later with a new husband."

Here was a story that begged for news analysis and editorial disquisition. When subjected to these rigorous processes, Mrs. Flimber's achievement became less interesting. It was clear that the central figure here was the new husband.

I sympathize with this man, because I was once brought home myself by a woman of Mrs. Flimber's quixotic temperament. The woman may even have been Mrs. Flimber before she married, for all I know. It has been a long time ago. At that time, I frequented a certain type of saloon — such were the hollow pleasures of the bachelor life — and sought the conversation of women who looked enchanting by dim light. One evening, such a woman made my heart skip by proposing that we continue the conversation at her place.

Arriving there, I was startled — as Mrs. Flimber's new husband doubtless was — to discover another male in residence. He was a brutish, heavily muscled man with fists specifically designed to fracture noses. Fortunately, he seemed more inclined to fracture Mrs. Flimber's — if Mrs. Flimber it was — than mine. He was not her husband, as the uproar revealed, but her father.

"I send you out two days ago to get a half pound of halibut for dinner and you come home two days later with an undernourished flounder," he said, though in rather more uncouth language.

* * *

The story of Mrs. Flimber's delayed return from a dinner out takes new life from the memory of that distant night. I have a vivid idea of what Mrs. Flimber's new husband must have done when he walked in, put down his suitcase and found himself eyeball to eyeball with Flimber himself, filled with wrath as the male so often is after a three-year wait in the living room.

Is there any doubt that Mrs. Flimber's new husband crawled out of that house on hands and knees under cover of Flimber's thundering tirade about being kept waiting three years for his breakfast?

Perhaps the new husband crawled all the way to Columbus, Ohio, hatching plans for revenge every inch of the way. In any case there was a suggestive story from Columbus in the paper not long ago. It said: "Returning home during a recess in her trial for bigamy, Mrs. Bella Sputts was surprised to find an alligator watching 'Sesame Street' on her television set."

Acadia

Heroine of Prize-Winning Novel Buoys Spirits Of the French-Speaking Minority in Canada

By Henry Giniger

OTTAWA (NYT) — A new Canadian heroine, Pelagie-la-Charrette, has emerged as a symbol and champion of the French-speaking minority's determination to survive on an English-speaking continent.

Canada's attention has been concentrated on Quebec, where 80 percent of the country's French-speaking people live and where a government has translated the will to survive into a proposal to make that province a sovereign nation. But close to a million French-speaking people live in other provinces as constantly worried and embattled minorities, notably in Quebec's neighboring provinces of New Brunswick and Ontario. The prospect of Quebec's separation from Canada has increased their worries.

Prize

Pelagie-la-Charrette belongs to the French-speaking Acadian people of New Brunswick. She is a fictitious character, the invention of Antonine Maillet, a French Canadian novelist and playwright who has just won France's best-known literary award, the Prix Goncourt.

"It was a prize accorded to a country and to the existence of a people," Miss Maillet said in an interview in her home in Montreal where she lives most of the year. The country and the people of Acadia were as joyous and excited about the award as Miss Maillet, judging by the reactions later in Moncton, a city of 70,000 in eastern New Brunswick and the home of most of the province's French cultural institutions.

"The Goncourt Prize will do us a lot of good," Beatrice Landry of the Acadian Society of New Brunswick said. Miss Landry and other officials of the society are now studying the results of a convention held in October at which Acadians gathered for one of the few times in their history to discuss their political future.

Of the nine English-speaking provinces, New Brunswick has the highest proportion of French speakers, about a third of the population of 690,000. Grouped largely in the north and northeast, the Acadians have been able to fight off assimilation better than those living elsewhere and because of their relatively high proportion in the general population have succeeded in making New Brunswick the only English-speaking province where French has official status.

Power

But spurred by the resurgence of French power in Quebec, increasing numbers of Acadians are demanding more power over their own affairs. At the convention in the town of Edmundston near the Quebec border, almost half of the 1,000 delegates picked an Acadian province as the "ideal" solution to their political problem, although a considerably smaller number thought this was attainable.

"All we know is that we want more power," Miss Landry said. The Acadian party, which wants to establish a province, has been gaining strength in recent years and in the last provincial elections won 10 percent of the vote. Others are thinking in terms of autonomous Acadian regions and institutions and a constant battle has been going on to set up separate Acadian school boards.

Premier Richard Hatfield has said he would like to make New Brunswick a model of coexistence for the country as a whole as one way of showing Quebecois that the federal system can satisfy their aspirations and that independence is unnecessary. But although he has tried to be conciliatory toward his own French-speaking population, Acadian leaders are virtually unanimous in saying they have no confidence that the English-speaking majority of the province would accord them anything but second-class status, economically and culturally.

Confined largely to work in forestry and fishing, Acadians form the poorest part of the population. This year marks the 375th anniversary of their arrival in the new world from the Poitou and Vendee regions of western France. The original settlements were in what is now Nova Scotia. In 1755, when the Acadians refused to swear allegiance to the British crown, the authorities rounded them up, destroyed their farms, and deported most of them to the American colonies.

In Louisiana, the Acadians survive today as Cajuns. Miss Maillet's novel, which takes its title from the name of the heroine, describes how, 15 years after "The Great Disturbance," Pelagie-la-Charrette gathers up her family and her belongings in Georgia and starts a 10-year northward trek by oxcart back to Acadia to reestablish their right to exist there.

"I have avenged my ancestors," the small, blond and peppery author exulted when informed she had become the first non-European novelist to win the Goncourt. But little note of the honor was taken in English-speaking Canada, a fact deplored by those who believe that if the country is to hang together its two main cultural communities would do well to stop ignoring what is happening in the other camp. The English-language newspapers in New Brunswick report few events in the French-speaking community, something the Acadians have gotten used to in their centuries of isolation, dispersion and struggle for recognition.

Despite the profound effects of the experience on Acadian mentality, Miss Maillet and many other Acadians are not convinced that the independence that Quebec nationalists are seeking is the solution to the French Canadian problem.

"I want duality in New Brunswick and in Canada, a recognition of the existence of two nations," Miss Maillet said. She added, however, that this did not necessarily imply the need for Quebec to separate nor did it exclude a federal system in Canada. Although she pointed to the beneficial effect of Quebec nationalism in making Quebecois and Acadians aware of their rights, she said that the prospect of Quebec separation worried her because the Acadians would be isolated and left to deal with English Canada alone.



Keystone

Antonine Maillet: "Avenged ancestors."

The same prospect worries other Acadians as well as French Canadians in other provinces, including half a million who live in Ontario, where they form 6 percent of the population.

"It is difficult to believe that, if Quebecois opt for independence, there will not be a loss of interest in the French-speaking minorities elsewhere," Michel Bastarache, a professor of political science at the University of Moncton, said.

Jaundiced

Yet so jaundiced has the French Canadian view of English Canada become that neither he nor any other leader in French-speaking Canada who was interviewed appeared willing to tell Quebecois not to vote yes in the referendum projected for the next spring.

Both the Federation of French Speakers Outside Quebec, which has its headquarters in Ottawa, and the Association of Franco-Ontarians were highly critical of the treatment accorded them in the nine provinces and talked of "cultural genocide."

Like the Acadians, the Franco-Ontarians are continually in conflict with the provincial government and both groups are demanding language guarantees inscribed in a new federal constitution that would apply in all provinces.

PEOPLE: Rock-Front Diploma[cy] Succeeds for Waldhe[im]

Even **Kurt Waldheim** couldn't get the **Beatles** back together again, but the UN secretary-general's effort to engineer a reunion on behalf of Cambodian refugees got some results. A UN spokesman says talks between Waldheim and ex-Beatle **Paul McCartney** have spawned a series of fund-raising concerts by Britain's top rock bands — including McCartney's **Wings** and **The Who**. Others in the London charity lineup between Dec. 26 and Dec. 29 — **Queen, Ian Dury** and **The Blockheads, Matumbi, The Specials, Billy Connoly, Elvis Costello** and the **Attractions**, and **Rockpile** — featuring **Dave Edmunds** and **Nick Lowe**.

* * *

Mrs. **Soraya Khashoggi**, already embroiled in a multimillion-dollar settlement suit with her former husband, Middle East businessman **Adnan Khashoggi**, carried a hidden tape recorder to help Scotland Yard trap three detectives trying to blackmail her. British-born Mrs. Khashoggi, 38, was the chief prosecution witness in an Old Bailey criminal court trial in which three plainclothesmen were convicted and sent to jail. The three, based at Heathrow Airport, were found guilty of "demanding money with menaces" and conspiracy to extort £6,000 from Mrs. Khashoggi. One, Detective Superintendent **John Colligan**, 50, was deputy chief of police at the international airport, where earlier this year Mrs. Khashoggi had one of Khashoggi's personal jetliners impounded in their continuing feud over a divorce settlement, although this dispute had nothing to do with the blackmail trial. The detectives were investigating Mrs. Khashoggi on suspicion of perjury after she reported gems worth £145,000 stolen from her hand luggage at Heathrow when she flew in from Paris in 1977. She complained to Scotland Yard that one of the detectives, Constable **Bryan Smethurst**, 32, promised she would not be charged with perjury if she paid the money, and said he indicated that Detective Constable **John Follows**, 31, and Colligan were involved. Cooperating with Scotland Yard's anti-corruption squad, Mrs. Khashoggi hid tape recorders in her handbag and at her London home — including one in a box of chocolates — to record conversations with the two constables. Colligan was sentenced to 30 months in prison. Smethurst and Follows each got two years. Under cross-examination, Mrs. Khashoggi admitted having had a long love affair with a prominent British politici[an] ... ferred to in court only as ... Smethurst testified ... Khashoggi "had a hold ... politician and he had ... "something about deals w[ith] ... Africa in arms."

* * *

American violinist **Dyl[ana Jenson]** ... opened a five-city Soviet ... concert at the Shostakovi[ch] ... monic Society in Lening[rad] ... said the 18-year-old mus[ician from] New Rochelle, N.Y., ... guished by an energetic ... rendition and striving ... expressiveness." Miss Je[nson] ... won the silver medal at ... Tchaikovsky Competitio[n] ... she was looking forward ... viet tour as a way of ga[ining] ... recognition in the Uni[ted States]. ... "All the Soviet musicia[ns are emi]grating, saying they w[ant] ... freedom," she said in a[n] ... interview. "Look, I don't ... dom in my own countr[y] ... There is a block against ... so I have to go out ... myself." Miss Jenson ... scheduled to appear i[n] ... Minsk and Kiev, before ... the tour in Moscow.

* * *

An array of stars celeb[rated] **Sinatra's** 64th birthday a[nd] ... year in show business at ... dinner at Caesar's Pal[ace in Las] Vegas. Messages from ... and **Menachem Begin** w[ere read to] the 1,000 invited guests ... American Society of C[omposers,] Authors and Publishers ... its prestigious Pied Pi[per award.] The award was presen[ted] ... "acknowleged perform[er] ... dominant personality a[nd] ... talents constantly attr[act] ... faithful followers. Fra[nk] has done so as no other ... 40 years." In the audien[ce] ... **cille Ball, Milton Berle,** ... **Cary Grant, Gene Kel[ly]** ... **Warwick** and ... **Martin** . . . When **Jo[hn Osborne]** wrote "Look Back in ... years ago, he became Bri[tain's] famous "angry young ... 50th birthday found hi[m] ... so angry. Said he, in La[ ] ... not so much angry as p[ ] ... am passionate about ... country has changed ... that play. We used ... gentlest nation on earth ... become brutal, aggressi[ve] ... petitive. People do not ... each other."

—SAMUE[L]

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